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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Bristol and Gloucestershire

Archæological Society

FOR 1885-86.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Bristol & Gloucestershire

Archaeological Society

FOR 1885-86.

Edited by SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., &c.

VOL. X.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Transactions at Gloucester	1-15
Transactions of Tewkesbury	133-160
Transactions at Newent	238-249
Catalogue of Exhibits in Temporary Museum, Tewkesbury	161-167
Treasurer's Account	168
The Mint of Gloucester. By J. Drummond Robertson, M.A.	17-66
Harescombe—Fragments of Local History. By Rev. J. Melland Hall, M.A.	67-132
A By-Path of History. By Mrs. Lawson	169-174
On the Daubeney Family & its connection with Gloucestershire, By B. W. Greenfield, Barrister-at-Law	175-185
Notes on the Manors & Advowsons of Birt's Morton & Pendock. By Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., &c.	186-225
Supplementary to the Article on Haynes. By the Rev. F. J. Poynton, M.A.	226-229
Pershore Abbey Church. By Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., &c.	230-237
The Manor of Bosham, Sussex. By John Smyth, of Nibley, with Introduction by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., &c.	250-277
An Aid Levied in Gloucestershire, 20th Edw III. Contributed by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., &c.	278-292
A Gloucestershire Jury List of the 13th Century. By Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B, G.C.M.G., &c.	293-303
The Will of William Whittington, of St. Briavels. By the Rev. W. T. Allen, M.A.	304-312

NOTICES OF RECENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Races of Britain. By John Beddoe, M.D., F.R.S., &c. . 313-315

The Unpopular King—Life and Times of Richard III. By Alfred O. Legge. F.C.H.S. 315-316

Our Parish— A Medley. By T. G. H. 316-317

The Yeoman of the Guard and Tower Warders. By Thomas Preston 317-318

The English Catholic Non-Jurors of 1715. Edited by the late Very Rev. Edgar E. Estcourt, M.A., F.S.A., and John Orlebar Payne, M.A. 318-320

Ireland under the Tudors. By Richard Bagwell, M.A. . 320-322

A Short History of Tapestry. By Eugene Müntz. Translated by Miss Louisa J. Davis 322-324

The Lake Dwellings of Ireland. By M. G. Wood-Martin, M.I.R.A., F.R.H.A.A.I., Lieut.-Colonel . . . 324-333

The History of the Parish and Manor of Wookey. By Thomas Scott Holmes, M.A., Vicar of the Parish . . . 333-334

The Life of Chas. I., 1600-1625. By E. Beresford Chancellor 334-336

The Pipe Roll Society's Publications, Vols. IV. and V. . . 336-337

The Gentleman's Magazine Library. Edited by George Laurence Gomme, F.S.A. 337-338

Record Evidences among Archives of Ancient Abbey of Cluni, from 1077-1534. By Sir G. F. Duckett, Bart. . . . 338-340

Pleas of the Crown for the County of Gloucester, 1221. Edited by F. W. Maitland 340-341

Six Years in Seychelles. By H. W. Estridge 341-342

The Register of Edmund Stafford, A.D. 1395-1419. By the Rev. F. C. Hingeston-Randolph, M.A. 342-344

A History of Derbyshire. By John Pendleton . . . 344-345

Calendar of State Papers—Ireland. Edited by Hans Claude Hamilton, Esq., F.S.A. 346-347

Scotland in Pagan Times.—The Bronze and the Stone Ages. By Joseph Anderson, LL.D. 347-352

How to Form a Library. By B. H. Wheatley, F.S.A. . . 352-354

Notes and Queries 354-355

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. Representation of a Norman Coiner* . . p. 19

2-39. Illustrations of various Saxon and Early-English Coins† . . . . . pp. 31-64

Fig. 40. Bell-cot Harescombe Church‡ . . . p. 104

Plate I. Details of ,, ,, and Rebus of Abbot Newnton . . . . . to face p. 106

Fig. 41. Thurible found at Ripple . . . . p. 149

42. Do. found at Pershore§ . . . p. 150

Plate II. Monument in Bredon Church . . . to face p. 159

III. Effigy and Carving in Pershore Abbey Church . p. 237

IV. Crannog Hut discovered at Inver, co. Donegal‖ . p. 329

Fig. 43-52. Antiquities found in Irish Crannogs‖ . . pp. 331-333

Plate V. Urns found in Scotland, and Stone Hammer found in Wales . . . . . to face p. 348

* For the use of the block the Society is indebted to Mr. George Bell.

† The drawings for these illustrations were kindly made by the Author of this Paper.

‡ For the use of this block the Society has to thank Mr. J. Parker of Oxford.

§ The block for this illustration was obligingly lent by the Society of Antiquaries.

‖ The blocks for these illustrations were very courteously lent by Lieut.-Colonel Wood-Martin.

Transactions of the

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

At the Spring Meeting, held at Gloucester,

On Wednesday, 20th May, 1885.

The Annual Spring Meeting of the Society was held this day at Gloucester, under arrangements made by the Local Committee. The chief feature was an excursion by steamboat up the Severn to the interesting village of Ashleworth, to visit the Church, Court House, Tithe Barn, &c. The morning opened most unfavourably. Rain fell continuously in torrents; nevertheless a goodly company of Members and their friends arrived from Bristol, Bath, Cheltenham, and elsewhere, though many were deterred from attempting the journey. Between sixty and seventy ladies and gentlemen, however, had the courage to embark on board the little steamer, the *Berkeley Castle*—in which ample protection from the weather was afforded—at the Gas Office Quay, at eleven o'clock, and the party arrived at Wainlode Hill without any great amount of discomfort, and in good spirits.

Among those present were:—The Revs. Sylvester Davis, Canon Ellacombe, J. Emeris, J. M. Hall, W. H. P. Harvey, Reginald T. Hill, T. Holbrow, A. E. How, H. J. Price, F. E. Broome Witts, W. Bazeley, *Hon. Sec.;* Colonel Wright, Messrs. W. E. Booth, W. S. Booth, H. W. Bruton, J. H. Cooke, G. J. Cruddas, J. Derham, K. H. Fryer, W. C. Grist, E. Hartland, G. W. Keeling, W. Knowles, H. Medland, G. Norman, E. H. Percival, V. R. Perkins, W. G. Prichard, J. Reynolds, W. G. Richards, M. F. Rome, W. J. Stanton, S. H. Swayne, Robert Taylor, T. Taynton, R. Townshend, F. W. Waller, and many ladies.

Wainlode Cliff.

Sir William Guise, well known as an accomplished geologist, had kindly undertaken to deliver an address on the remarkable section of the junction of the beds of the new red sandstone and the lower lias exposed in this cliff, which may also be seen in the cliff at Westbury-upon-Severn. In his absence the Rev. F. E. Broome Witts described the section, and pointed out the various deposits of which it is composed. This section has been fully treated of in the Transactions of the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club. From Wainlode Cliff an adjournment was made to the Red Lion Hotel at Wainlode Hill, where luncheon had been provided.

Ashleworth Church.

After luncheon, the party proceeded by steamer to Ashleworth, and on landing, at once, under the guidance of the Honorary Secretary, proceeded to visit the quaint little church. Here the members were received

by the Rev. H. Williams, the vicar, and Mr. F. W. Waller gave an address on the architectural history of the church. He said that in the absence of any express records of the building of the church, or of the various alterations in the structure, we could only form an opinion of the date from the style of the architecture, and the character of the masonry. The church, he said, like most parish churches, has a history commencing with the Conquest, or perhaps earlier, from which date in different parts of the building it is possible to trace all styles of English church architecture—Norman, Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular, and ending in the Jacobean pulpit and other fittings. The church consists of a chancel, with piscina in the south wall, nave, a chapel on the south of the chancel, in which also the piscina still remains, a south aisle to the nave, a north porch, and a tower at the west end of the nave. There is an arcade of four arches between the nave and the south aisle, a chancel arch, and an arch between the chancel and chapel. Part of the steps to the rood loft remain in situ, and there is a fine Perpendicular font. The north wall of the nave, 2ft. 7in. in thickness, is the oldest part of the building, and the interior presents one of the most interesting specimens of herring-bone masonry in this county. This may be Saxon or Norman, for it is difficult to determine what alterations have been made in this portion of the original structure. The quaint old church door with its wooden lock, appears to be of Norman times. Next in antiquity is the chancel, of Early-English work, the north and east walls of which are 3ft. thick. There are two windows in the north wall, one a triplet and the other a single light. The east window has been filled in with modern tracery. The tower and part of the chancel aisle form fine examples of early Decorated architecture, especially the two-light west window of the tower, and a small priest's doorway in the south wall of the chancel aisle, which is very simple and effective. The roofs, partly Early English and partly Decorated, are of rude construction. The arcade between the nave and the south aisle consists of four arches carried on piers, the whole structure being of a very rough kind of chopped work. The builder of the court house has left his mark on the east window of the south aisle; observe the label moulding of the same section, and terminated in the same manner as the Court windows, and especially the large relieving arch. The south porch and the upper part of the tower and spire are late Perpendicular. One of the bells, dated 1687, cast by Abraham Rudhall, is believed to be one of his earliest. The church is situated only a short distance from the Severn, and one remarkable fact mentioned in connection with its history is that in 1770, on the occasion of a great flood in those low-lying districts, the building was flooded to a depth of four feet.

The REV. W. BAZELEY then offered a few remarks on the Church and Manor of Ashleworth, and the derivation of the name, which, he said, is written in Domesday Book as *Escelseworde*, and consisted of three hides of land. At that time Ashleworth was a member of the lordship of Berkeley, which was royal demesne, and during the reign of the Norman kings was held in fee-farm by the earlier Berkeleys, for whose history Mr. Bazeley referred his hearers to the very able memoir of that family, by Sir Henry Barkly, in the eighth volume of the Transactions of the Society.

During the civil war between Stephen and the Empress Maud and her son Henry, afterwards King Henry II., Robert de Berkeley, the tenant of Berkeley, was dispossessed, and Henry, as Duke of Normandy and Earl of Anjou, at first granted 100 librates of land, in the Manor of Berkeley, to Robert Fitz Harding, to whom it is said he was under great pecuniary obligations, and afterwards he granted to him the whole of Berkeley Herness in fee.

In 1440, Robert Fitz Harding had laid the foundation of the church of S. Augustine, by Bristol, which, eight years afterwards (1148), was opened in great state. And at this time he laid upon the altar a charter, granting divers lands, manors and advowsons, *inter alios*, the manor and advowson of Ashelworth, for the endowment of the monastery.

Mr. Bazeley observed that there is not much to be said concerning this manor during the period of nearly four centuries. It was held by the Abbey of St. Augustine, but, he said, that in the 7th Edward III., with the sanction of the Bishop of Worcester, the Abbot was allowed to take the profits of the rectory to the use of the abbey, on condition of making a proper provision for a vicar; and he remarked that long afterwards contentions arose between the Abbots, as lords of Ashelworth, and the Paunceforts, as lords of Hasfield, and that those disputes were terminated in 1443 by an agreement inrolled in chancery. And he stated further, from Smyth's "Hundred of Berkeley," that the whole of the capital messuage and other buildings were re-edified during the time of Abbot Newbury, who died in 1463, so that the court house must have been new-built at that date.

He also remarked that Smyth gave a clue to the date of the Great Barn, as he spoke of Abbot Newland, 1481-1515, building two great barns at Ashelworth.

He said he was inclined to assign the same date to the vicarage.

The High Cross.

The Rev. W. Bazeley made the following further remarks on the High Cross, which formerly stood on the village green, at the junction of the roads to Corse and Hasfield. It was a very fine example of a fourteenth century cross, of which all, except the lower part of the shaft, remains. The stones composing the steps continue *in situ*, though some of them are loose, and unless secured will soon be beyond restoration. The upper portion of the tapering hexagonal shaft and the socket, support a sundial of curious construction in the churchyard.

The socket is octagonal, having the upper edge chamfered, and it has a square mortice, showing that the lower part of the shaft, which is missing, was brought into a square at the base by broaches, as at Charlton Kings. The whole height of the shaft probably exceeded seven feet.

The head of the cross is in the possession of Mr. Taylor, an inhabitant of the village, who has very kindly offered to transfer it to the vicar for the restoration of the entire structure, and to haul the stone which may be required for the work.

Mr. Bazeley, referring to Mr. Pooley's work on the "Ancient Crosses of Gloucestershire," in which the author describes the Ashleworth Cross, said that the head measures 20 inches in length, 15½ inches in width, and

10 inches in thickness. Four richly-decorated niches ornament its sides, and enclose the following subjects carved in relief:—On the front face is a rood, or figure of the crucified Saviour, with St. John on its left, and the Virgin Mother on its right, which of course is an illustration of St. John xix. 25-27. St. John carries a book in his right hand; his left arm is bent to support the head, which is inclined to the right. . . . St. Mary clasps her hands on her breast. The fingers of our Lord are half closed over the nails, which pierce the palm. The opposite figure is sadly mutilated; but we at once recognise the figures of the Virgin and Child, with what appears to be a female figure kneeling in adoration. This female represents perhaps the donor of the Cross. In the niche in which the Crucifixion is represented the cusps (of the trefoil headed arch) are plain; in that of the Virgin and Child, the lower cusps are larger, and are ornamented with bosses."

Mr. BAZELEY said that the side niches contain two figures, one of which he believes to be St. Andrew with his symbol, the cross saltire (*Crux de cussata*), between the arms of which, he said, is some object which he could not explain. He described the spandrils of the trefoil-headed arch as containing natural oak foliage, which he thought a favourite ornament with fourteenth century sculptors. The semi-cylindrical shafts and capitals, with hollow mouldings, as well as the four-leaved flower below the sloping roof, he said, all belong to the same period. Kneeling by the Apostle is a figure which Mr. Bazeley said he ventured to think Mr. Pooley had sadly misrepresented in his description of the Cross. He thought Mr. Pooley had been looking at a rough sketch, or a bad photograph, and not at the original stone, when he wrote:—"Kneeling at his feet, with the hands palm to palm, in the attitude of supplication, is a figure dressed in a short kilt, and with a belt round his waist. It will be remarked, however, that the head is unnatural, being none other than that of a sheep, from whose mouth extends an arm, bent at the elbow, and terminating in an unwieldy hand, holding up something in the shape of a round ball, or some sort of fruit, to the other figure, whose head is slightly turned towards it." And he observed that what Mr. Pooley called a kilt, are in reality the arms and hands of the figure in the attitude of prayer. There are, he said, no traces whatever of any sheep's head, and what Mr. Pooley calls an arm and unwieldy hand are, in fact, part of St. Andrew's Cross. The head of the kneeling figure is almost gone, only a portion of the hair remaining; but there is no reason for supposing it to have been of unnatural size or form. This kneeling figure, he said, probably represents the founder of the church. In the niche on the other side of the Cross the figure is so mutilated that it is impossible to identify it.

The head of the Cross was discovered many years ago beneath the fire-place of a cottage, now pulled down, but which stood at the south side of the village green, some fifty yards from the site of the High Cross.

The party then examined the sun-dial, and shaft and base of old village cross in the churchyard.

THE COURT HOUSE

Was the next object of interest visited, Mr. F. W. Waller acting as guide. A hurried survey was all that could be made. Mr. Waller remarked that

he building shows the remains of a very fine and strongly constructed manor house, probably of the 15th century. He said it has been altered considerably since its erection, but the original building can be easily traced. Partitions of various kinds have been erected across the rooms to convert the building into the purposes of a farmhouse, for which it is now used. The original dimensions of the large hall were 37ft. by 19ft. and 20ft. high, which has an exceedingly fine open oak roof, and is lighted by means of massive transomed windows. On the other side of the hall, and extending further towards the east, are large parlours and private rooms, and above these are more rooms of the same size, also open to the roof, and approached by means of a newel stone staircase. Remains of stencilled decoration and inscriptions are to be seen on the walls. The timber and stonework throughout the building are singularly massive, and the construction of the arch over the front doorway is particularly remarkable. In the ceiling of the stone staircase there are two bosses of carved heads, one probably representing one of the Henrys. A lean-to building formerly existed against the east wall of the house, as may be seen by the string course and corbels still remaining, and foundations of other buildings have been discovered when digging drains.

THE TITHE BARN.

The tithe barn, which is situated within a stone's throw of the court house, was next inspected, also under the guidance of Mr. Waller. It is a large and very picturesque building; its length being 125ft. and its breadth 25ft. Thus its dimensions approach those of the well-known barns at Bredon and Frocester. It was probably erected about the same period as the court house, and is built of native clay stone, with freestone dressings. The roof, which is chiefly of oak, has been much altered and modernised. There are two porches, over the doorways of which are oak lintels instead of stone arches. Parts of the old doors yet remain. A very few minutes only could be spared beneath this ancient structure, and then the excursionists proceeded to

THE OLD VICARAGE.

Mr. BAZELEY and Mr. Waller conducted the party to the old vicarage, an admirable specimen of ancient wooden construction which probably cannot be excelled in this county. As at present seen it is a perfectly symmetrical house with two wings and a central porch facing towards the west, but the wing on the north side has been erected within the past fifty or sixty years, and is a fairly accurate copy of the old work. The original building possesses a remarkably fine entrance porch. The framing and decoration of the woodwork, which was specially admired, is singularly fine and interesting, and nothing short of minute drawings would convey any adequate conception of the rich character of the work. The porch, with its grand old door and framed ceiling, and the various bold enrichments in the whole building were examined with much curious interest. It is satisfactory to remark that all these old buildings have been well cared for, and they are generally—at any rate, it is signally the case with the old vicarage—in very good repair. That they have suffered from restoration there can be no doubt, and Mr. Waller pertinently remarked that few buildings which have passed through the process of

"restoration" had escaped serious injury. Half-an-hour was occupied in the examination of this interesting house and its many remarkable features, and the party, through the kindness of Miss Fulljames, partook of refreshments.

They next paid a visit to the residence of Mr. Sydney Taylor, at Lord's-hill, where the head of the cross has been preserved.

On their return to the steamer they passed the site of the old village cross, which has been described, and the remains of another cross, where the roads meet nearer the church.

The party reached Gloucester shortly after six o'clock, when a substantial tea was enjoyed. An hour-and-a-half later a meeting for the reading and discussion of papers was held in the lecture room of the Science School in Brunswick Road.

THE EVENING MEETING.

The Evening Meeting was not numerously attended, the majority of members from a distance having returned home by early trains. Sir Wm. V. Guise, Bart., who had arrived for the meeting, presided.

The first paper for the evening was read by the Rev. J. M. Hall, M.A., *On the Early History of Harescombe*, which will be printed *in extenso* in the present volume.

The CHAIRMAN, referring to the several money payments mentioned by Mr. Hall, reminded the meeting that a shilling in those days was worth twenty times its value now. They would be pleased to see the paper in print. If all clergymen would take the same trouble in working out the history of their parishes as Mr. Hall had done, a really good county history, which they very much needed, would eventually be obtained. Mr. Hall was right in supposing that the prefix to Harescombe meant "an army.' Hare-lane was an instance of the kind in Gloucester. The word "hare' was very frequently used in the expression of something connected with an army.

MR. J. D. ROBERTSON next read a very interesting memoir *On the History of the Mediæval Mint of Gloucester*, and exhibited some beautiful drawings of ancient Coins in illustration of his subject.

The CHAIRMAN offered the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Robertson for his interesting and instructive paper upon a subject which to most of those present was probably new. It only showed how much instructive matter might be got out of old coins. They were the milestones of history, and in that respect they were most valuable. Sir William also commented on the excellent drawings with which the paper was illustrated.

MR. ROBERTSON remarked that he was indebted to Mr. W. S. Booth for them. They were beautifully done.

MR. ROBERTSON paper will also be printed in the present volume.

MR. H. MEDLAND read a paper on *Some Finds in Brunswick Road, near the Eastgate.* He said, "the objects which I am about to bring under your notice have, I think, some archæological as well as artistic value, whilst the place in which they were found, the city moat, will, I think, give them sufficient interest to justify me in asking your attention for a few minutes. In

the spring of 1882 excavations were made for the Co-operative Stores in Brunswick Road, on the site of the old City Moat, in a line with and almost due north of the Science School. Whilst these excavations were proceeding the following objects were discovered :—

Copper Coin—Anglesey Mines Halfpenny, 1788.

A quantity of refuse, probably from glass melting-pots, of greenish blue colour, much oxydised, with nodules of silica.

Remnant of a Crucible, in which silver has been melted—particles of silver imbedded.

A quantity of Shards, dating probably from the 15th century.

Fragments of Encaustic Tiles, ornamental and plain, dating from 14th and 15th centuries.

Fragments of Delft Stone Ware, Quart Pots, &c., of fine blue colour. Initials A. R. (Queen Anne) and G. R. (probably George I.) existing on some fragments.

Pint Pot, stone ware, upper part painted red, lower part enamelled. On enamelled part is, very spiritedly painted, a fox (in blue colour), with the legend, "We shall catch him anon."

Portions of Brown Stone-ware Cups, quart and pint. The name of Hodack is stamped on one pint cup.

Remains of glass Dutch Flasks—one, tolerably perfect, bears a crest (a dog's head) stamped thereon. The oxidization on some fragments is very beautiful.

Portions of terra cotta Dish, painted inside a beautiful light blue, with portion of (query) head of Charles I., in dark blue, with yellow crown. The head has the characteristic long hair of Charles I.

Freestone head of infant Christ, of 13th century workmanship. The carving finished on one side only, the other side having evidently been against a Madonna. Remains of gilding existing on the hair.

Old glass phial and small bottle.

Enriched classic moulding in white marble.

Two ancient earthenware Pots.

All these remains are deposited in the Gloucester Museum.

The city walls were razed in the year 1662, during the reign of Chas. II. Fosbrooke, quoting Matthew of Paris, says, "In the 16th century the walls are noted by Leland to be strong, and so continued until the demolition of of them in 1662, with castles and other fortifications, on account of the mischief experienced from them during the civil war." Subsequently to that time, and probably before, the moat was used as a receptacle for rubbish, the result being that the moat and the road adjoining it are buried several feet below the present level of Brunswick Road. Mr. Medland here exhibited a plan and section shewing the width of the moat and its depth below the present roadway. He went on to say that the old city wall on the north side of the excavation was laid bare in two or three places. The width of moat, 22 feet, was clearly defined, and was found to be bounded on the south-east by a stone wall 2 feet thick. A well-constructed road coated with pebbles ran alongside the moat, this road and the edge of the moat being

about 8 feet below the present pavement in Brunswick Road. The bottom of the moat—11 feet 9 inches below the present level—was found to be paved with sets of oolitic stone currented to the centre. A sloping way from the top of the wall bounding the moat to the bottom of the moat was found in the south corner of the excavation.

The CHAIRMAN briefly commented on the curious character of the glass bottles exhibited by Mr. Medland.

The Rev. W. BAZELEY expressed the hope that if the piece of ground adjoining the Science School was to be used for building purposes, great care might be exercised in the excavations, because it was possible a great many things might have been thrown there.

Mr. H. W. BRUTON then read the following

NOTES ON THE COVERDALE BIBLE.

I am about to read a few notes respecting the book which is not only regarded by the English Bibliographer as the most precious of all volume, but cannot fail to be of immense interest to every nation speaking the English language, being the first entire Bible printed in English. This first translation was made by Myles Coverdale, and was published in the year 1535. Pettigrew, the librarian of the last Duke of Sussex, tells us that Myles Coverdale was a native of Yorkshire, and was supposed to have been born about the year 1486. He became an Augustine friar, but having embraced the principles of the Reformation on his return, he was exiled to England and was made Almoner to Catharine Parr, wife of Henry VIII.[1] In the reign of Edward VI. he was consecrated Bishop of Exeter, but in Mary's reign he was deprived of his See and imprisoned. At the solicitation of the King of Denmark he obtained his release and was permitted to depart from the kingdom. In the reign of Elizabeth he returned and was again offered a bishopric; this, however, he refused from his attachment to the Puritans, but he accepted the living of St. Magnus, near London Bridge; but declining to conform according to what was then required he was deprived of it, and died in indigence on the 20th May, 1567, being then 81 years of age. Such is a brief account of the life of a man whose name will always be regarded by us with the deepest veneration. The title of the book is as follows:—"Biblia, The Bible, that is—the Holy Scripture of the Old and New Testament, faithfully and truly translated out of Douche and Latyn into Englishe" and is dated 1535. The imprint, which is on the reverse of the last leaf, runs thus: "Prynted in the year of our Lorde MDXXXV and fynished the fourth daye of October."

The text is preceded by eight leaves which comprise the Title —the dedication to King Henry VIII.—"A Prologue Myles Couerdale Unto the Chisten reader,"—"The bokes of the Holy Byble," and "The first boke of Moses called Genesis what this boke conteynith." The title has, however, long puzzled the Bibliographer, for it seems difficult to determine with what title the book was published. Five copies of the book with titles are known to exist, three bearing the date 1535, the other two that of 1536. Of the three bearing that of 1535, one is in the library at Castle Ashby, the property of the Marquis of Northampton—the

1 He officiated at the Queen's funeral in the chapel of Sudeley Castle in 1548.—ED.

title in the copy does not contain the words "translated out of Douche and Latin," and the inference drawn by Mr. Fry from this and the omission of the words from the edition dated 1536, is that they were inserted by the printer but that the great translator declined to adopt them. Of the remaining two bearing the date 1535 one is in the library of the Earl of Leicester, Holkham Hall, and the other is in the British Museum—neither, however, is quite perfect. One of the two copies bearing the date 1536, is, or rather was, in the library of the Earl of Jersey, at Osterley Park; the other in the Gloucester Cathedral Library, and is now before us. The book is printed in a foreign gothic type generally conjectured to be that of Froschover of Zurich. The title of the seven preliminary leaves and the map are believed to have been printed by James Nicolson of Southwark. Until the publication in 1867 of Mr. Fry's work, "The Bible by Coverdale," the woodcuts illustrating the book were assumed to be by Hans Sebald Beham, but the objections urged by Mr. Fry to assigning them to this artist appear to me difficult to overcome. In the dedication Coverdale says, "Considerynge now (most gracyous prynce) the inestimable treasure frute and prosperite euerlastynge, that God geueth with his worde, and trustynge in his infynite goodnes that he woulde brynge my symple and rude labóure herin to good effecte, therefore as the holy goost moued other men to do the cost herof, so was I boldened in God, to laboure in the same." He calls it a "special translation"—not as a checker, reprover or despiser of other men's translations, but lowly and faithfully following his interpreters and that under correction. And he goes on to say, "And as I do with all humbleness submitte myne vnderstondynge and my poor translaycon unto the spirite of trueth in your grace, so make I this protestacyon (hauing God to recorde in my conscience) that I haue neither wrested nor altered so moch as one worde for the mayntenaunce of any maner of secte: but haue with a cleare conscience purely and faythfully translated this out of fyue sundry interpreters, hauyng onely the manyfest trueth of the scripture before myne eyes." On its completion it was placed in the hands of Bishop Gardiner and others to report upon, and after some delay the King demanded their report, when they stated "there were many faults in it." "Well (said the King) but are there many heresies maintained in it." And on their replying they could find none. "Then in God's name (added the King) let it go abroad among our people." It was well received, and in 1536 a royal injunction was issued commanding the clergyman of each parish to provide the Bible in Latin, and also in English for the use of any one in the parish church.

I shall not detain you by entering into the controversy respecting the substitution of the name of Queen Jane for that of Queen Anne in the dedication—this has been treated exhaustively in Mr. Fry's book, to which I have already made allusion. What, however, more especially interests us is that the alterations which were made in the second issue of the volume, and which I believe occur in the copy formerly in the library of the Earl of Jersey, bearing a similar title to that of the copy before us, do not appear in the Gloucester book. Lea Wilson states that the following alterations are peculiar to the 1536 edition. At chapter 18 of Genesis, in the first edition is a woodcut of the three angels appearing to Abraham; in the 1536 edition this cut, he says, is repeated at chapter 19. In the title "the thirde book

of Esdras to Machabees" the following note is placed at the foot in the first edition: "unto these also belongeth Baruc whom we have set amōge the prophetes next to Jeremy because he was his Scrybe & in his time." In the 1536 edition Wilson says Baruc appears in the proper place. The leaf folio xxxi in the New Testament has in the 1535 edition 57 lines on each page, in the 1536 editon Wilson states it contains 53 lines on one side and 54 on the reverse. I have most carefully collated the volume before us, and was surprised to find that the alterations peculiar, according to Lea Wilson's account to the 1536 edition, do not appear in it. The inference I drew was that the Gloucester Cathedral copy was the 1st edition of 1535, with the title of the second edition inserted. The early editions of the Bible are often made up of two or more editions. It must be borne in mind that very soon after its publication both the book and its owners had to endure persecution. The book too became injured from frequent use, and any one who has a knowledge of old books does not need to be told that the title is only too often missing or defective. The Earl of Jersey's copy was sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge on the 5th May, 1885, and was purchased by Mr. Quaritch for £680. It was described as having the top corner of the map mended, and having a few worm holes, but otherse sound. I fear the depression in commercial matters generally affected its value, for in the Caxton Exhibition catalogue the book had been valued at £1500. It occurred to me that if this particular copy had the peculiarities which Wilson stated belonged to the 1536 edition, the inference I had drawn as to the Gloucester copy was undoubtedly correct. I wrote to Mr. Quaritch, but the book had been sold by him, he obligingly sent my enquiries to the present owner, whose reply I have not yet received. I may add that the copy before us is on the whole in wonderfully fine state. The title is a little damaged—no doubt from being incautiously handled by those who forget how lovingly and how reverently the book should be treated. Half of the map is lost. Two of the leaves of the dedication to the King have portions deficient, but with these exceptions the text is perfect and of the slight tears and injuries to margins I have made a careful particular. In poor condition the book has always been regarded as one of the greatest treasures of an English Library. Well may he be proud of the grand old folio of which I have given a very inadequate description.

In reply to the Chairman Mr. Bruton mentioned that the title page of the Gloucester book was slightly damaged, and when the new Dean came the should draw his attention to it and suggest that it should be repaired.

The CHAIRMAN described Mr. Bruton's paper as most interesting, and remarked that the volume in the Gloucester Cathedral library was a very valuable one. He had seen Lord Leicester's library, which contained a copy, said to be the most perfect in existence.

The Rev. WM. BAZELEY (*Hon. Sec*), in the absence of the writer from illness, then read the following Paper by the Rev. John James, M.A., of Highfield, Lydney:—

AUGUSTINÆS AC,

The place at which, according to Beda, the British and Anglo-Saxon Conferences were held.

The precise locality of Archbishop Augustine's conferences with the bishops and doctors of the ancient British church, in the year of our Lord 601-3, has long been a matter of conjecture and corresponding disputation.

As in the case of Cloveshoo and of Chalkythe, both famous for Synods and Witenagemotes during the period of Mercia's predominance in the 8th and 9th centuries, the former—Cloveshoo—has been variously claimed to be identical with Abingdon, in Berks and Oxon, and with Cliffe-at-hoo, in Kent; while the latter—Chalkythe—has been severally thought identical with Kelcheth, in Cheshire, and with Chelsea, in Middlesex, and with Calchyth, in Oxfordshire: so Augustine's oak has been severally and diversely claimed for spots in Wiltshire and in Worcestershire, in Herefordshire and in Monmouthshire, lastly in our Gloucestershire, and here on either side of its great arterial River Severn.

In this paper the writer proposes to himself the unambitious task of tracing through converging lines a way towards the spot where the aforesaid conferences were really held.

1.—In a note to Haddan and Stubbs's edition of Wilkins's Councils, Vol. III., pp. 40, 41, the following Welsh tradition is quoted as from Iolo MSS., pp. 547, 8.

"These are the Bishops who disputed with Augustin, the Bishop of the Saxons, on the Banks of the Severn in the Forest of Dean, viz.

1 Of Caerfawydd=Hereford.
2. Deilo=Llandaff.
3. Of Llanbadarn Vawr.
4. Of Bangor=Llantwit.
5. Of Llan-wry=St. Asaph.
6. Of Weeg—Suffragan to Llandaff.
7. Of Morganwg=Margam."

Happy indeed had been the writer of this paper—born and brought up (as he was) between the Severn and the Wye—could he have identified the site of this Welsh legend amongst any of the vast groves of oak in Dean Forest.

But neither for any grove of oak between those rivers, nor for any outlying solitary oak tree, such for instance as that vast peerless oak at Newland—still largely verdant, or that grand old skeleton oak at Lydney with its one solitary spray of oak leaf—the remnant of 6 or 7 centuries, can he pretend to set up a claim, on the score either of local tradition or of historical probability.

2. For Gloucestershire indeed, and for the banks of the Severn, on the southern side of that great estuary, the writer does claim the honour of having afforded a sheltered site for those painfully interesting and lamentably fruitless conferences.

And first to that effect he would quote those words of "the Venerable Bede," which confessedly originated this episode in the infancy of our Anglo-Saxon Church.

In his Ecclesiastical History of the English Church (Book II. chap. 2.) Beda wrote: "Interea Augustinus, adjutorio usus Ædilberti Regis, convocavit ad suum colloquium episcopos, sive Doctores, proximos provenciæ Britonum, in loco qui usque hodie (A.D. 700-735) linguâ Anglorum Augustinæs Ac, idest robur Augustini, in confinio Huicciorum et Occidentalium Saxonum, appellatur."

A passage which is thus Anglicized by the late Dr. Giles: "In the meantime Augustine, with the assistance of King Æthelbert, drew together to a conference the Bishops or Doctors of the nearest province of the Britons, at a place which is to this day called Augustine's Oak, on the borders of the Wiccii and West Saxons.

3.—The Huiccii had then lately been put by the West Saxons (of whom they seem to have been a conspicuous tribe) in possession of the region between the Severn and the Somersetshire Avon, on the occasion of its conquest from the Britons under Ceawlin and Cusha, the brother Kings of Wessex, at the great battle of Deorham in the year 577.

And pagan as still were they, both the Huiccii and the West Saxons were doubtless readily amenable to the wishes of Æthelbert, the Christian King of Kent, when expressed in favour of a safe conduct being granted to Augustin and his companions, as well as to the bishops and doctors of the ancient British church, with whom he sought an interview.

It is interesting here to note, on the authority of Professor Freeman's remarks on "Gloucester—its Abbey and Cathedral, and their place in English History," (See Records of Glouc. Cathedral, Vol. I), that the sub-kingdom of the Hwiccians quickly extended from the Bath and Bristol Avon to the Tewkesbury and Evesham Avon, and so came to include what was afterwards divided into the two shires of Gloucester and Worcester.

4.—The foreshore of the river Severn, between Avonmouth and Oldbury, was from earliest times the range of the most frequented Ferries, or places of departures and arrivals to and from South Wales. Take for example the well known Ferries from Avonmouth itself (Abona) and Northwick, now New Passage (so called), to Caerwent or Venta Silurum, *viz* Caldecot Pill, now Portskewet; from Aust, or Austin Pill, to other Pills in Caldecot Level, and to Beachley, the so-called Old Passage; again from Oldbury Pill to Sedbury Pill.[1]

And here it is proper to note that Aust is not to be taken for an abbreviation of Augusti. In modern times indeed it was so taken by those who blindly accepted the modern form "Augusti Trajectus" as if it were the ancient name of the Aust Passage, and as if it stood in that form on the lists of the Roman Itineraries. Be it known, however, that no station upon the itineraries is so styled, but that there is one styled simply "Trajectus;" and that the Roman station "Trajectus" has been conclusively shewn by Bishop Clifford[2] to have been a "passage"—not across the Severn at all, but—across the Avon at a Ford, now called Saltford, on a line of communication between Stanton Drew and another ancient British town or temple.

5.—Dr. Giles's index to his translation of Beda states, under title of Augustine's oak, that "Carter thinks it was near Aust, or Aust Clive [Cliff], on the Severn." And the same index, under the same title of Augustine's oak, quotes Camden's Britannia [page 256, edit. 1607] as exclaiming, upon mention of Aust Cliff; "for it is indeed a Clive [Clivus],

1 Pills are places of Piles; whereby, as in the sand-banks of ancient Venice, the mud banks of river creeks have to be squared up so as to form convenient quays for traffic.

2 Transactions of B. & G. Arch. Soc., Vol. III., part 1.

precipitous, and rising to a great height,"—as it were, sheer out of "the Severn sea" to the height of 90 or 100 feet.

6.—In another note to Haddan and Stubbs's edition (1871) of Wilkins's Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents (vol. iii. pp. 40, 41), commenting on the afore-cited text of Beda, are these words: "Either Aust, or some spot on the Severn—possibly just across the Severn—would have been near to Caerleon, and equally accessible to Augustin." Again, "Somewhere in that neighbourhood, therefore, on the plain of the Severn probably stood Augustin's oak."

And again, "Aust itself is called Austin in a charter of A.D. 691-2, in which a grant of lands, there and at Henbury, is made to the Church of Worcester, (K.C.D., xxxii.)"

7.—There stood anciently in this district, between the Avon and the Severn, an oak forest which extended probably from one Acton (Oaktown) to the other,—from Acton Turville, near Deorham, to Iron Acton, near Thornbury, and so onward to the vicinity of the Severn, whose coast line in Augustine's time was far more inland than at present.

Now the verge of such a forest, supposing it to exist, would naturally supply, beneath the shelter of an oak or of a grove of oaks, a spot convenient for the conferences which Bede states to have been held at a place known to fame, a century later, as Augustinæs Ac.

8.—That such an oak forest once existed in that locality is attested, not only by the names of Acton Turville and Iron Acton—Acton clearly meaning Oak Town, but by the fact that the furnaces formerly employed for smelting the iron, with which the underlying stone of the district is still impregnated, must, in the absence of mineral fuel, have needed a whole forest of timber to supply the charcoal requisite.

And it was by these last considerations that the Rector of Iron Acton explained to the writer the present non-existence of the said forest, as well as the utter discontinuance of smelting operations in that district.

It may be only fair perhaps here to add, that the fact of the said forest not having been kept up by renewed plantations from time to time, such as we have seen in Dean Forest within the last two or three generations, doubtless arose from its never having, like the Forest of Dean, enjoyed the privileges of a royal forest.

9.—Under the head of Cromhall, a parish lying between Thornbury and Charfield, Sir Robert Atkins, in his Gloucestershire at p. 375, makes this remarkable statement: "On Anchoret Hill [in this parish] there are the ruins of a cell still visible; the Anchorite of which place was consulted by the monks of Bangor, when they went to meet St. Augustine the Monk."

And Rudder, in his Gloucestershire, published A.D. 1712, writes at p. 397 more explicitly to the same effect, as follows: "St. Augustine, by the assistance of Ethelbert, King of Kent, called a council of Saxon and British bishops to confer on matters of religion. At that time Bangor, in [south], Wales, was a famous seminary of learning; some of the monks of which place came hither [to Cromhall] to consult an holy anchorite, who had a cell upon a hill in this parish, whence it is called Anchorite Hill, where the ruins of the cell are still to be seen."

Now it is remarkable that "Anchor Hill" is a name still (A.D. 1885) known to the parishioners of Cromhall; nay, that two spots, called "Anchor Hill," are shewn on the two sides of the lake in the Earl of Ducie's park. The one upon the south side stands on an abrupt precipice. The other stands on the gentle slope of a glen, through which runs a little stream, at which the historical anchoret may perhaps have been wont to slake his thirst. Nor he alone; for on the same glen side are to be seen substructions extensive enough to represent a cluster of conventual cells, of which the existence appears to be explained by the two following circumstances:—(1) There stands on the same hill-side a large farmhouse, which the ordnance map designates as "Abbot Side Farm." (2) And Sir Robert Atkyns thus continues his account of Cromhall parish: "There are two manors, one called Cromhall Abbots, because it belonged to the Abbot of St. Austin's, in Bristol, given to that monastery by Robert, Lord Berkeley, son of Hardinge, 1148. After the dissolution of religious foundations it was granted to the Chapter of Bristol, 34 Hen. VIII., and now continueth in that Church."

It should be added that this retired nook—the favourite retreat of hermits in the 6th and 7th, of friars in the 12th and following, centuries—is distant only seven or eight miles either from Iron Acton or from Austin Pill.

10.—The mention by Atkyns and Rudder of "Bangor," as the place from which monks came to consult the Cromhall anchorite, affords a fitting occasion for the indispensable work of pointing out its true habitat, in contradistinction to the well-known Bangor of North Wales, for which, or for some other monastery in North Wales, it has most strangely been mistaken.

Dr. Giles's Index to his Beda, for example, describes the Bangor whose monks came to the conference with Augustine, and were so solemnly denounced by him, and subsequently so ruthlessly slaughtered by King Ethelfrid, as "a monastery of the Britons in Cheshire, or as some say in Flintshire." And this, notwithstanding that the very same article in the Index locates their slaughter at Legacestr, and notwithstanding that the Text of Beda's narrative itself explains that the Anglo-Saxon Legacestr means City of Legions, and that it was called by the Britons more rightly "Carlegion," now Carleon.

In correction of this marvellous mistake, let Beda's Etymological be corroborated by some Archæological considerations. Not far from Carleon, and near the itinerary station Bovium, may be seen to this day at Llantwit extensive ruins and substructions of a collegiate institution, said to have been founded by the Emperor Theodosius, and after his name to have been called by the Welsh "Bangor Tewdws,"—Bangor being another name for College. And a writer in Lewis's Topographical Dictionary tells us that scholars flocked to this seminary from all parts of Christendom, amounting at one time to more than 2,000 pupils; and that for many generations it continued to be the university of Britain.

Amongst its most distinguished presidents are said to have been St. Patrick the Apostle of Ireland, and St. Iltutus from whom the place derives its name of Llantwit, and the dedication of its church St. Iltyd.

And amongst the most eminent of its alumni and monastic denizens are enumerated Pelagius, the Heresiarch: Germanus, the Gallic suppressor of that heresy; St. David, Bishop of Menevia; St. Sampson, Bishop of Dol; Gildas, the historian; and the Bard Taliessin.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that he considered Mr. James was mistaken in respect to Aust. He said that in his own opinion Aust had nothing to do with Augustus or Augustine. It signified "'East;" "Aust cliff," was simply east cliff, and it had long been shown that the derivation of the word had no reference to the places mentioned by Mr. James. It was scarcely possible now, even were it worth the time and trouble, to find out where St. Augustine's oak stood; in fact it was utterly impossible to tell where it was. Their theories could only be speculative.

The Rev. W. BAZELEY proposed a vote of thanks to Sir William Guise for presiding, and expressed regret that he had been unable to accompany the party during the day.

The vote was expressed by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN, in responding, assured the meeting that his absence during the earlier part of the day had been his own loss. He specially regretted being absent because he intended to point out some particulars about the Wainlode Cliff. The 27 feet of black deposit, which they saw at the top, was one of the most curious pieces of geology to be found in England. At the top of the cliff they saw one of the finest sections to be met with in this county. The beds there, which are known as the Rhœtic beds, which lie between the top of the red beds and the base of the lias which covers the vale in this county, represent a series of beds which, on the continent, especially in the Alps, attain a thickness of something like 5000 feet. They used to be classed with the Lower Lias, but during recent years they were found to contain an entirely distinct set of fossils. One of the beds, from one to three inches in thickness, is filled entirely with bones and teeth of fishes. All over Europe this bed with fish remains at the bottom of a series, showing that at one time, from some cause or other, there was a great destruction of fish life. The fish beds at Aust contains most remarkable teeth, which must have belonged to fish of great size; they were as large as the teeth of a hippopotamus. Now they were represented by another fish in the rivers of Queensland, which does not exceed the size of the Severn shad. Nothing was ever found of the fish, but many teeth had been collected. At one time they were worth £20 apiece.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE MINT OF GLOUCESTER.

By J. DRUMMOND ROBERTSON, M.A.,
(*Member of the Numismatic Society of London*).

A memoir on the Gloucester Mint will not, I trust, prove an unwelcome contribution to the Transactions of the Society, and will at least be accepted as an earnest of the interest felt in its work by one of its most recently elected members.

I am conscious that the subject is not an easy one to deal with, in the absence of almost all record, except the evidence of the coins themselves; but it does seem desirable that the Society's Transactions should include some attempt at least to chronicle the mintage of Gloucester. I do not pretend that the list I now present to the Society is at all a complete one, covering as it does a period of nearly 400 years, during which Gloucester possessed the privilege of coining. I have availed myself of all the most accessible sources of information, and have been assisted in the compilation by the kind contributions of several fellow members of the Numismatic Society; but there are doubtless many varieties and possibly types which I have not been able to record. I trust, however, that the publication of this paper may be the means of bringing in fresh "readings," and that I may be enabled hereafter to add an appendix to this first instalment.

Before proceeding to the immediate subject of my paper, I may perhaps be permitted to offer a few prefatory remarks on the condition of the coin and coinage generally during the period under review, for the benefit of such of my readers as have not made a study of early English Numismatics.

The first Saxon monarch who regulated the coinage by law was Æthelstan, grandson of Ælfred the Great, who succeeded his

father, Eadward the Elder, as king of Wessex in 924, and who died at Gloucester in 940. At a great Witanagemot, held at Grateley, it was ordained that there should be one kind of money throughout the realm, and that no one should coin except in a town under pain of losing his right hand. At the same time moneyers were appointed for different towns, but all of them subordinated to the mint in the city of London, which furnished them with the dies. Gloucester is not specified among the mints which received more than one moneyer, and we must therefore conclude that it was not considered sufficiently important. It was doubtless due to this edict that the practice of stamping the name of the mint-town on the reverse of the coin became general, as evidence that it was struck under authority.

The establishment of mints in various parts of the kingdom was a necessity of early times, when banks and safe and easy means of transport were non-existent, as the only means of readily supplying every little centre of commerce with the king's current coin. This same necessity has been acknowledged and met in our own days by the erection of mints in Sydney and Melbourne, to facilitate the distribution of the gold currency in those distant colonies, and to deal with the precious metal discovered on the spot. In Saxon and Norman times, however, the number was necessarily large, and amounted to something like sixty in the reigns of the Confessor and the two Williams.

It is perhaps needless to mention that the only coin struck during the period we are considering, viz., from Ælfred the Great (872), to Edward I. (1272), was the penny, which was first coined by Offa, and represented the 240th part of the Saxon *pound* of silver, or one *pennyweight* of 24 Saxon grains, equal to $22\frac{1}{2}$ grains troy. As a matter of fact, the actual weights vary from 13 up to 27 grains troy. The silver was of the same fineness as it is to-day, 11 ozs. 2 dwts. silver to 18 dwts. alloy. The constant changes of type were due perhaps in part to an attempt to counteract the evils of clipping and false coining, which were very prevalent, but still more to the necessities of the king's exchequer. The king received a seignorage on all money coined,

and there was therefore a constant temptation to raise revenue by calling in an old coinage and issuing another. This continual change of the coin was so great a grievance that it was commuted, probably by William I., into a triennial tax, called "moneyage." This tax was abolished by Henry I., but the seignorage was retained.

The method of coining in these times, and until a much later date, was extremely primitive. It is well illustrated in the annexed cut. This representation of a Norman coiner at work occurs on the capital of one of the columns of the Church of Saint Georges-de-Bocherville, near Rouen, built before 1066 by George de Tancarville, Chamberlain of William the Conqueror.[1]

The lower die, or pile, was securely driven into a large wooden block. The coiner laid the *blank* or *flan* upon the engraved surface, and then applied to it the upper die, or trussell, which he held in his left hand. A heavy blow was then administered with a large hammer, and the flan thus received the impression of each die simultaneously. This rough and ready process answered the purpose with coins as thin as all mediæval pieces are.

What was the social rank of the moneyers whose names appear on the coins is a question about which there has been very considerable difference of opinion, but inasmuch as they were by the laws of Æthelræd, subject to a fine of 12 oras, equal to 192

[1] The block has been kindly lent by Messrs. Geo. Bell and Sons for this paper, being borrowed from my "Handbook to the Coinage of Scotland," of which they are the publishers. The original woodcut, of which this is a copy, will be found in Chas. Knight's "Old England," vol. 1, fig. 796.

pence, under certain circumstances, it is only reasonable to suppose that they were men of substance in those times; and as in the same laws their "suboperarii" are spoken of, it is clear they were not themselves mere workmen.

This is not, however, the place to discuss this question, except so far as any light is thrown on it by any evidence that Gloucester can adduce. Whatever the position of the Saxon moneyer, it is probable the conditions of tenure of the office would be altered or modified by the Norman Conquest; for it is quite certain that in France, from so early a date as 864, the coiners were of gentle blood, privileged to dine at the king's table, and the office was hereditary.

The only reference to the moneyers of Gloucester I have been able to discover, is contained in an abstract of the Charter to the city, granted by John in his first year. By the courtesy of Mr. G. S. Blakeway, the Town Clerk, I have been permitted to search for the original deed, but have not succeeded in finding it. The words of the abstract, however, which was made in 1720, are as follows:—

"King John grants the town to the burgesses at the rent king Richard granted it to them, and adds that the burgesses of Gloucester of the guild of Merchants should not implead without the walls, unless it be for foreign matters not committed in the town, or the persons so impleading be coiners, or servants of the king."

As I was unable to find the Charters of Henry II. and Richard I., I cannot say whether this was merely a confirmation of earlier grants; but I think it is probable, because the same expression occurs in the London Charter of Henry II.'s first year,[1] and also in the Charters given to Winchester and Lincoln in the first year of Richard I.;[2] and it is certain that the liberties of London, Winchester and Gloucester were in many respects identical. Why the moneyers did not enjoy the exemption does not seem clear.

[1] Ruding, p. 50. [2] Ibid, p. 50, note 5.

The most interesting evidence of the rank of the Norman moneyer, is however furnished by the persons who held the office in Henry III.'s reign. In 1248 there was a great recoinage—the last coinage on which the moneyer's name appears on the coin, and the last of the Gloucester mint—and the moneyers from every mint-town were summoned to a trial of the Pix at Westminster in that year. The names of these persons are preserved in a manuscript in the British Museum, and are given in the Appendix to John of Oxenede's Chronicle, published in the Rolls Series. Each town is represented by four moneyers, and those of Gloucester are as follows :—

Gloucesteria.—JOHANNES FILIUS SIMONIS,
RICARDUS LE FRANÇOIS,
ROGERIUS DE EMCP-SE,
LUCAS CORNUBIÆ.

That these were the actual moneyers is proved by the fact of each of their names appearing on the coins of this date, as will be seen in my list.

At this period Gloucester was governed by two Bailiffs, chosen annually, and all our moneyers filled this high office at one time or another. The dates are not always ascertainable, but it appears that they served at any rate in the following years : Roger Lenveyse, Danveise, or le Wyse, in 1245; Richard Franceys in 1249 ; John Simon, Simund, or Fitzsimon, and Roger Lenveyse in 1252; Lucas Cornubiensis in 1254 ; and John Fitzsimon in 1255.

So much for their rank as public men. There are several deeds, however, contained in the Registers of the Abbey of Gloucester, which our indefatigable secretary, Mr. Bazeley, has brought to my notice, and which throw some further light on their social position in private life. These Registers consist of collections of deeds relating to the transfer of land and property to the Abbey, and at this particular period the names in question occur as witnesses in almost every document, but there are also a few in which they occur as principals. From these it appears that

Alexander Durand, of Gloucester, held land and houses in the Zonaria,[1] which he sold to Richard Franceys, "Burgensis Gloucestriæ" for 22½ merks, and which Franceys then transferred to Nicholas de Hatherley, who was brother of Alexander Durand, for 28 merks, Nicholas then making a deed of gift of the property to the Abbey. These Durands were sons of Maurice Durand—sometime Bailiff of Gloucester—and of Dionysia *Lenveise;* and they were doubtless the descendants of Durandus of Gloucester, who was Vicecomes, or sheriff, when Domesday was compiled, and who held four mansions in the borough, and considerable lands in the county. The whole of this transaction, would seem to have taken place in one year, for all the documents are attested by Roger le Enveyse and William de Chiltenham, being then Bailiffs, John Simund or Fitzsimon, Lucas Cornubiensis and others.

In another deed, apparently of the same year, a grant is made of "unam shoppam in vico draperiæ de Gloucestriæ ex opposito shoppæ Rogeri Lenveyse." From this it would therefore appear that Lenveyse was a mercer.

The Cornish family was also an important one in Gloucester. In 1252, Emma Dorilot sells her land in Berlone (Bearland) to Stephen Cornubiensis for iii merks and xl pence; and in another deed, dated 1302, Lucas Cornubiensis is mentioned as having formerly held land in the great street of Gloucester, Westgate Street, near Trinity Church.

I have not been able to ascertain much about Fitzsimon,—apart from his being Bailiff for more than one year—except that in a deed of 1254 he is styled "Dominus," a title not bestowed on the Town Clerk in the same document.

Enough, however, has been said to show that all these men were burgesses of considerable importance, well-to-do merchants, and men of property, well-connected, and holding the highest position in the borough. The natural inference to be drawn,

[1] The Zonaria, or Mercer's Row, was on the north side of Westgate Street, nearest the Cross.

therefore, is that the office of moneyer was—at any rate in Gloucester—bestowed on the most responsible citizens.

Now as to the importance of Gloucester as a mint. Those who heard or have read Dr. Freeman's papers, delivered to the Gloucester Cathedral Society, will remember his remark that "almost everything that happened in the reign of William Rufus somehow contrived to happen at Gloucester," and will perhaps be prepared to hear that the mint was an important one in the 10th and 11th centuries. The opposite is, however, the case. I know no easier way of making this clear than by means of a table, giving the results of the examination of large numbers of coins from Æthelræd II. to William II.

	ÆTHELRÆD (Stockholm Cabinet).	CNUT (Stockholm Cabinet).	HAROLD I. (Stockholm Cabinet).	EADW. THE CONF. (Stockholm Cabinet	EADW. THE CONF. ("City Hoard.")	WILLIAM I. & II. (Beaworth Find).	TOTAL AND AVERAGE.
NUMBER OF MINTS . .	86	83	55	55	56	57	—
POSITION OF GLOUCESTER .	31st	18th	20th	13th	19th	21st	20th
TOTAL NUMBER OF COINS.	4562	3988	1049	867	2198	6441	19105
GLOUCESTER COINS . . .	32	40	10	12	29	68	191
PERCENTAGE OF GLO'STER.	0·70	1·00	0·95	1·38	1·32	1·05	1·00

The first line gives the number of mints of each king, but inasmuch as many of those of Æthelræd and Cnut are only represented by one or two pieces, they may be left out of account in estimating the importance of Gloucester. I have accordingly given the rank of Gloucester by stating its order of merit, reckoning from the top downwards in each case, and with the result that as an average it stands twentieth. The remaining three lines will speak for themselves, with the explanation that the first four vertical columns have reference to the coins in the Royal Stockholm collection, as described in Hildebrand's great work on Anglo-Saxon coins found in Sweden. The fifth column gives the results

of the examination of nearly 2,200 coins of the Confessor, which formed part of the great "City Hoard" of 1872, whilst the sixth column refers to the Beaworth "find" of 1833.

A detailed list of the most important mints is given at the end of the paper.

I have selected the above as being large collections of coins casually brought together, and not due in any way to design; and they may be therefore taken as furnishing data upon which to found a fairly accurate estimate of the relative importance of the different mints.

It now only remains for me to say a few words on the history of the Mint. The name of the mint does not appear on the coins of the kings of Mercia, and therefore, numismatically speaking, the history of Gloucester commences after its incorporation with Wessex. Ceolwlf II., the last king of Mercia, was set up by the Danes in 874. In 877 the Danes invaded Mercia and Wessex, but were driven back by Ælfred, and finally retired from Cirencester to East Anglia in 880. The earliest known coin of Gloucester is a penny of Ælfred the Great, unique both as to mint and type. It was found in the Cuerdale hoard of 1840, and is in the British Museum. The name of the mint, with the one exception of Bath, does not occur on the coins of his son Eadward, and it is therefore impossible to say whether he coined at Gloucester. Owing to the provisions in the laws of his successor Æthelstan, which I have cited, his coins generally give the places of mintage, and Gloucester is one of them. On the obverse he sometimes styles himself "Rex totius Britanniæ." During the short succeeding reigns of Eadmund (940), Eadred (946), and Eadwig (955), the practice of giving the name of the mint, as well as of the moneyer, was generally disregarded; but at any rate no pennies of Gloucester are known of these kings.

Eadgar, the first actual king of all England, came to the throne in 959; and from this time onward there is no break in the Gloucester record until the end of Henry's II.'s reign.

In Domesday it appears that William drew twenty pounds from the mint as the annual rent.[1] It will be found that the Saxon moneyers were not dispossessed of their office at the Norman Conquest.

During the reigns of Henry I. and Stephen the issue of coin from the Gloucester Mint was very limited, if we may judge by the scanty number of pieces which have come down to us. Moreover the mint is only represented by one and two types respectively out of the many struck by these two kings. This state of things would seem to have continued during the succeeding reign of Henry II., for in the great find at Tealby, in Lincolnshire, in 1807, out of 5700 pieces only four varieties are described of Gloucester. Rudder says that the mint was near Trinity Church in the fifth, sixth and ninth years of this king's reign, but without stating whence he derived his information.[2]

Towards the end of Henry II.'s reign it was found necessary to strike an entirely new coinage in consequence of the corruption of the currency by clippers and false coiners. This issue, which is commonly known as the "Short Cross" coinage, took place in 1180. For a number of years it was a great numismatic crux to determine to whom should be assigned these pennies, bearing the legend HENRICVS REX, and on the reverse a short double cross. By some they were attributed to Henry II. and by others to Henry III.; but it has now been, I think, conclusively demonstrated that this type, commenced by Henry II. in 1180, was continued unaltered through the reigns of Richard I. and John, and until the great "Long Cross" coinage of Henry III. in 1248, without any change of the king's name, though with some modifications in detail. Inasmuch as no penny of this type struck at Gloucester has up to the present been discovered, we are compelled to assume that the operations of coinage were wholly suspended here for a period of nearly ninety years.

[1] Reddit ipsa civitas regi lx lib' de xx in ora et de moneta vero h't rex xx lib', *i.e.* the city pays the king 60 pounds rent, at 20 pennies to the ounce, and from the mint too the king has 20 pounds.

[2] History of Gloucestershire, p. 90, note.

Rudder mentions the grant of a mint to the city by King John, but without giving his authority. It is possible that he accepted the reference to the moneyers in the charters I have cited as sufficient evidence of the existence of a mint. Several of the old Chroniclers agree in recording a recoinage in 1205; and in 1208 the moneyers of sixteen towns were ordered to attend at Westminster with their dies, but Gloucester is not among the number.

It however took part in Henry III.'s great recoinage of 1248, this brief period of revival bringing to a conclusion the history of the Gloucester Mint after a more or less interrupted existence of nearly four centuries.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL MINTS.

MINT.	ÆTHELRÆD (STOCKHOLM)	CNUT (STOCKHOLM)	HAROLD I. (STOCKHOLM)	EADW. CONF. (STOCKHOLM)	EADW CONF. (SEDLESC'MB)	EADW. CONF. (CITY HOARD)	WILL. I. & II. (BEAWORTH)	TOTAL.
Bath	42	39	8	7	4	18	17	135
Bedford	25	18	7	8	—	45	22	125
Bristol	1	45	20	8	6	21	208	309
Cambridge	86	74	10	10	—	45	31	256
Canterbury	155	77	29	28	28	81	285	683
Chester	29	22	6	4	1	17	42	121
Chichester	30	16	6	3	16	18	242	331
Colchester	52	31	8	9	6	51	96	253
Cricklade	14	22	3	2	3	8	15	67
Derby	16	9	15	4	2	14	20	80
Dover	56	69	16	7	9	8	96	261
Exeter	180	70	17	9	23	39	180	518
Gloucester	32	40	10	12	7	29	68	198
Hastings	13	32	10	3	687*	8	72	825
Hereford	33	48	17	9	2	5	59	173
Hertford	19	31	5	16	—	12	8	91
Huntingdon	49	36	4	3	2	39	6	139
Ilchester	39	51	2	3	—	4	10	109
Ipswich	51	38	10	13	3	99	78	292
Leicester	104	152	39	21	2	24	19	361
Lewes	73	33	7	9	46*	8	77	253
Lincoln	410	399	126	119	18	190	171	1433
London (City)	1043	1033	262	213	52	458	792	3853
Malmesbury	11	7	4	1	3	2	8	36
Norwich	117	101	26	21	9	151	236	661
Oxford	61	59	26	21	7	45	145	364
Salisbury	19	40	15	10	2	10	243	339
Shaftesbury	36	28	4	6	10	14	72	170
Shrewsbury	33	37	12	8	1	15	20	126
Southampton	60	35	12	11	3	40	36	197
Southwark	34	59	5	3	4	11	498	614
Stamford	154	152	57	41	1	61	51	517
Thetford	166	108	30	28	8	212	123	675
Wallingford	55	34	16	5	8	57	237	412
Warwick	16	15	7	7	1	6	26	78
Wilton	—	—	—	—	14	38	72	124
Winchester	333	219	52	41	55	129	1587*	2416
Worcester	29	16	5	7	—	9	48	114
York	423	455	92	95	6	75	84	1230
TOTAL	4099	3750	1000	825	1049	2116	6100	18939

* Due to local causes.

In the following list of coins of the Gloucester Mint, allusion and reference will constantly be made to the following authorities :—

Ruding's "Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain." Third edition, 1840

Hawkins' "Silver Coins of England." Second edition, 1876.

"The Numismatic Chronicle." Published by the Numismatic Society of London.

Hildebrand's "Anglosachsiska Mynt i Svenska Kongliga Myntkabinettet, funna i Sveriges Jord." Stockholm, 1881.

This last work describes between 10,000 and 11,000 Saxon pennies—all varieties, and all found in Sweden, and thus presents the results of an astounding amount of labour. It must therefore be understood that any conclusions I have drawn from the number of pieces of different mints in the Stockholm cabinet, are founded on distinct variations, and not upon the actual total of pieces found, as is the case with the English "hoards." It is, however, not unfair to presume that the variations would be in proportion to the total out-turn of each mint.

The "Chancton" hoard is described by Mr. B. V. Head in the Numismatic Chronicle of 1867, p. 63; the "City" hoard in that of 1876, p. 323, by Mr. E. H. Willett; and the "Sedlescomb" find, by the same gentleman, in the Sussex Archæological Collections for 1883, for a copy of which paper I am greatly indebted to him.

I have to acknowledge the courteous attention of the British Museum authorities during my examinations of the coins in their custody. My best thanks are due to Dr. John Evans, F.R.S., President of the Numismatic Society, for kindly communicating many varieties of Gloucester pennies in his cabinet; and I am under special obligation to Mr. H. Montagu for valuable assistance and additions to my list. I am also indebted to Mr. W. J. Phelps, of Dursley, for permitting me to examine the coins which form a part of his well-known "Collectanea Glocestriensia."

Whilst these sheets were in the press, I received from Dr. Hans Hildebrand, the present Royal Antiquary of Sweden, a complete list of all the Gloucester pennies in the Stockholm

collection, giving with admirable exactitude all the peculiarities of the lettering and punctuation of the legends which are not indicated in his late father's book. I need hardly say that this labour of love has placed me under a debt of gratitude which I could only hope to discharge by making the fullest use of the information so kindly and spontaneously furnished. To do this necessitated the entire re-writing of the whole work and the making of some special types which could not otherwise be obtained. The extra trouble involved in thus securing the more accurate rendering of the legends has fallen largely upon the Editor, whose unflagging assistance I cannot too warmly ackowledge.

Wherever a blank occurs in the obverse legend, I have been unable to trace the coin, but the authority is given in every case.

The illustrations are photographic reproductions of my own drawings. I can only regret that in the copying process a number of strokes have disappeared, which mars the effect, and somewhat detracts from the accuracy of the representations. They were in most cases taken from lead-foil impressions, which I made from the actual coins, though in a few instances I have copied from other plates. The plan of including them in the text will, I think, be found more satisfactory than that of relegating them to plates at the end of the letterpress.

A few words are necessary in explanation of the printing of the legends, and of the special types used.

The letter A presents a considerable amount of difficulty. The late Dr. B. E. Hildebrand was content to use the modern type to express every variety of shape. The most usual form is A, but it is frequently represented by Λ, and occasionally by two strokes slightly inclined to one another at the top, thus /\, and this again often has a bar across the top, thus /̄\. The cross stroke of the modern Ā is of rarer occurrence, and then always in conjunction with a bar across the top of the letter, Ā. The ordinary diphthong Æ is used throughout to represent the Saxon form Æ. This plan was adopted Dr. Hildebrand. The square

C (Ⅰ) and G (Ⅰ) are rendered correctly. The round form of the latter (6) commences in the middle of Eadward the Confessor's reign. M is usually represented by two upright strokes with a crescent between them, thus ⊢⊣. In the case of N the diagonal stroke is sometimes omitted. The letter O is usually composed of two crescents, ( ), and it is often adorned with a dot in the centre, ⊙, especially on the earlier coins. The early form of S (Ⅹ), the *negative* of the letter Z, is properly given.

TH is invariably represented by the Saxon Ð; and except on some of Eadward the Confessor's coins, where VV occurs, the Saxon ƿ is invariably used for W up to end of William II.'s reign, after which the true W commences. The letter is, in reality, identical with P; but the special type is used for clearness. I have given the double consonants where practicable; but a more exact appreciation of the peculiarities of the Saxon lettering will be derived from a study of the illustrations.

KINGS OF WESSEX.

Aelfred the Great (872-901).

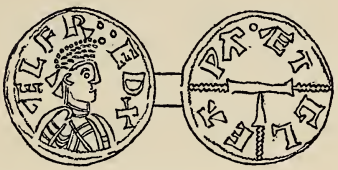


FIG. 2.

Obv.—King's bust to the right, with no inner circle. ÆLFRED ✠

Rev.—Three limbs of a cross, each terminating in a beaded line, which extends to the edge of the coin, dividing the legend, ÆT ꞮLEΛꝟΛꞮ· (æt Gleawac, *i.e.* Gleawanceaster). *Fig.* 1.

This penny is unique, both as to type and mint. It was discovered in the great Cuerdale hoard in 1840, and is now in the British Museum.—*Hawkins*, p. 123, *fig.* 617.

Aethelstan (925–940).

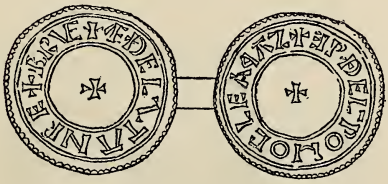


FIG. 3.

Obv. —A small cross in the centre of an inner circle,
ÆÐELZTΛN RE✠ BRVE

Rev.—Same as the *Obv.*

ƎꝟÐEL-ꝟo ⌊⌋o ꞮLEΛqΛZ (*fig.* 2) *Brit. Mus.* Wt. 23·4 grs. *Fig.* 2 is copied from *Ruding*, Pl. 18, fig. 22 ; *Hks.* type 7.

Eadmund (940). **Eadred** (946). **Eadwig** (955).

The mints rarely appear on the coins of these kings, and it is therefore uncertain whether they coined at Gloucester.

SOLE MONARCHS.

Eadgar (959-975).

Obv.—Filleted head to the left within a circle—

EADGAR REX ANGLOꝝ

Rev.—Small cross within a circle—

ƿYNSIGE M··O GLEAV *Stockholm.*

Hildebrand, p. 11, type C.2. *Hks.* type 2, cf. fig. 200. cf. *Ruding*, pl. 20, figs. 6-8.

Eadweard the Martyr (975–978).

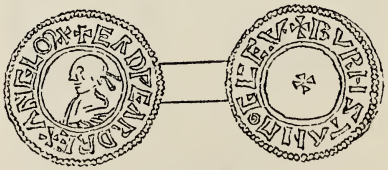


FIG. 3.

Similar in type to that of Eadgar above described. cf. *Hks.*, fig. 202.

Obv.—EADƿEARD REX ANGLOꝝ

Rev.—BVRHSTAN M° GL–E.V (*fig.* 3) *H. Montagu, Esq.*

Aethelraed II. (978–1016).

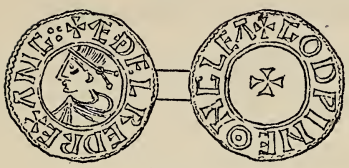


Fig. 5.

No. 1

Obv.—King's head diademed to the left in a circle.

Rev.—Small cross in a circle.

Hild. type A.; cf. *Hks.*, fig. 205; cf. *Ruding*, Pl. 22, figs. 5-7; Pl. D, figs. 33, 34.

ÆÐELRED REX ANG
LODPINE ON LLEA — *H. Montagu, Esq.*

ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLOY
LODPINE MO LLEA — *Stockholm.*

ÆÐELRED REX ANG
LODPINE ON LL·EA — *do.*

ÆÐELRED REX ANL:·
LODPINE ON LLEA — *do.*

ÆÐELRED REX ANL·⁘
:LODPINE ONLLEA — *do.*

ÆÐELRED REX ANL:·
LODPINE ON LLEA — *do.*

ÆDELRÆD REX VNL
·L·EOFNILE ON LLEA — *do.*

The illustration *(fig. 5)* is from one of the specimens (varieties) in Mr. Montagu's cabinet.

ÆÐELRÆD REX ΠNL·:
LE⊙FNILE ⊙N LLEΠ *Stockholm.*

ÆÐELRED REX ANL:
LE⊙FNILE ⊙N LLEƴE *do.*
The legend begins below the bust.

ÆÐELRED REX ANL·:
NIRED ⊙N ·LL·EΠ· *do.*

ÆÐELRED REX ΠNG
NIRED ⊙N LL·E·Aƴ *do.*

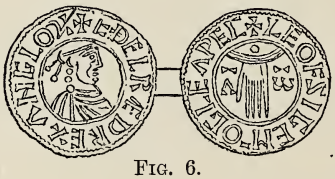


FIG. 6.

No. 2

Obv.—King's bust to the right, filleted, without sceptre, in a circle.

Rev.—A hand, with outstretched fingers, proceeding from a bow between the letters $\overline{\text{A}}$ and $\overline{\omega}$, all within a circle. *Hild.* type B.1. *Hks* type 5; cf. *Ruding,* Pl. 22, figs. 9-12, 14.

ÆÐELR·ED REX ANGLOƴ
L·O·DEMAN M⁻ᵒ LLE *Stockholm.*

IEÐELRÆD REX ANLLOƴ
LEOFNIE M⁻(O) LLEΠƴE *do.*

ÆÐELRÆD REX ANLLOƴ
LEOFNILE M⁻O LLEAƴEL (Pellet in the bow.) *do.*

A coin, similar to the last, is in the possession of W. J. Phelps, Esq., *(See fig. 6).*

FIG. 7.

1396870

2 a

Obv.—Head to the right, with hair on end, no fillet, and with sceptre in front terminating in a cross.

Rev.—Hand proceeding from a small bow in chief, which encloses a cross. The third and fourth fingers are bent back. On either side of the bow depends a hook.

Hild. type B.3; *Hks.* type 6. cf. *Ruding*, Pl. 22, fig. 15; Pl. D. fig. 37.

ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLOꝝ
LEFSIGE M-O GLEAꝟ (*fig.* 7) *W. J. Phelps, Esq.*

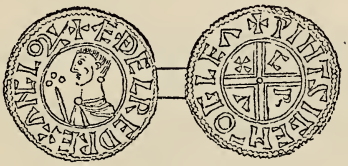


FIG. 8.

No. 3

Obv.—Bust to the left, no diadem, a sceptre ending in three pellets, smooth hair; all within a circle.

Rev.—A double cross within a circle. In the angles are the letters L R V X.
Hild. type C. cf. *Ruding*, Pl. 22, fig. 4.

ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLOꝝ
GODꝟINE M-O GLEA *Stockholm.*

ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLOꝝ
LEFSIGE M-O GLEA *do.*

ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLOꝝ
LEOFSIGE M-O GLEA *do.*

ÆDELRÆD REX· Λ·NGLOϒ
LEOFSIGE· M⁻O LEA *Stockholm.*

ÆÐELRÆD REX ΛNGLOϒ
ƔIHTSIGE M⁻O GLEΛ (*fig.* 8) *W. J. Phelps, Esq.*

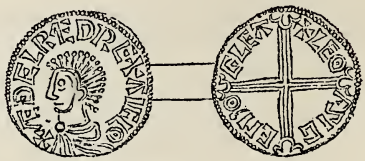


FIG. 9.

No. 4

Obv.—King's bust to the left, without diadem, the hair on end, each hair terminating in a pellet.

Rev.—A double cross extending to the edge of the coin, each limb terminating in three crescents.
Hild. type D; *Hks.* type 8; cf. fig. 207; cf. *Ruding*, Pl. 22, figs. 2, 3; Pl. 28, fig. 1; Pl. 30, fig. 24.

ÆÐELRED REX ΠNGLȣ
GODƔINE M⁹O GLEΛ *Stockholm.*

ÆÐELRÆD REX ΠNGLOV
·G⊙DƔINE M⁹⊙ GLEΠ *do.*

ÆÐELRÆD REX ΠNGLOϒ
GODƔINE MΩO GLEΠ *do.*

ÆDELRÆD REX ΠLO
LE⊙FSIG⊢ M⁻O GLEΠ *do.*

ÆDELRÆD REX ΠNG(L) *or* ΠNGLO *or* ΠNGLOX
LE⊙FSIGE Mº⊙ GLEΛ *do.*

EDELRÆD REX ΠLO
LEOFSIGE M⁹O GLEΠ *do.*

EÐELRED REX ΠIGI⊙
LEOFSIGE M⁹O GLEΠ *do.*

ÆÐELRÆD REX ⅄IꞮL⊙
LE⊙FꞮIꞮE M⅂⊙ ꞮLE⅄ *(fig. 9)* *H. Montagu, Esq.*

ÆDELRÆD REX ⅄NGL°
LE⊙FꞮIꞮE M⅂⊙ ꞮLE⅄ *Stockholm.*

ÆÐELRÆD REX ⅄NGLO♃
ꝟIHTꞮIꞮE M°O ꞮLE⅄ *do.*

ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGL⊙
ꝟIHTꞮIꞮE M⅂⊙ ꞮLEΛ *do.*

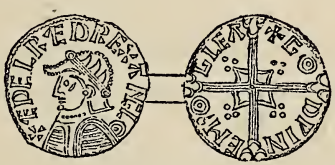


FIG. 10.

No. 5

Obv.—King's bust to the left, with a radiated crown upon a helmet.

Rev.—A cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents over a tressure of four incurved arcs, with three pellets at each corner.

Hild. type E. ; *Hks.* type 1, cf. fig. 203 ; cf. *Ruding*, Pl. 22, fig. 1.

ÆÐELRÆD R·EX ⅄NGL
Ɪ⊙.DꝟINE M⅂⊙ ꞮLE⅄: *Brit. Mus.; Stockholm.*

ÆÐELRÆD REX ⅄NGLα
Ɪ⊙:DꝟINE M·⊙ ꞮLE⅄: *do.*

ÆÐELRÆD REX ⅄NGL⊙
L·E⊙FꞮIꞮE M·⊙ ꞮL·E⅄ *do.*

ÆÐELRÆD REX ⅄NGLȣ
Ɪ⊙DꝟINE M⅂⊙ ꞮLE⅄ *(fig. 10)* *H. Montagu, Esq.*

Cnut (1016-1035).

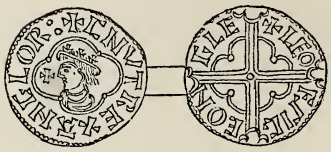


FIG. 11.

No. 1

Obv.—King's bust to the left with coronet, in a quatrefoil.

Rev.—A long double cross terminating in three crescents, upon a large quatrefoil.

Occasionally a cross or pellets occur in the field on either side.

Hild. type E; *Hks.* type 7; cf. fig. 212; cf. *Ruding*, Pl. 23, figs. 7-13, 17; Pl. 28; Pl. D, figs. 38, 39. Of these Pl. 23, figs. 10 and 13, and Pl. D, fig. 39 are illustrations of Gloucester pennies.

ꓕNVD REX ΛNGLOꝝ
ÆLFꓘI(ꓖ) O ꓖL(E)Ƿ *Stockholm.*

ꓕNVT REX ΛNꓕLO
B⊙LLA ·.· ON ꓕLEƿ· *do.*

ꓕNVT REX ΛNꓕLO
BOLLΛ O:N ꓖLEƿE ·. *do.*

ꓕNVT R·EX Ā·N(ꓖ)L· (3 pellets in front of face.)
ꓖODIꓕ M·(O)·ꓖLE *do.*

ꓕNVT REX ĀNꓕLOR·
ꓖODƿI:NE ⊙ : ꓖLE. *Brit. Mus;* *do.*

CNVT REX ANGLORV:
GODPINE ONGL' *Brit. Mus.*

CNVT R·EX A·NNGL· (3 pellets in the field.)
GODPINE ⊙ GLE *do.*
Ruding, Pl. 23, fig. 10. Wt. 19·6 grs.

CNVT REX ANGLOR:
L·EOFSIGE ON GLE *do.*
Ruding, Pl. 23, fig. 13, from which *fig. 11* is copied.
On the *Obv.* there is a small cross before the face and there should be a pellet behind the head.

CNVT REX ANGLOR=
GODPINE ONGLEP· *Stockholm.*

CNVT REX ΠNGLO:
GODPINE ON G:LEPE *do.*

CNV.T R·EX ΠNEO· (Small cross before face.)
LE⊙FSIE ON GLEP *do.*

CNVT REX ANGLOR: (Small cross before face.)
LEOFSIGE ON GLE (Pellet in each angle.) *do.*

CNVT REX ANGLO(R)MM
✢ LEOF(SI)GE ON GLE· *do.*

CNVT REX ANGLO:
LE⊙FSIGE ON GLEPE *do.*

CNV.T RE(X) ΠNGLO(R)
SIRED ON G(L)EA *do.*

CNVT REX ANGL⊙R (3 pellets in the field.)
SI·RED ⊙N GLEP *do.*

CNVT REX ΠNGLORVM:
SIRED ON GLEP:· *do.*

CNVT REX ANGLOR (ᴗ before face.)
SIRED ⊙NGLEP (Small cross in one angle.) *do.*

CNVT REX ANGLO⊙R (⊙ before face.)
SIRED ⊙N GLEY *Brit. Mus.*

CNVT REX ANGLO⊙R (ω before the face.)
SI.RED ⊙N GLEY (Cross in one angle, pellet in another.)
Ruding, Pl. D. fig. 39. Wt. 16½ grs.

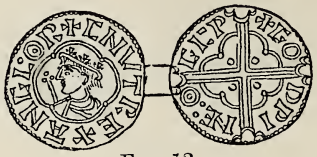


FIG. 12.

1 a

Similar to No. 1, but in front of the bust is a sceptre terminating in three pellets. *Hild.* type E.c.

CNVT REX ANGLO:
GODYI·NE O GLE *Stockholm.*

CNV.T REX ANGLO⊙:
GODYINE ⊙ GLE *Brit. Mus.*

CNVT REX ANGL·⊙R
GODYINE: ⊙ GL-Y (Pellet in each angle.) *do.*
Ruding, Pl. 23, fig. 14, from which *fig. 12* is copied. Wt. 15·4 grs.

CNV.T REX ANGLO:
GODYINE ⊙N GLEY *H. Montagu, Esq.*
No pellets in the angles of the cross.

FIG. 13.

1 b

Similar to No. 1, but the king wears a round helmet surrounded by a fillet.
Hild. type E.d. cf. *Ruding*, Pl. 22, fig. 6.

CNVT REX ANLOR·
GODRIC: ON GLEY. *Stockholm.*

CNVT REX ANGL·:
GO(DY)NE ON GLE: *do.*

CNVT REX ANGL·:
GODYINE ON GLEY *Brit. Mus.; do.*

Hild. Pl. 6. from which *fig. 13* is copied.

CNVT REX ANGLOR
LEOFSIGE ON GLE *Christiana*

FIG. 14.

No. 2

Obv.—The king's bust to the left, wearing peaked helmet or mitre, and with sceptre ending in three pellets in front. The head and sceptre are in a circle.

Rev.—In an inner circle a double cross, the limbs of which issue from a circle. Rings in each angle.
Hild. type G.; *Hks.* type 8; cf. fig. 213; cf. *Ruding*, Pl. 23, figs. 19, 20.

CNVT R·EX A:·
BO·L·A ON GL·EYE: *Stockholm.*

C·NV:T R·EX A·N·
BO·L·A ON GL·EYE: *do.*

CNV:T REX AN·
BOLLA ON GLEYEC *or* GLEYEL:· *do*

ꞒNVT R·EꞒX
Ꞓ⊙DR·IꞒ ⊙N ꞒL·EƔ·:· *H. Montagu, Esq.*

ꞒNVT R·EX ⅄
Ꞓ⊙DR·IꞒ ⊙N ꞒL·EƔ·:· *Stockholm.*

Ꞓ·NVT R·EX ⅄·NꞒ
Ꞓ⊙D·R·IꞒ O·N ꞒL·EƔE: (*fig. 14*) *Brit. Mus.*

ꞒNVT R·EX ⅄NꞒ
Ꞓ⊙D·R·IꞒ ⊙·N ꞒL·EƔE: *Stockholm.*

ꞒNVT: R·EꞒX· ⅄:
ꞒODRIꞒ ON ꞒLEƔEꞒ *do.*

ꞒNV·T R·EX ⅄NꞒL·
Ꞓ:ODR·IꞒꞒ: ON ꞒLEƔEꞒS *do.*

ꞒNVT: REX ΛNꞒ
ꞒODƔINE ON ꞒL·E *do.*

·ꞒNVT R·EꞒ·X:
LEOFNOÐ ON ꞒL·E: *do.*

ꞒNVT REꞒX ⅄N
SIRED ⊙N ꞒL·EƔE: *do.*

ꞒNVT R·EꞒX ⅄N
SIR·ED ⊙N ꞒL·EƔEꞒ: *do.*

ꞒNVT REX ΛNꞒ.
SIR·ED ⊙N ꞒL·EƔEꞒ: *do.*

ꞒNVT R·EX ⅄N
SIRED ON ꞒLEƔEꞒE:· *do.*

ꞒNVT REX ΛNꞒ.
SIR·ED: ON: Ꞓ·LEƔƔEꞒ *do.*

ꞒNVT R·E·ꞒX ⅄N
SIRÆDD ON ꞒLEƔEꞒ: *do.*

FIG. 15.

No. 3

Obv.—King's bust to the left, with round helmet and diadem, and a sceptre terminating in a lys. No inner circle.

Rev.—A small double cross with an annulet in the centre in an inner circle.

Hild. type H; *Hks.* type 1; cf. fig. 208; cf. *Ruding*, Pl. 22, figs. 1-4.

ꓕNVT REꓕX Λ.
ÆꓕEL·R·Iꓕ ON ꓕL·E·.· *Stockholm.*

ꓕNVT · R·EꓕX Λ·.·
ÆꓕELRIꓕ ONꓕLEꓘ *do.*

ꓕNVT REꓕX:
ꓕODRIꓕ ON ꓕEꓘE:· *do.*

ꓕIIV · · T (RE)ꓕX:
ꓕODRIꓕ ON ꓕLEꓘE: *do.*

ꓕNV:T REꓕX
LEOFNOÐ ON ꓕLꓘ *do.*

ꓕHVT · REꓕX ·.·
ꓘVLNOÐ ON ꓕLEꓘ *Brit. Mus.; do.*

ꓕNV·T REꓕX
SIRED ON ꓕL·EꓘE: *(fig. 15)* *Brit. Mus.*

No. 4

Obv.—King's bust to the left, holding sceptre in his hand. The sceptre terminates in a lys. No inner circle.

Rev.—A double cross in an inner circle. On the centre of the cross is a shield of four incurved sides, each point terminating with a pellet. A pellet in the centre.

Hild. type I; *Hks.* type 2; cf. fig. 209; cf. *Ruding*, Pl. 23, figs. 22, 23.

ꓕNVT REꓕ✠.
ꓘVLFꓘ RD ON ꓕLEꓘЄ:· *Stockholm.*

Harold I. (1035-1039).

No. 1

Obv.—King's bust to the left, with round helmet and diadem. No inner circle.

Rev.—A cross formed of four ovals, issuing from a double circle. No inner circle.

Hild. type A; *Hks.* type 1; cf. *Ruding*, Pl. 24, figs. 1-3.

HAROLD REX:
ÆLELRIL ON LLE — *Stockholm.*

Fig. 16.

No. 2

Obv.—The king in armour to the left, with round helmet and diadem, and a shield over the shoulder. Before the face a sceptre terminating in a lys. No inner circle.

Rev.—A double cross extending through the legend, and having rounded limbs proceeding from a double circle. A lys in each angle. No inner circle.

Hild. type B.; Hks. type 2, cf. fig. 214. cf. *Ruding*, Pl. 24, fig. 4.

HAROLD RELL
ÆLRIL· ON LLEP — *J. Evans, Esq.*

HAR··OLD REX
ÆLFSIIE ON LLE — *Stockholm.*

HAROLD RELLX
ÆL·RIL ON LLEP — *do.*

HAROLD RELX
LODRIL ON LLE — *do.*

Same as the last, but R·ELX. — *H. Montagu, Esq.*

HAR:·OLD REX
GODRIC ⊙N GLEY *Stockholm.*

HAROLD REX
LEOFN ON GLEY *do.*

HAROLD REX
LEOFNOÐ ON GLEY *do.*

HARO:LD REX
YVLYARD ONGLE *do.*

The illustration *(fig. 16)* is from a coin, similar to the last, in the possession of H. Montagu, Esq.

2 a

Obv.—As No. 2.

Rev.—As No. 2, but instead of a lys, a stalk and three pellets in each angle.

Hild. type B.a.

HAROLD REX:
ÆL·RIC ONN GLE *Stockholm.*

Harthacnut (1040–1042).

No. 1

Obv.—King's bust to the right, with round helmet and diadem. No inner circle.

Rev.—A cross composed of four ovals proceeding from a double circle; a pellet in the centre.

Hild. type A.a; *Hks.* type 2, cf. fig. 216; cf. *Kuding*, Pl. 24, fig. 1.

HARÐAENVT RE
ÆLF:SIGE ON GLEOCE·· *Stockholm.*

HARÐACNVT RE
GODRIC OH GLEOVV *do.*

IIIIRDAꞮNVT IIE
ƿVLFR·ED ON ꞮLEO : *Stockholm.*

HARÐAIINVꞁ Γ-E (blundered)
ƿVLIVOÐ ON ꞮLEOV : *do.*

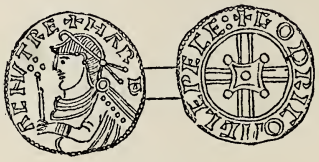


FIG. 17.

No. 2

Obv.—King's bust to the left, with round helmet and fillet; left arm holding a sceptre. No inner circle.

Rev.—In an inner circle a double cross, upon which is a tressure of four incurved arcs with a pellet at each corner.

Hild. type B.; *Hks.* type 3, cf. fig. 217. Figured *Ruding*, Pl. 24, fig. 2; cf. also fig. 3.

HΛDΛꞮNVT RE
ÆELRIꞮ ⊙N ꞮL·EƿEƿ : *St ckholm.*

HΛDΛꞮNVT RE
ÆLRIIꞮ ONN ꞮLEƿEꞮ *do.*

HΛÐΛꞮNVT RE
ÆLERIꞮ ⊙N ꞮL·EƿEƿ : *Brit. Mus.*

HΛRÐΛꞮN/T RE
ꞮODRIꞮ ON ꞮLEƿEꞮE : *do.*

Fig. 17 is copied from *Ruding*, Pl. 24, fig. 2.

HARÐΛꞮNVT RE
ꞮODRIꞮ ON ꞮLEƿEꞮE *Stockholm.*

HΛRDΛꞮNVT RC
LEOFNOÐ ON ꞮLEƿ : *do.*

HARÐ(A)CNVT RE
LEOFNOÐ ON GLEVE·· *Stockholm.*

HARÐACNVT REX
VVVERÐ OH GLEV: *do.*

Eadward the Confessor (1042–1066).

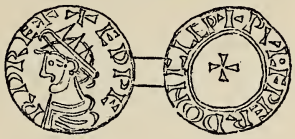


FIG. 18.

No. 1

Obv.—King to the left, unbearded, with radiated crown. No sceptre. Legend commences at the top.

Rev.—Small cross patée within an inner circle.

Hild. type A; *Willett* type A; *Head* type 1; *Hks.* type 15, cf. fig. 226. cf. *Ruding*, Pl. 25, figs. 33, 34.

EDVERD RE(X)
VVL·FVERD ON GLEV (*fig.* 18) *Brit. Mus.*

FIG. 19.

No. 2

Obv.—King's bust to the left, filleted.

Rev.—Small double cross, with pellet in the centre. No inner circle. These coins are very small.

Hild. type B; *Willett* type B; *Head* type 2; *Hks.* type 20; cf. fig. 229; cf. *Ruding*, Pl. 26, figs. 36–38.

EDRERD RE(X?)
EAƿVLF ONGLEV — *Stockholm.*

EDƿERD RE
LEOFNOÐ ON GLE (*fig. 19*) — *Brit. Mus.*

EDƿARD ·.·
ƿVL·ƿIL O% GLE — *do.*

EDƿAD RE
ƿVLFƿARD O GL — *Stockholm.*

No. 3

Obv.—King's bust to the left, with round helmet and diadem; in front a sceptre terminating in three pellets.

Rev.—A double cross within an inner circle, on the centre of which is a square, with three pellets at each corner.

Hild. type C; *Willett* type C; *Head* type 3; *Hks.* type 4; cf. fig. 220; cf. *Kuding*, Pl. 25, figs. 21–24.

EDƿER··D R·EX·
ÆLFSIE ON GLEƿEGE — *Stockholm.*

EDƿE: ·:RD REX
ƿVLFƿERID ON GLE — *do.*

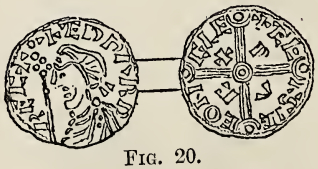


FIG. 20.

No. 4

Obv.—King's head to the left, with round helmet and diadem; in front a sceptre terminating in three pellets.

Rev.—A double cross issuing from an annulet, the limbs terminating in a crescent and pellet, and dividing the legend. In the angles are the letters P Λ L X. No inner circle.

Hild. type D; *Willett* type D; *Head* type 4; *Hks* type 5; cf. fig. 221.

EDƔARD REX
✠ÆLL·RIL ONGLEƔЄ *Stockholm.*

ÆDƔARD REL̄X:
ÆL··FSIL̄E ON L̄LE *(fig. 20)* *H. Montagu, Esq.*

---

4 a

Obv.—Similar to No. 4.

Rev.—Similar to No. 4, but the limbs of the cross do not extend through the legend. No inner circle.

Hild. type D.a.; Willett and Head do not recognise this sub-division. cf. *Ruding*, Pl. 24, fig. 12.

EDƔ( )D RL̄X ··
L̄ODRIL̄ ON L̄LEIƔE: *Stockholm.*

EDƔER: ·D REX
LEOFNOIΠ·Ð ON L̄LIE *do.*

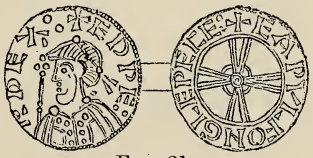


FIG. 21.

No. 5

Obv.—King's bust to the left in round helmet and filleted; sceptre in front ending in three pellets.

Rev.—A cross with expanding limbs issuing from a double circle. Inner circle.

Hild. type E.; *Willett* type E; *Head* type 5; *Hks.* type 1; cf. fig. 219; cf. *Ruding*, Pl. 24, figs. 1-8. Pl. H, fig. 44.

EDƔRD RE
EIELRIL̄ ON 6LEƔE *Brit. Mus.*

EDƔERD REX
ÆILRIL̄ ON L̄LÆƔEL̄ *Stockholm.*

EDꝼE·RD R·E·X
ÆLFSIE ON LLEꝼELE — *J. Evans, Esq.*

EDꝼRD RE
ÆꝼVLF ON LLEꝼE: — *Stockholm.*

EDꝼE:·RD REX.·.
EAꝼVLF ON GLEꝼELE: (*fig. 21*) — *Brit. Mus.*

Obv. (?).
EAꝼVLF ON GLEꝼELES — *(City Hoard).*

EDꝼERD REEX
LIOFꝼINE ON LLEꝼ — (*N.C.* 1885, *p.* 264)

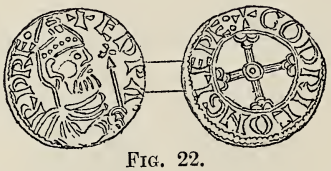


FIG. 22.

No. 6

Obv.—The king to the right, bearded, wearing a pointed helmet, and holding a sceptre in his hand, which terminates in a cross. The legend commences at the top.

Rev.—A double cross with a circle in the centre, each limb terminating in three crescents. Inner circle.

Hild. type F; *Willett* type F; *Head* type 6; *Hks.* type 16; cf. fig. 227; cf. *Ruding*, Pl. 25, fig 20.

EDꝼA·RD RE
ÆILRIL ON GL·EꝼEL: — *Brit. Mus.*

EDꝼARD RE
ÆLFSIIE ON GLEꝼEL — *do.*

EDꝼA·RD RE·
GODRIL ON GLEꝼE: (*fig. 22*) — *do.*

Obv. (?)
LEOFENOÐ ON LLE — *(City Find)*

EDꝺER . . . .
ꝺVLFGET ON GLEꝺE : *Brit. Mus.*

EDꝺED RE· (Pellet behind head)
IVLFERD O GL·Eꝺ : *do.*

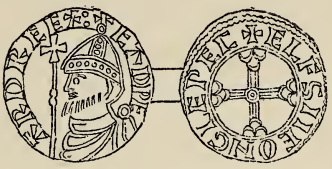


FIG. 23.

6 a

Obv.—The king to the *left*, bearded, wearing a pointed helmet, terminating in a cross. In front a sceptre terminating in a cross, but no hand.

Rev.—As type No. 6.

Hild. type F.a. ; cf. *Ruding*, Pl. 25, fig. 19.

This is a very scarce type. It does not occur in the Stockholm Cabinet. Four specimens were found at Chancton, and only one in the City Hoard ; whilst the Sedlescomb Find in 1876 furnished two, both of which happen to be of the Gloucester mint, and read alike :—

EADꝺEARD REEX :
ELFSIIE ON GLEꝺEL

Fig. 23 is copied from the illustration in Mr. Willett's paper on the Sedlescomb Find.

6b.

Similar to No. 6, but the sceptre terminates in a lys.
Hild. type F. b.; cf. *Ruding*, Pl. 25, fig. 18.

EDꝺA(?)RD REX
ꝺVLFꝺERD ON GEꝺE : *J. Evans, Esq.*

FIG. 24.

No. 7

Obv.—The king seated on throne, crowned, usually bearded, his head turned to the right, and holding the orb in the left and the sceptre in the right hand.

Rev.—Short double cross, with a martlet in each angle. Inner circle.

Hild. type H; *Willett* type G.; *Head* type 7; *Hks.* type 19; cf. fig. 228; cf. *Ruding*, Pl. 24, figs. 13, 14; Pl. 25, figs. 15, 16; Pl. 28, fig. 2.

EADVVEARDVS REX ANGL
GODPINE ON GLEPECST (*fig. 24*) *Brit. Mus.*

Obv. (?)
LEOLFPINE ON GLEPE (*Sedlescomb find.*)

EADPEARD REX ANGLO
LEOFPINE ON (G)LEPE(C) *H. Webb, Esq.*

EADPEARD REX ANGLO
LEOFPINE: ON GLEVECST *H. Montagu, Esq.*

EADPEARD REX ANGLO
L·REENOÐ ON GL·EV(?P) *J. Evans, Esq.*

EADPEARD REX AN
SELGPINE ON GLEPEC *Brit. Mus.*

EADPEARD REX ANGLO·
ꝺILAC ON CLEPC *do.*

EADPARD REX ANGLO
ꝺILAC ON GLEPE *J. Evans, Esq.*

EPDIED REX ANGI (?)
PVLFGEAT ON GLE *do.*

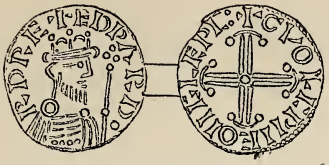


FIG. 25.

No. 8

Obv.—The king, bearded and crowned, to the right, with sceptre. Legend commences at the top.

Rev.—A double cross extending to the legend, each limb terminating in an incurved segment of a circle finished by two pellets.

Hild. type G; *Willett* type H; *Head* type 8; *Hks.* type 6; cf. fig. 222: cf. *Ruding*, Pl. 24, figs. 9, 10.

EADƿARRD RE
BRIHTNONÞ ONGLEƿ : *Brit. Mus.*

Obv. (?)
BRIHTNOÞ ON GLEƿ (*City Hoard.*)

Obv. (?)
ELFƽI : ON LLEƿEELT (*Sedlescomb find.*)

Obv. (?)
LODRIL ON LLEELLE *do.*

This may be an Ilchester coin; see N.C. 1867, p. 95.

EDƿARD·RD RE
GVOLLƿIIE OII LLEƿL : (*fig. 25*) *Brit. Mus.*

Obv. (?)
LEOFNOÞ ON LLE (*City Hoard.*)

Obv. (?)
LIOFNOÞ ONGLEƿEE *do.*

EADƿARRD RE
LIOFƿINE ON LLEƿELLE *Brit. Mus.*

Obv. (?)
ꝛILAL ON LLEƿELET (*City Hoard.*)

EADƿRD RE
ƿVLFƿARD ONGLEƿELL *Brit. Mus.*

As the last, but EADƿARRD RE *Major Creeke.*

Obv. (?)
ƿVLFƿARD ONGLEƿELE (*City Hoard*).

Obv. (?)
ƿVLFRIL ON LLEƿEL *(Sedlescomb Find)*

Obv. (?)
ƿVLFƿINE ONGLEƿELE *do.*

I have taken the order adopted by Mr. Willett, but the frequent occurrence of the square L in the legends of this type goes to prove that Hildebrand's arrangement was correct.

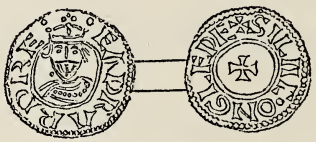


FIG. 26.

No. 9

Obv.—Full faced figure of king's head, bearded and crowned, in an inner circle. Legend commences at the top.

Rev.—A small cross patée in inner circle.

Hild. type A.c; *Willett* type I; *Head* type 9; *Hks.* type, 13; cf. fig. 225; cf. *Ruding*, Pl. 25, figs. 29-31.

Obv. (?)
BRIHTNOƉ ON GLEƿ (*City Hoard.*)

Obv. (?)
LEOFƿINE ON GLEƿEL *do.*

Obv. (?)
SEOLLƿINE ON GLEƿ *do.*

·E/\Dƿ/\RD RE·
SIL/\L· ON GLEƿE (*fig. 26*) *Brit. Mus.*

No. 10

Obv.—The king, bearded, to the right, wearing a low arched crown; sceptre in front. Legend commences at the king's back.

Rev.—Short double cross; in each angle a pyramid terminating in a pellet, and starting from a inner circle.

Hild. type I; *Willett* type L; *Head* type 10; *Hks.* type 9; *Ruding*, Pl. 25, figs. 26, 27.

EADWARD RE
SILAL ON GLEWE — *Brit. Mus.*

Harold II. (1066.)

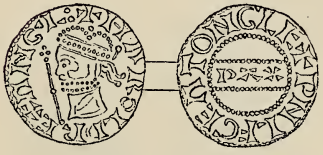


FIG. 27.

Obv.—King to the left, crowned, with sceptre. The legend runs below the bust.

Rev.—In an inner circle the word PAX between two lines.

Hks. type 1; cf. fig. 230; cf. *Ruding*, Pl. 26, fig. 3.

HAROLD REX ANGL:
IELFSI ON GLEWELI — *W. J. Phelps, Esq.*

NAROLD REX ANGRO
ORDRIL ON GLEWEL — *Brit. Mus.*

HAROLD REX ANGL:
WNLFGEAT ON GLE (*fig. 27*) — *do.*

William I. (1066–1087.) William II. (1087–1100.)

No attempt is made to distinguish the coinages of these two kings, but the coins are arranged in the same order as given in Hawkins' Plates (figs. 233-250), for convenience of reference. The illustrations in Hawkins are copied from Ruding's Supplementary Plate B.

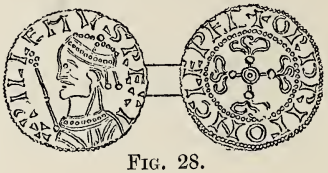


FIG. 28.

No. 1

Obv.—Crowned bust to the left, with sceptre. No inner circle.

Rev.—In an inner circle, a cross terminating in trefoils. cf. *Hks.* fig. 233.

PILLEMVS REX I
ORDRIC ON GLEPEL (*fig. 28.*) *Brit. Mus.*

FIG. 29.

No. 2

Obv.—The king, full face, wearing a very wide crown. No inner circle.

Rev.—In an inner circle a double cross, the limbs terminating in two small crescents, with a pellet between them; triangles proceed from the angles of the cross.
cf. *Hks.* fig. 234.

PILLEMVS REX I
ORDRIC ON GLEPELEI (*fig. 29.*) *Brit. Mus.*

FIG. 30.

No. 3

Obv.—The king, full face, crowned, under a canopy.

Rev.—In an inner circle, a double tressure of four incurved arcs terminating in trefoils; an annulet in the centre.
cf. *Hks.* fig. 236.

ꝑILLEIIVS REX·
LIOFꝑINE ON GLEꝑEI (*fig. 30*) *Brit. Mus.*

ꝑILLEMVS REX·
ꝑVLFGEAT ON GLEꝑEL *do.*

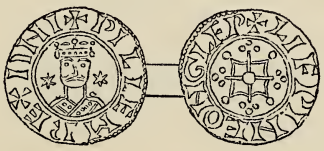


FIG. 31.

No. 4

Obv.—The king, full faced, crowned. On each side of the head is a mullet. All within a circle.

Rev.—Within a circle a cross, whose limbs terminate in three pellets, quartering a tressure of four incurved arcs; pellet at each angle of the tressure.
cf. *Hks.* fig. 238.

ꝑILLEM REX IINI
LIFꝑINE ON GLEꝑ (*fig. 31*) *J. Evans, Esq.*

FIG. 32.

No. 5

Obv.—In an inner circle the king's bust, full face, crowned and holding a sceptre in the right hand against the left shoulder. The crown has a row of pellets. There are usually three pellets above the king's right shoulder.

Rev.—In an inner circle a cross patée, with the letters P A X S in the angles, each letter enclosed in a circle.

cf. *Hks.* fig. 241.

ꝑILLELMREX
BRIHTNOÐ ON GLE — *W. J. Phelps, Esq.*

ꝑILLELMR X
BRIHTNOÐ ON GLꝑ — *do.*

ꝑILLELMREX
BRIHTNOÐ ON GLL(?E) — *Brit. Mus.*

ꝑILLELMR X
BRIHTNOÐ ON GLꝑ (*fig. 32*) — *do.*

ꝑILLELMREX
BRIHTNOÐ ON GLI — *do.*

ꝑILLELMREX
BRIHTOÐ ON GLEꝑE — *do.*

ꝑILLELMREX
SILIIL ON GLꝑEL *or* GLEꝑLT — *do.*

Obv. (?)
SILAL ON GLꝑELE
(*Sainthill's Olla Podrida, Vol. I., p. 103.*)

ꝑILLELMREX
S . . . . . N GLEꝑEL — *Brit. Mus.*

ꝑILLELMREX
SILIILꝑINE ON GEꝑ — *Brit. Mus.*

ꝑILLELMREX
IIFGIET ⊙N GLEꝑI — *do.*

FIG. 33.

No. 6

Similar in all respects to No. 5, except that the crown has an angle of two lines over the brow instead of pellets.
cf. *Hks.* fig. 242.

ꝑILLELMREX
SILIILꝑINE ON GEꝑ — *J. Evans, Esq.*
See *Numis Chron.*, 1877,, p. 343.

ꝑILLELMREX (no pellets)
SLLIELꝑINE ON GLE *(fig. 33)* — *Brit. Mus.*

ꝑILLELMREX
IIFGIET ON GLEꝑE — *do.*

ꝑILLELMREX
\/FGIET ᵒN GLEꝑIL — *do.*

No. 7

Obv.—In an inner circle the king, full face, crowned, and holding a sword over his right shoulder.

Rev.—A cross patée within a tressure of four arcs, each terminating in a pellet. Inner circle.
cf. *Hks.* fig. 246.

Obv. (?)
. . . . TOÐ 6LEƴ (*Tamworth Find.*)

ƴILLELLM REX
SE6RIM ON 6LE *Brit. Mus.*

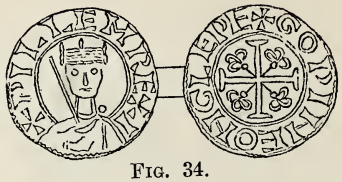


FIG. 34.

No. 8

Obv.—In an inner circle the king, full face, crowned and holding a sword over his right shoulder.

Rev.—In an inner circle a cross patée; from each angle proceeds a stalk with a foliated termination.

cf. *Hks.* fig. 246.

ƴILLEM REX I
6OƴINE ON 6LEƴL (*fig. 34*) *J. Evans, Esq.*

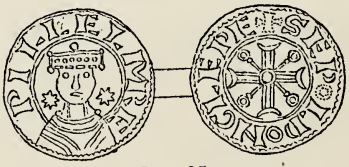


FIG. 35.

No. 9

Obv.—In an inner circle the king, full face, wearing a flat crown; on each side a star.

Rev.—A double cross in an inner circle, each limb terminating in a crescent, and with a circle in the centre, from which radiates in each angle a stalk terminating in an annulet.

cf. *Hks.* 250.

ƴILLELMRE
SEƴ)LD ᵒN 6LEƴE (*fig. 35*) *Brit. Mus.*

Henry I. (1100–1135.)

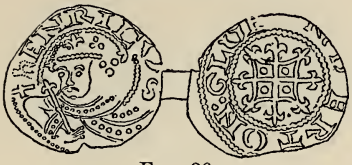


FIG. 36.

Obv.—Full, or three-quarter face to the left, with diadem, the right arm bent round, holding sceptre. Beaded circle.

Rev.—In a beaded circle, a tressure of four sides fleurées at the corners upon a cross fleurée; a pellet in each angle.

Hks. type 6; cf. fig. 255; cf. *Ruding*, Pl. ii. 6.

ꝶENRIꞮVS
ALFƔINE : ON : ϬLO(Ƴ)E(Ɪ) : *Brit. Mus.*

ꝶENRIꞮVS ·
. . . ƔINE : ON : ϬLOƔE : *do.*

ꝶEN . . . . .
. . . . . NE : ON : ϬLOƔEꞮ *do.*

ꝶENRIꞮVS
RODBERT : ON : ϬLOE *do.*

ꝶENRIꞮVS
ROD(B)ERT ON : ϬLƱE : (*fig. 36*) *H. Montagu, Esq.*

ꝶENRIꞮVS
W . . . D : ON : ϬLOƔ *Brit. Mus.*

Ruding gives ϬLOꞮE as a spelling of the mint.

Hawkins gives his type 11. as struck at Gloucester; but this appears to be an error, as he observes that only two specimens are known, one of which was struck at Hereford, and the other is illegible.

cf. *Hks.* fig. 259; cf. *Ruding* Suppl. II; Pl. ii. fig. 10.

Stephen (1135–1154).

FIG. 37.

Stephen's coins are always very badly struck.

No. 1

Obv.—The king, full face, bearded, with crown fleuree, the right arm bent round holding a sceptre fleurée. No inner circle.

Rev.—In a beaded inner circle a short double cross pommée; a lys in each angle proceeding from a circle.

Hks. type 1; cf. fig. 268; cf. *Ruding*, Pl. I. fig. 16 Suppl. II., Pl. ii. fig. 18.

STIEFN E
. . . . LF : ON : GLOVL(E) *(fig. 37)* *Brit. Mus.*

No. 2

Obv.—In a beaded circle, the king to the right, with crown fleurée, right arm holding a sceptre fleurée.

Rev.—Cross moline; the terminations of the limbs turn back and form a tressure fleurée internally. Inner circle.
Hks. type 3; cf. fig. 270; cf. *Ruding* Pl. I., fig. 17.

Hawkins states that this coin was discovered in Hertfordshire in 1818.

The following coin of this type was most probably struck at Gloucester. The omission of the L occasionally occurs throughout the series :—

STIFNE REX :
ꝑIBERT (ON) GOꝑE : *H. Montagu, Esq.*

Henry II. (1154–1189).

FIG. 38.

Gloucester pennies occur of the first coinage of 1156 only. The coins are invariably very badly struck, and are often quite illegible.

Obv.—The king, full face, with a crown fleurée; arm bent round, holding a sceptre terminating in a cross patée. No inner circle.

Rev.—In an inner beaded circle a cross potent, with a small cross patée in each angle. On the centre of the cross is a small saltire.

Hks. type 1; cf. fig. 285; cf. *Ruding*, Pl. ii. fig. 4; Suppl. II., Pl. i. fig. 9.

ɦE . . . . EX ĀNGL
. ΛDVLF : ON : GLOE *Brit. Mus.*

ɦENRI RE . . N .
. ADV . . : . . GLOEĽES *do.*

ɦENRI REX ANGL
RODBERT : ON : GLOE (*fig. 38*) *do.*

(h)ENRI : REX
ROBƎR✠ ON : GLE *H. Webb, Esq.*

ɦENRI REX ANGL
(RO)DBERT ON : GLOE *Royal Mint.*

ɦENRI RE . . . . .
SĀ . . . . . GLOEĽES *Brit. Mus.*

The spellings given by Ruding, in addition to the above, are GLOĽE, GLOEĽE and GLOV.

A large hoard of these coins was found at Royston in 1721, and a still larger find was made at Tealby, in Lincolnshire, in 1807, to the number of over 5,700 pieces. This latter find is described in Archæologia, vol. xviii. p. 1. Four pieces are given of the Gloucester mint, all of which are in the British Museum.

Richard I. (1189) **John** (1199)

No "Short-Cross" Pennies of the Gloucester Mint have as yet come to light, so far as I have been able to discover.

Henry III. (1216–1272.)

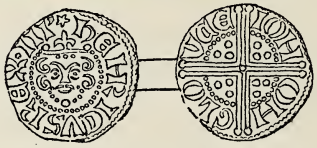


FIG. 39.

SECOND, or "LONG CROSS" COINAGE. Issued in 1248.

This coinage is peculiar in having for the first time the numeral (III' or TERCI) after the king's name. This distinction does not occur again until Henry VII.'s reign.

Obv.—In an inner beaded circle the king's full face, *without* hand or sceptre; over the head is a star, which precedes the legend.

Rev.—A long double cross pommée extending to the edge of the coin, and quartering the inner circle. Three pellets in each angle.

Hks. type 3; cf. *Ruding* Pl. II., figs. 16, 17.

hENRICVS REX· III'
IOH OH GLOVCE (*fig. 39*) *Brit. Mus.*

hENRICVS REX III'
ION ON GLOVCE *J. Evans, Esq.*

hENRICVS REX TERCI
ION ON GLOVCE *H. Webb, Esq*

hENRICVS REX III'
LVCAS ON GLOV *H. Montagu, Esq.*

HENRICUS REX TERCI
LUCAS ON GLOV *Dresden Museum.*

This was communicated by H. Montagu, Esq.

hENRICVS REX III'
RICARD ON GLOV *Brit. Mus.*

hENRICVS REX TERCI
RICARD OH GLOV *H. Montagu, Esq.*

hENRICVS REX III'
ROGER ON GLOV *Brit. Mus.*

The following readings of the reverse are given in Sainthill's *Olla Podrida*, vol. i., pp. 127, 131 and 137—

ILGER ON GLOV
RODBERT ON GLOV

In addition to the above, Ruding gives the following spellings—

GLO, GLOVCAT, GLOVCAST and GLOVCAIT.

NAMES OF GLOUCESTER MONEYERS.

Ægelric.—Cnut, Harold I.
Æilric.—Eadw. Conf.
Æleric.—Harthacnut.
Ælfsie or **Ælfsiie.**—Harold I., Eadw. Conf., Harold II.
Ælfsige.—Cnut, Harthacnut, Eadw. Conf.
Ælric.—Harold I., Harthacnut, Eadw. Conf.
Alfwine.—Henry I.
Bolla.—Cnut.
Brihtnoth or **Brihtoth.**—William.
Burhstan.—Eadweard the Martyr.
Eawulf or **Æwulf.**—Eadw. Conf.
Ewthelwo.—Æthelstan.
Godeman.—Æthelræd II.
Godic.—Cnut.

Godric.—Cnut, Harold I., Harthacnut, Eadw. Conf.
Godwine.—Æthelræd II., Cnut, Eadw. Conf.
Gowine.—William.
Guolcwine.—Eadw. Conf.
Ilger.—Henry III.
Ion.—Henry III.
Leofnoth.—Cnut, Harold I., Harthacnut, Eadw. Conf.
Leofsige, Leofsie or Lefsige.—Æthelræd II., Cnut.
Leofwine.—Eadw. Conf., William.
Lifwine.—William.
Lreenoth.—Eadw. Conf.
Lucas.—Henry III.
Ordric.—Harold II., William
Radulf.—Stephen (?), Henry II.
Ricard.—Henry III.
Robert.—Henry II.
Rodbert.—Henry II., Henry III.
Roger.—Henry III.
Segrim.—William.
Selgwine.—Eadw. Conf.
Seolcwine.—Eadw. Conf.
Sewold.—William.
Silac.—Eadw. Conf., William.
Silacwine.—William.
Siliecwine.—William.
Sired.—Æthelræd II., Cnut.
Ufgiet.—William.
Wihtsige.—Æthelræd II.
Wulfget or Wulfgeat.—Eadw. Conf., Harold II., William.
Wulfred.—Harthacnut.
Wulfric.—Eadw. Conf.
Wulfwerd.—Cnut, Eadw. Conf.
Wulfwine.—Eadw. Conf.
Wulnoth.—Cnut, Harthacnut.
Wulwig.—Eadw. Conf.
Wuward.—Harold I.
Wuwerd.—Harthacnut.
Wynsige.—Eadgar.

HARESCOMBE:

FRAGMENTS OF PAROCHIAL HISTORY.

By the Rev. JOHN MELLAND HALL, M.A.,

Rector of Harescombe with Pitchcombe.

(Read in part at Gloucester 20th May, 1885.)

Harescombe is situated five miles due south of Gloucester, and in the Hundred of Dudston and King's Barton. The greater portion of it lies in the plain immediately at the base of the outliers of the Cotteswolde Hills, and the remainder on their slopes. The area is small, containing 479 acres only. The church, which is situated at the southern extremity of the parish, is at the foot of the well-known range of the Cotteswoldes called the Haresfield Beacon, and Broadbarrow Green, the site of ancient British and Roman encampments—a part of a chain of fortresses expressly mentioned by Tacitus as having been raised by Ostorius Scapula betwixt Severn and Avon: old British works adapted by the Romans to their own requirements, and carefully surveyed by their owner, the late lamented Mr. J. D. T. Niblett, a member of our Society.

The Parish.

As we endeavour to ascertain the meaning of the word "Harescombe," we are told that English place names are mostly composed of two elements. In a large majority of names both are Anglo-Saxon, a proof of the overwhelming nature of the Anglo-Saxon conquest. In Wales the names are purely Celtic: and in these west-midland counties there is a small proportion, not only of purely Celtic names, but of mixed names of Celtic and Saxon elements. Thus localities not unfrequently borrow their designations from two languages. In the name of this parish we have, as we think, these two elements, the Celtic and the Anglo-Saxon. If we begin for convenience sake with the termination,

we have the Celtic "Cwm": English, Combe, a gorge or valley. The propriety of the designation is very evident, the hills on the south rising almost directly from the church to a height at Broadbarrow of between 700 and 800 feet above the sea level, and on the north-east somewhat more gradually to a similar altitude on Huddiknoll. The former portion of the word seems to be the Saxon "here," army or host. If this derivation be correct, the full meaning of "Harescombe" will be "the Army's Valley," as "Haresfield" will be "the Army's Hill": in the latter, the termination 'field' is said to be both Norse and Anglo-Saxon: in Norse, signifying a hill side; in Anglo-Saxon, a forest clearing, both words coming from the same root "to fall." Thus the Danish "field" or "feld" implied a place where ground was on the fall: the Anglo-Saxon, a place where trees had been felled: "fold" is of the same origin, signifying "a stall made of felled trees for the protection of cattle and sheep." The ancient camp on Haresfield Hill shews at once the fitness of the appellations. The signification of the word "Here" is plain: we can easily trace its use: it occurs in the Saxon "Heretochs," dukes or duces, "leaders of armies": "Hereford," the ford of the army: "Heriot," derived from *Here-geatu*, which signifies "army equipment," and denoted those arms, &c., which escheated to the lord on the death of a tenant: afterwards, the best quick beast," and later on, commuted for a money payment. In the "Laws of Hen. I" we find the expression "*Omnes herestrete omnino regis sunt*": the King's peace had formerly been the privilege of the Four Roman Ways, Watling Strete, Fosse, Hikenilde Strete and Erming Strete, but it was here extended to all highways in the kingdom.[1] Old Terriers also supply instances of the use of this word: [2]

[1] cf. Dr. Guest, Arch. Jour. XIV., 99.

[2] All-Cannings, Wilts—mentions a furlong shooting upon Harepath [way] "literally Army path," that is, a road wide enough for the passage of an army. This word appears to have been commonly used to designate what we call a high road, and is said to be of very frequent occurrence in Anglo-Saxon charters. [Wilts Arch. Journal XI. 30]: "Herebie Elyeusem intraus insulum" is noticed in Brady's History, which says, "This "herebie, *i.e.* the army habitation or abiding place, was the old fortification where part of the Conqueror's army lay at the end of Andry Causeway, against the Isle of Ely now called by the country people Belsars Hills.' We also find

The following table shews the number of inhabitants and of dwelling houses in the parish in the years 1700 and 1774, and at the several decennia in the present century :—

	1700	1774	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881
Inhabitants	60	74	108	100	104	21	132	147	138	152	149
Houses	14	...	24	...	...	27	27	29	29	31	32

The parish paid "Shipping Money" in 1677, given by Act of Parliament, for the speedy building of thirty ships of war—first payment :

Harescombe	-	£04	19 00
Pitchcombe	-	03	11 00

In 1692, Royal Aid, £37 10s. 8d.; in 1694, Land Tax, £94 15s. 0d., Poll Tax, £5 10s. 0d. In 1803 the Land Tax Assessment was £74 5s. 0d.; in 1885, £99 17s. 7d.; whereof £44 12s 6d. was "assessed and exonerated," and £55 5s. 1d. "assessed and not exonerated." The rateable value, for poor law purposes, was £843 in 1840; £921 in 1842; £1289 in 1884.

the word in the "Ormulum.' "A mikell here off enggle þeod," "a multitude of the heavenly host" (*Luke* II. 13) : this rendering "host," we may remark, did not appear in our English Bibles till the authorised version of 1611. Wickcliffe's Bible has "a multitude of hevenlie Knyghthood" : Tyndale and Cranmer's "Hevenly sowdiers" : the Rheims version, "Heauenly army." In the 'Confiteor' in English ("Lay Folks' Mass Book, Early Eng. Text Soc.) the penitent is taught to say :

"I know to God fulle of myght
And to his moder mayden bryght
And to alle halowes *here*
* * * *
That I have synned largely
In many synnes sere."

Another MS. of later date has 'dere' in this place, so that it is not improbable that 'here' (host or army) was becoming obsolete. We may, however, see the same idea in the Te Deum, "Te Martyrum candidatus *exercitus*" : and in the Latin Proper Preface for Christmastide, "c̃ omni militia cælestis exercitus."

The Rev. J. Earle, Professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford, however, whilst he does not see, as he remarks, any reason against the derivation from Here= army, which he says has much to be said for it, confesses himself to be more attached to the common pronunciation (a few years ago) of Hascomb, which, like Hasfield, (north of Gloucester) he takes to mean "gray, brown, the colour of the Hazel stick, or of a haze which is the same word."

The following extracts from the Subsidy Rolls will be of interest as shewing who were, at the dates stated, the principal persons in the respective parishes.

Glouc. Subsidy Roll, 1 Edw. III. (1327) $\frac{113}{5}$

Hundred of Wiston. "HARSCOUMBE."

John Organ	xvj^{d} q̃
William Sered	ij^{s} iij^{d} ob. q̃
Richard Maynard	xxj^{d} ob. q̃
Roger Hayward	vj^{d} ob. q̃
Hugh Atte More	xxij^{d} ob. q̃
Alice Bigge	xv^{d}
	lx^{s} ix^{d} q̃

Berton' juxta Glouc.

HARSECOUMBE.

William Atte Hulle	xiij^{d}
John Organ	xiij^{d} q̃
Agnes de Munstreworth	vj^{d}
Robert Rondulph	x^{d}
	iij^{s} vj^{d} q̃

HARESFIELD.

John de Bohun	x^{s} viij^{d}
John Atte Bruge	vij^{d}
Walter Carpenter	ij^{s} iij^{d} q̃
Wm. Younge	xviij^{d} ob. q̃
Elianor, who was the wife of Herbert Fitz John	iij^{s} ix^{d} ob. q̃
Walter Atte Forde	xv^{d} ob.
John Atte Haye	ij^{s} iij^{d} ob. q̃
Walter Dru	xxj^{d} ob. q̃
Henry Younge	ix^{d} ob.
Robert Cissorer	xxij^{d} ob.
Roger Jones	ix^{d} ob.
Robert Cattelyn	xiv^{d} ob. q̃
Nicholas Spakett	xij^{d}
John Partrich	xvj^{d} ob. q̃
Felicia Pie	xix^{d} ob. q̃
Gilbert Pie	xv^{d}
Richard Shern (Schesne)	xxj^{d}
	xxxv^{s} xj^{d} ob. q̃

Subsidy Roll, 4-5 Ph. and Mary (1557-8) Glouc. $\frac{115}{346}$
(Public Record Office).

HARSCOMBE AND PICHYNCOMBE.

Thomas Myll, gent. in lands, vj^{li}	-	xxiiij^{s}
Geoffrey Lewis, in goods c^{s} -	-	xiij^{s} iv^{d}
Edward Weygh, in goods c^{s} -	-	xiij^{s} iv^{d}
Sum	-	l^{s} viij^{d}

Hundred of Dudston and King's Barton, within the Citty and Countie of Gloucester, 26 Eliz. (1584)—John Coverdale, Mayor.

HARSCOMBE AND PICHCOMBE.

Thomas Roberts - -	in lands	xj^{s}
William Woode - -	,,	iiij^{s}
Robert Windowe - -	in goods	iiij^{s}
Edward Mill, Esquire - -	in lands	xij^{s}
Robert Wight - -	in goods	iiij^{s}
Edwarde Kinne - -	,,	ix^{s} viij^{d}
Edmonde Walker - -	,,	iiij^{s}

We shall be disposed to consider it somewhat remarkable, as we find at various periods of time how the records of these small parishes intertwine themselves with the nation's history, and bring us face to face with incidents in our national life, setting vividly before our minds the strange vicissitudes of regal power and popular liberties. The owners of the five manors we have mentioned did not possess them in 1086, when the Domesday survey was made. Their tenure was in the Confessor's days : the record states that after his death "These five lands [Earl] Harold," (Comes or Earl appears to be inserted by an after-thought and above the line, perhaps the compilers of the Gloucestershire Domesday thought it better to be prudent and not to seem in any way to acknowledge Harold at any time King of England) "took away after the death of King Edward." The holders were dispossessed. It is just possible that we may have a clue to the reason, if we remember that as Earl Godwin occupied Castle Godwin or Kimsbury Castle during the insurrection made to

expel from the kingdom those foreigners whom the king, who lay at Gloucester, seemed too much to favour, these thanes may have refused to join the earl, and hence have incurred his displeasure and that of his son Harold. This, however, is at present merely conjecture, but that some special reason existed for the forfeiture is evident from the Domesday narration. The five manors then forming part of the 'Terra Regis' were let out to farm by the sheriff, Roger de Ivreio, for the comparatively large sum of £46 13s. 4d.

The Manor.

Harescombe is mentioned in the Domesday Survey as then forming part of the Royal Demesne.

'Terra Regis."

In Dudestan Hund' habuit q'dā tain' Edmar iii Manef Hersefel and Athelai and Sanher. Iste hō poterat dare et vendere ꝑrā suā cui voluisset ꝑ ii hid se defdb ħ ꝑrā. In dñio erant viij caf et iiij vilti et iiij bord. et xxx servi cū v caf Ibi pratū suffic carucis.

In Herescome teneb Wiflet iii virg ꝑre libs sic et Edmar. Ibi habeb ii caf et ii bord. et v servos et prata carucis.

In Brostorp tenuit Aluric. iii virg ꝑre hic habeb ii caf et uñ vilt. iii bord. iiii servos. Has v ꝑras abstulit com Herald post mortē Regis E. Has easd Rogs de Ivrei posuit ad firmā. ꝑ xlvj lib et xiii sol et iiii den.[1]

The head of this manor was a Castle which existed here for some centuries. It was probably one of the numerous castles built in the disorderly reign of Stephen, when every petty baron, at his pleasure, built, without license, a castle on his chief manor, in

[1] A certain Thane, Edmar by name, held the three manors of Hersefel (Haresfield) Athelai (Hatherley) and Sanher (Sandhurst): these manors he was able to give or sell as he might wish. In Harescome (Harescombe) Wiflet had held three virgates by as free a tenure as Edmar, *i.e.* with the same absolute right of disposal: he had there two ploughs, two bordars, five serfs, and sufficient meadow land for his ploughs. In Brostorp, Aluric had held a similar quantity of land, with two plough teams, one villein, three bordars, and four serfs. As Brockthrop now contains double the acreage of Harescombe, we may probably conclude that a large portion was, at the time of Domesday, forest and uncultivated.

which he ruled like a tyrant, ravaging the surrounding district, and perpetrating the grossest crimes and cruelties. If this were the case it escaped the fate of the greater number of these sinks of iniquity which King Henry II. made a point of destroying in the first year of his reign. This castle was certainly the residence of Roger Fitz Alan, and, probably, of his descendants until its demolition, as we believe, in the time of Edward II. William, of Worcester, who wrote, circa 1470, thus mentions it in his Itinerary: "*Castellum de Havyscombe prope Paynynswicke in Glouc.*" Some of the materials used by John Guise, Esq., in building Elmore Court, in the time of Elizabeth, are said to have come from the castle of the De Bohun's at Harescombe, and a tradition exists that eighty waggons were employed in hauling the stones.[1]

Rudge states that an old mansion, said to be the castle of the De Bohun's, was situated a little to the westward of the church, the appearance of the moat is still to be observed;[2] but the late Mr. Niblett, of Haresfield, was of opinion that the hamlet of the Stockend,[3] known as the Harescombe Tithing, of Haresfield parish, was the demesne land of this castle, and contained a deer park, the lodge of which still exists. This building has a good oriel window, but in other respects has been much altered. The place is now known as Park Gate, and the adjoining lands as Park Farm.

The following is the next reference we find to Harescombe:[4] "Roger, Earl of Hereford, when he became a monk at Gloucester, gave to the said church one hundred solidates of land in Herefordshire, for which Walter de Hereford, the constable, his brother, gave us six virgates in the time of Hameline the abbot [1148-1170],

[1] Parson's MSS. Bod. Lib. Oxon. [2] Hist. of Glouc.

[3] In the above-mentioned hamlet of Stockend, a few years ago a Roman villa was found not far from the well-known camp on Haresfield Hill. Large numbers of tesseræ have been found here; also two columns, flue-tiles, pottery, &c., with a silver coin of the Emperor Theodosius.

Near this spot, circa 1855, in an arable field at the end of the plantation, were found about twelve human skeletons, supposed to be those of soldiers who had been slain in a skirmish during the civil war of the 17th century.

[4] Hist. Monast. S. Petri, Glouc., Vol. I. pp.88-9.

free and exempt from all secular service, of which six virgates, four are in Harsfeld, and two by the way of Bristol near to the park": however, in the grant of the said Walter de Hereford "Constabularius Regis" also given in the Cartulary,[1] we find that these four virgates are expressly mentioned as lying in Harescombe:

"Sciatis quod ego pro salute animæ meæ et omnium antecessorum meorum, concedo et presenti carta confirmo Deo et Sancto Petro, et Hamelino Abbati et Monachis Gloucestriæ, sex virgatas terræ in Harsefelde, liberas et quietas ab omni servitio seculari, *quatuor videlicet in Hersecumbe*, et duas secus viam de Bristou juxta parcum, quas ego monachis tradere feci pro centum solidatis terræ quas Comes Rogerus frater meus prædictæ ecclesiæ, quando in ea factus est monachus, me in hoc sibi assensum præbente concessit."

Here we learn the origin of the connection of lands at Harescombe with the Abbey of St. Peter's, which lands at the dissolution of monasteries and the institution of the Bishopric of Gloucester by Henry VIII., became a portion of the endowment of the new See.

Other entries, under the heading "Harscombe" occur in the Lanthony Register, but undated: *e.g.* "Matilda de Bohun confirmed to us and the Chapel of St. Kyneberg to find a Light in the said Church Twelve pence to be paid out of the rent of the fulling mill at Wydehurste annually by her heirs on the Vigil of St. Kyneberg."

"Humphrey de Bohun has given to us stone from his Quarries of Harvesbury [or Hernebury] near to Haresfield, and from Windehole near to Harescombe to be taken where and how we may wish and without hindrance."

"The same has given to us stone out of the Quarries of Wydecliffe and Windewey near to Harescombe."

At a later date we find that another arrangement concerning the lamp in the chapel of St. Kyneberg was made, and recorded in the same Register: "To all, &c., Humphrey de Bohun Earl of

[1] Cart. Mon. S. Petri, Glouc., Vol. I. No. cccx. (Rolls Series).

Hereford and Essex and Constable of England, sends greeting: Know ye that we have given to the Prior and Convent of Lanthony Four shillings, Two pounds of Pepper and One pound of Cumin for which the said Prior and Convent have remitted to us and our heirs One shilling of rent which they have been accustomed to receive out of our fulling mill of Wyte-hurst. Witnesses Sir Milo de Boun, Sir Roger le Rus, Sir Robert de Hales, Nicholas Arch and others.

Another reference to the Quarries mentioned above is found in the Appendix to the "General Report of the Commissioners of Public Records," 1819,[1] which contains an abstract of Royal Letters Missive in the reign of Richard II.: the letter itself (as indeed all the letters of this king) is in French, and is addressed "a tres rev'rend pere en Dieu nr̃e tres chier Cousin l'archevesque de Cautorbiry nr̃e Chanceller" and dated from the Abbey of St. Albans on the 2nd day of March. The king having ordered Richard de Lone mason to make cannon balls *(piers pour canons)* in his lordship of Harescombe, Gloucestershire, directs the chancellor to issue a commission to him, under the Great Seal, to take such workmen, artificers, and carriages, as he may stand in need of, in that service.[2]

[1] In 1338, a period somewhat later than that referred to above, we learn from "Hospitallers in England" (Camden Society, Introd. p. l) that the following prices prevailed, pepper 1s. 1d. per lb.; cumin 3d. per lb.; oil for one lamp for a year 1s.; whilst the rent of a fulling mill from a wool comber is given as 40s.

[2] Stone shot was used till the time of Henry VIII., or even later. The Talbot Papers give lists of Ordnance delivered by warrant of that king to Sir Sampson Norton for use in France: *inter alia*, Gone stones of iron. v. Gone stones of stone. v. Among the relics of the past preserved in the Tower of London is a part of the armament of the *Mary Rose*, lost in the wreck of that ship at Spithead in 1545. "The length of the gun (from one end of which a portion has disappeared) is 6 ft. 10 ins.: the diameter of the barrel 6 ins. The piece is formed of strips of iron welded on a mandrel, and bound at intervals with rings of iron. The most curious feature, however, of this old gun is, that it still retains *the stone shot* with which it was loaded at the time of its submersion." (Glouc. Notes & Queries, Vol. II., p. 431: quoted from Arch. Jour. Vol. VIII. p. 421.)

In Shaw's "Dresses & Decorations of the Middle Ages," an illustration (14th century) shews the machines used for projecting huge stones, called *pierriéres, calabres, mangonels, &c.*, said to have been introduced during the reign of Henry III. by the second Simon de Montfort: and it is not a little

We find Henry le Rous, son of Roger Fitz Alan, confirming to priory of Lanthony all that land of Southgrove, which they had of the gift of Alan his grandfather, and of the concession of Roger his father, held by a certain Adam, the son of Leofwin: "una virgata ℞re de Sutgroue cū villano noīe Lefwyno" in the original grant: as this confirmation is attested by "Ralph Musard, Sheriff of Gloucester," its probable date will be between 1213-1222.[1] Henry also held 3 virgates at Brockthrop and Alansmore in Herefordshire; the bishop appears to have found him somewhat obstinate, as we learn that in 25th Henry III. he proceeded against him for the nonpayment of "such an aid as he himself and his ancestors had been accustomed to make to the predecessors of the said bishop, as Bishops of Hereford at their entrance on their bishopric."[2] He is one of the witnesses to a deed of gift by Lawrence de Chandos of lands at Brockworth to Lanthony.[3]

In the long and disturbed reign of Hen. III. the royal revenues being greatly diminished by the large concessions made to the barons, and by encroachments of various kinds, at the commencement of the reign of Edward I. a commission was appointed, and a jury of each hundred and town impanelled, to enquire amongst other things what losses the crown had sustained by tenants '*in capite*' alienating without license or usurping the right of holding courts and other *jura regalia*. From "Placita Dñi Regis de Quo Warranto et Ragemann" for this county, held before Wm. de Saham, Roger Loveday and John de Metingham, justices itinerant at Gloucester "on the morrow of Low Sunday," in the 14th Edward I." (1286-7) we learn that "John de Boun" claimed

singular that the only specimens which have been noticed of the large stone balls or pellets with which the walls of fortresses were battered, by means of such artillery, were found a few years since in the soil, on the site of the extensive lake which formerly washed the walls of Kenilworth Castle, granted by Henry III. to the same de Montfort, Earl of Leicester (Arch. Jour., Vol. 1. p. 288.)

[1] Radulphus Musard was Sheriff of Gloucestershire from 2 Henry III. (1217) to the 9th of the same king (Decius de Egeworde acting for him in the 6th year, and he being also custos in the 8th and 9th years.—ED.

[2] Abbrev. Placit. 25 Hen. III.

[3] Trans. Bristol & Glouc. Arch. Soc., Vol. VIII. p. 152.

liberties here: view of frank-pledge in his manors of Harsefeld, Elmore and Harscombe, infangethef, weyf, estrays, and free warren in his manor of Haresfield: and Elmore and Harescombe are mentioned as portions of that great manor ("*Dicit qd Elmore et Harscombe sunt membra de Harsefeld.*"). He pleads that that manor was a liberty in the hands of Milo Earl of Hereford who was seised of royal franchises: that he had three daughters and heiresses: that the eldest was seised of the third part of the said manor, and likewise of view of frank-pledge and other "*libertalibus regalibus*," as also the other heiresses in their lands and tenements in the allotment and partition made: and that Humphrey de Boun, her eldest son and heir, granted to the said John the third part of the manor aforesaid, together with the said view of frank-pledge and other liberties, with free warren; and that accordingly he claims to have them: he says that he has Gallows (*furcas*) and Tumberell (Cucking stool) and judicial inquests: that they pay no dues to the lord the king by the hand of the sheriff, and that the inquests are not held in the presence of the bailiff of the lord the king, &c.

William Inge, who followed for the king, pleads that the said John is not fully seized of view of frank-pledge, and that John, "son of the Queen,"[1] has the third part of the issues thereof, and offers to verify this on the part of the king; and further urges that even long possession cannot avail against the lord the king in things which appertain to his crown. The jurors, however, declare on their oath that John de Boun is fully seized of the privileges claimed of view of frank-pledge and all issues, and that John, the son of the Queen, had received nothing therefrom. But as to the plea concerning long possession, that is for the treasurer and barons to decide, before whom the said John duly appears by his attorney. The judgment was virtually against the king, perhaps in the well-known form "Dictum est quod eat inde sine die ad præseus, salvo jure Domini Regis, cum Dñs Rex inde loqui voluerit."

John de Boun was a son of Humphrey, Earl of Hereford, by his second wife, Maud de Avenbury. This earl, who had

[1] John, son of Edward I., by Eleanor, died young.

been an active partisan of De Montfort, died September 25th, 1275, his body being buried before the high altar in the church of Lanthony, and his heart at Workeley. He survived his second wife, who died on the eve of St. John, 1273, at Sorgee, in Gascony, where King Edward was at that time reducing the province to obedience; but her son, John de Bohun, is said to have caused the bones of his mother to be brought to England sixteen years afterwards, when they were buried with great solemnity in the choir of Lanthony, near to the body of Earl Humphrey, his father,[1] on the Festival of St. Kyneberg the Virgin, 1290. This Sir John de Bohun took part with the barons against Henry III., but had made his peace 50 Hen. III.; he died seized of the manor of Haresfield, &c., 20 Edw. I. (1292), and was the father of the lords Edmund and George de Bohun, which latter died seized of the same manor, 10 Edw. II. Bigland says that these manors were given to this second family of the earl in fee farm, reserving the dignity of "Lord High Constable," which is expressly said to have been connected with the manor of Haresfield, held "p servic' essendi Constabularius Angliæ."

Sir Roger le Rous died before 31st August, 1294, for the *writ diem clausit extremum* was issued on that day although the inquisition *post mortem* itself (like so many others) is now missing. It was found that he was seized *inter alia* of Harsecumb manor, 3 virgates at Brokethrop, pertaining to the Berton of Gloucester, and 1 virgate at Duntesborne (held of Philip de Mattesdon by one penny for all services) afterwards called "Duntesborne Rous" —or "militis," to distinguish it from that belonging to the Abbey of Gloucester, and now known as Duntesborne Abbots.[3] Bishop Swinfield's Register also shows that he held Alansmore (Hereford) for half a fee, this manor as we have remarked, taking its name from his ancestor Alan Fitz Mayn.

[1] See Trans. Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Soc. Vol. III. p. 365.

[2] Rot. Fin. 22 Edw. I. m. 6. Inquis. p.m. Ibid. Calend. Vol. I.

[3] Adam de Maru gave Duntesborne to Jordan, son of Isaac de Cirencester (Cart. 1 Joh.) but it afterwards bore the name of "Duntesborne Mattesdon" (MS. Cott. Jul. C.) from that family, by whom it was alienated to Rous. (Fosbrooke.—*Hist. Glouc.*, Vol. II. p. 503).

In 25th Edw. (1297) "Eleanora quæ fuit uxor Rog[i] le Rous" is returned in the Rolls of Parliament as holding lands in Herefordshire exceeding twenty pounds in annual value in connection with "service beyond the seas." She survived her husband at least nineteen years, and as patroness of the church of Avenbury presented a Roger le Rous, possibly a son of Sir Roger, to that benefice in 1313.[1]

The earliest mention of Sir John le Rous, the son of Sir Roger le Rous is in 1305,[2] in which year Hugh de Alnaby and Isabella Tirbot acknowledge the manors of Duntesborne and Harescombe with their appurtenances and the advowsons of the churches of both manors, to be the right of John le Rus and Hawisia his wife, through Robt. de Haresçombe, their attorney, "for which acknowledgement the said John and Hawisia gave the said Hugh and Isabella £200 sterling."

The *Pedes Finium* for 1320 shew a final agreement between John le Rous and Hawisia his wife, plaintiffs, and a certain John "Persona eccłe de Harsecombe, defendant": in this the Rector acknowledges the manor of Harescombe with its appurtenances to belong to John and Hawisia. This was doubtless a formal fine for purposes of settlement.

We think it not unlikely that this was the time when the stronghold of the Le Rous family in Harescombe was demolished. No record devoting it to destruction has yet come to light, but as a few years later it is spoken of as "waste," we imagine we shall not be very far wrong in dating its fall at this time. We are quite sure that at this time the king's wrath fell upon the lord of a neighbouring stronghold, who had been for some time a turbulent noble and the head of the King's antagonists, we mean John Giffard, of Brimpsfield. In the Patent Rolls, 15 Edw. II., we find mention of the writ for the destruction of the castle there, and Leland also refers to it thus: "Dominus Johannes Giffard bigas Regis cum armis versus Walliam tendentes spoliavit. Ude Rex habita magna deliberatione versus castrum dicti Joannis

[1] Duncombe's Hist. of Hereford and MS. Selas Taylor, B.M.

[2] Pedes Finium, 33rd Edw. I.

properavit et funditus demolitus est.' John Giffard was attainted and hanged, and his manors given to his foe, Hugh Despenser. (Close Rolls, 15 Edw. II.) The possessions of most of the Barons' adherents in this county were now taken into the King's hands, "contrariants' lands," as they are called in the series of papers in the Public Record Office. Among them, those of Maurice de Berkeley, at Upton St. Leonard's; Reginald de la More, Over; Thos. de Wylington, Ashelworth; Henry and John de Wylington, Sandhurst; John Giffard, William de Benetham, Robt. Gille, Edw. de Norton, Henry Croppet, Beggeworth; Robert de Prestbury, Thos. de Hatherly, Up-Hatherly; Hen. de Brockworth; Walter de Wylton, Pichencoumbe; the Castle of Berkeley, the Castles and lands of the Earl of Hereford; also Blen-leveney, Bulke Dinas Castles, and lands at Duntesborne Rous, John le Rous, junior. In an Inquisition taken at Gloucester on the Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Augustine (26th May), in the fifteenth year of Edward II (1322), by the oath of Wm. Maunsel, Wm. de Bolysdone, Hugh de Byseley, John de Rumee, John de Gloucester, Thos. de Sc̃to Mainfeo, John de Bury, Wm. le Prout, Roger atte Grene, de Bulley, John de Owlepeune, John Spilemon, Elias de Blakeny and Rich. Kynmer, "to enquire what, and how many, knights' fees were held of the Earl of Hereford of his Court of Gloucester," taken in the church of St. Mary in the south, the jurors find that John le Rous holds the manor of Harsecoumbe by the service of half a knight's fee, and that the said manor is worth yearly by estimation £20. In an account of Robert de Aston, custodian and collector of the farms of certain lands, &c., forfeited to the king, dated 18-19 Edward II., No. 3,266, he renders account of £4 4s. 10d., received of Richard de Foxcote, "farmer of the manor of Dontesborne, which formerly belonged to John le Rous the younger," but at that time was in the hands of the king. We have also, in the same year, the king's writ of enquiry, dated Westminster, June 14th, concerning a heriot which his bailiffs of the Berton, near Gloucester, had claimed of John le Rous, on the death of Richard de Munsterworth, for "which they had grievously distrained the said John, and did not desist from day to day." The writ

rehearses that John [le] Rous had shown that Richard, on the day of his death, held all his lands in Harescombe of him, by certain services, and not of the king or his progenitors, and therefore had prayed for remedy. The Inquisition was accordingly taken at Gloucester before Wm. de Bradwelle and Robert de Aston, on the Friday next after the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, in the 19 Edward II., in the presence of William de Ga[mage], bailiff of the king in the Berton. The jurors say that Richard de Munsterworth held all his lands, viz., a messuage and half a virgate of land, &c., of John le Rous by knight service: viz., for the tenth part of a knight's fee, and by service of 7s. 8d. a year; also that the said Richard and his ancestors held their lands and tenements of the said John le Rous and his ancestors by the same services from time immemorial, and not of the progenitors of the king, and that after the death of each they had been accustomed to take heriot: viz., that the said John took an ox as heriot after the death of . . . . . price 10s.; and also an ox, after the death of Roger, father of the said Richard, price 13s. 4d.; also that Roger le Rous, father of the said John, took . . . . . as heriot of Roger de Munsterworth, grandfather of the said Richard, price 18s.; also that the ancestors of the said John le Rous, after the death of any one of the ancestors of the said Richard were wont to take such heriot of the said lands and tenements from time immemorial.[1]

[1] Inquis. Ad quod dam. 19 Edw. II., No. 42

We have here three generations of the family;—

Roger de Munstreworth=
|
Roger de Munstreworth=
|
Richard de Munstreworth=Agnes
dead 1326.

John de Munstreworth presented Ric. le Parker to the Rectory of How Caple in 1352, for Rich. de Caple, a minor. (Duncumb's Hereford.)

Capgrave, Anno 1363, has mention of a "Ser John Monstreworth," serving with the army in France, who accused the Commander, Sir Robert Knollys, of treason, but afterwards fled and held with the King of France.

The Register of Bishop Thomas Cobham, Anno 1324, shews that Sir John le Rous nominated Sir Roger de Cardoyl to the Church of Harescombe.

It would appear that the Gloucestershire lands were now held by the relict of Sir Thomas le Rous, so that it was not until after her death that an inquisition was taken, *i.e.* in June, 1375, 48 Edward III.) at Gloucester, before John ap Rees; the jurors being John Upcote, Walt. de Sevarne, Nicolas Leroy, Walt. de Marcle, Walt. Wynter, John Johnes, John ffremon, Walt. Maynerde, John Brokworth, Peter Cappe, Wm. Gerold, Peter Heynes: who say that Thomas le Rous, deceased, held the manor of Harsecombe in the county of Gloucester in demesne as of fee on the day of his death of the king *in capite* by the service of a fourth part of a knight's fee; that in the said manor there is one capital messuage, which is of no value, one garden, worth 41d., one dovecote worth 41d., one carucate of land worth 6s. 8d., four acres meadow worth 4s., thirty acres of wood, of which the underwood is worth 6s. 8d., and fixed rents £8 2s. 2d. payable at the Feasts of the Annunciation, and of St. Michael: one messuage called "the orchard," worth nil, one carucate of land worth 6s. 8d. and six acres meadow worth 6s., held of the Abbey of St. Peter, Gloucester, of the farm of the king's Berton, near Gloucester, as of the Berton by the service of making suit at the court of the said Berton: that the said Thomas le Rous died on the Saturday next after the Feast of St. Stephen the Martyr, in the 32nd year of the king, and that Juliana, his daughter, was the next heir and of the *age of twenty years and more.* If, however, we compare the dates of these two inquisitions it is evident that Juliana was but *seventeen* years of age, that is, if the former statement was correct.

The Originalia Rolls for the same year (48 Edw. III. Rot. 6) contain reference thereto: "The king committed to Robt de Kendale, Knt., and Matilda his wife, the custody of the manors of Avenbury with appurtenances in co. Hereford, and the manor

to which he was presented (according to the settlement of 1181) by the *Sub-prior* and Convent of Lanthony. A question arising from the mention of the Sub-prior was accidentally answered by the discovery in the Inquisitions concerning the forfeited lands of the Contrariants (10-15-16 Edw. II., No. 48), of the fact that the Prior (doubtless a virulent enemy of the king) had been suspended, or at least superseded: "Sub-Prior de Lanthoñ" quod ipse sub-prior habeat custod' prædicti prioratus et oñ pertiñ'."

of Harsecumbe with appurtenances in co. Gloucester, and one messuage called "the orchard," one carucate of land and six acres of meadow with appurtenances in the same ville of Harsecumbe.

We may now proceed to mention the names of some of the tenants of the manor, of much interest as of those who tilled the soil and throve here, serving their generation, by the will of God, in trying seasons and troublous times, but of whom no other record survives. We have already seen that the Abbey of Gloucester had possession of lands here at an early period, and we are glad to find in the Cartulary ascribed to the period of Abbot John de Gamage (*i.e.* between 1284 and 1306), an "extent" or survey of the manors held by the abbey at that time. The manor, or reputed manor, which they had here is contained in the "Extenta de Broctrope" where their possessions were greater. This furnishes us with the names of the occupiers of their lands, the particulars of their holdings, the rents they paid, and the various customary services which they rendered.

Free Tenants.

Reginald Atteparde de Harsecumbe, Richard Schesne de Harsecumbe, Margery Maynard, Robert Bigge, Matilda la Haywardes, Hugh son of Edania, Henry Faber, Richard Waryn, Richard de Holeberwe de Pychenecumbe, Elyas Bunte de Pychenecumbe, William Colston de Brocthrop, Robert of the field Brocthrop, Robert Bissop.

Customary Tenants.

Adam Attehulle, Richard Oswolde, Henry Meryot, Walter Bunte, Henry le Haywarde, Richard Daniel, Robert the son of Elyas, Robert in the Field, Robert Locke, Walter le Bonde.

Ferendelli.

David Bunte, Gilbert Hering.

Lundinarii.

Walerond, John Colston, Robert Bissop, Richard Daniel, William Colston.

Cottagers.

Alditha la Rede, Editha Textrix, Cristina Hayrun, Juliana Attehulle.

The holding of the first named, Reginald Atteparde de Harsecumbe is thus described : he has one messuage with curtilage and one virgate of land containing 40 acres, and a grove, rent 13s. 4d. per annum, payable at the four usual terms. He shall give for an aid seven shillings at Michaelmas, and shall perform three "bederipes" in autumn with one man, worth 4½d. He shall give pannage thus : for full grown swine, 1d ; for the young, ½d. If he brew ale for sale he shall give the lord (abbot) eight "lagenas" as toll, which shall be considered worth 2½d. yearly. If he shall sell horse or mare shod, he shall give 4d. as toll ; if not shod, 2d. He is not able to alienate his son, nor to give his daughter in marriage without permission. He owes suit to the Halmote Court. On his decease the lord shall have the best beast as an heriot and his heir shall do the will of the lord for being admitted to the said land. In the same way, the widow shall do in all respects as the said Reginald, if he die holding the said lands.

Richard Schesne holds a messuage with curtilage, and a virgate of land of 40 acres : he pays 10s. per annum. He does not perform such bederipes as other holders of virgates, because a certain woman "of Wychio,"[1] from whom the convent have "quandam salinam in eadem" was married to the said land, by reason of which one day's bederipe was remitted.

Among the "Consuetudinarii," "Customary Tenants" (those holding lands according to the customs of the manor), Adam Attehulle holds a messuage, with curtilage and a virgate of sixty-four acres ; from Michaelmas to the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula (Aug. 1), he must plough half an acre every week, and harrow in seed-time whenever he shall be summoned, and each ploughing with the harrowing is worth 2½d. He is to plough an acre for the winter seed and harrow it, both being worth 5d. Also in every week he is to perform summage for one day, and do manual work at the will of the bailiff, each day's work being worth 1d. If threshing be required (wheat 2½ bushels, "Siligo" 2½ bushels, barley half a quarter, beans and peas half a quarter, oats 10 bushels), each day's work being worth 1d. If he be

[1] Droitwych.

called to other agricultural work, he shall labour from morning till evening; he shall mow the lord's meadow for eight days at least at 2d. a day, and shall assist in making and carrying the hay for twelve days, and more if required, at one half-penny per day. As regards harvest work, from St. Peter ad Vincula to Michaelmas, he is to reap the lord's corn for five days in the week with two men, and in addition perform a bederip with four men in each week, the value of each man's labour being 1½d., and the total value in each week during autumn 21½d. If required to carry corn in autumn with the wagon, six oxen and two men, this shall be considered equal to one day's ploughing after the Feast of St. Michael, and the wagoners shall have two sheaves of whatsoever grain they shall have last carried. Pannage, tolls for brewing, sales of horses, marriage and heriots as before.

The services of the "Ferendelli," *i.e.* those holding a farundel (the fourth part of a virgate, usually 12, sometimes 16 acres), and of the "Lundinarii" ("Mondayers, because working for the lord on the Monday in each week) are also set forth. And lastly, the cottagers are shewn to be required to labour in harvest for sixteen days, price per day 1½d., in all 2s; and for six days in hay time, or more if required, at one halfpenny per day.

In 5 Henry IV., 1427, a fine was levied between Thomas Mille, Quer, and Juliana, who was wife of Andrew Herle, Knight, and William Herle, Esq., deft., in which Juliana and William, acknowledged the manors of Harescombe and Duntesborne Rous, with appurtenances, and the advowson of the church of Harescombe to be the right of the said Thomas. This was Thomas, the son of Juliana by her second husband Thomas Mill, and the fine was probably the surrender of her dower rights in the said manors, of which perhaps William Herle was a trustee, and the same "Thomas Mulle de Harscombe Armiger," who, according to the Harl. MS., 5805, fol. 336, "was living about 34 Henry VI" (1456), and had taken to wife Margeria (or Margaret) Tracy, by whom he had, amongst others, Sir William Mulle, or Mylle, Knight.

In 2nd Edward IV. an inquisition was taken of the lands of Thomas and Will'us Mulle and Margaret, his wife, attainted, wherein it was found that they were seized of lands called Organs, Harsfeld toft, called Henbarews, the manors of Duntesbourne Rous, messuage, lands, and mill at Chalford, and lands and toft in Colcumbe, and also of other messuages and lands in the county of Gloucester; and further of the manors of Alynesmore, Avynsbury, and Tregett, in the county of Hereford. And the said lands were granted by the king[1] to Thomas Herbert, Esquire for the King's body, in special tail, viz., to his heirs male: "together with the manors of Hariscombe and Duntesborne, Glouc.', and Tregett, within the demesne of Urchinfeld, as well as all other hereditaments in the county of Hereford and the marches of Wales; with the advowsons of the churches of the said manors, which were the property of William Mulle, knight attainted, to be held by fealty alone for all services. Three years afterwards these grants were specially exempted from the operation of the Act of resumption, 7-8 Edw. IV.,[2] which was "not to be prejudicial to a grant made to Thomas Herbert the elder of the lands of Mulle" and "the manors of Harescombe *alias* Hariscombe, &c." In the Patent Rolls, 14 Edward IV. (1475) the king grants to Sir Richard Beauchamp in fee the manors of Hariscombe and Duntesborne Rous . . . . . "quæ fuerunt Will'i Mulle ac nuper Thomæ Herbert per servit' &c." In 8 Edw. IV. Oct. 9th, the Herefordshire lands forfeited by Sir William Mille, 4th Oct. 1 Edw. IV. were granted to Sir Walter Scull and Francisca his wife (Originalia). An Act of Resumption is not to prejudice the above-named "Walter Scull Knyght and Francese his wyfe and their heires male, as regards the grant of the Manors of Alansmore and Avenbury with their appurtenances in the Counte of Hereford that late were holden by William Mylle Knyght."

When, however, the wheel of fortune had made another revolution and the Yorkists' cause had received its death blow at Bosworth field, and Henry of Richmond had ascended the throne, we find in the Rolls of Parliament the record of a petition presented to the lord the king in parliament by Thomas Mille, son

[1] Patent Rolls, 2 Edw. IV. [2] Rolls of Parl., vol. v., 586.

and heir of William Mille, knight, in these words: "*That whereas the said William Mylle was at the Felde comynly called Palme Sondaye Felde, to the uttermost of his power assistyng, according to his duty, then his Sovereyn Lorde Kynge Henry the sixth in his ryght and tytle, wherefore, the said William lost all his londes, possessions, and godes by Act of 1 Edward IV. forfeit to the Kynge*" and praying for the restitution of the same, to which the royal assent was given in the usual form, "Soit fait come il est desire." The Mylle family, however, do not appear to have otherwise profited by their faithful services to the cause of the house of Lancaster: there is no record of rich manors, broad lands, or special honours bestowed upon them, and although from time to time the names of individual members may be met with as discharging various royal commissions, it seems to be certain that beyond the restoration of their former lands they never received any sufficient recompense for their losses and sufferings from that avaricious and oppressive monarch Henry VII.[1]

THE ADVOWSON OF THE CHURCH.

In ancient times, both Harescombe and Pitchcombe were chapelries of the parish of Haresfield. Our first knowledge is derived from a very important deed of agreement, made in 1181, between Alan Fitz Mayn, who was one of the witnesses to a charter, cir. 1160, by Walter de Hereford, confirming the grant of his father, Milo Fitz Walter, (created Earl of Hereford by the Empress Maud) and Roger his son and heir, brother of Walter, to the Abbey of St. Peter's, at Gloucester, of certain lands to their

[1] Notwithstanding the act of restitution cited above it would appear that Thomas on his death in 1509 was not then seized of the manors of Harescombe and Duntesbourne Rous. Perhaps these manors were held in trust for him. For in his inquisition *post mortem* taken at Dursley 25th Oct. 1510, the jurors found that he held no lands or tenements in the county of Gloucester in his demesne as of the King, but that he was seized of one messuage in Harsfield, in his demesne as of the fee at the rent of 16d. per annum, and that the said messuage and lands were worth by the year in all issues 26s. 8d. And they say that he died on 7th Oct. 1 Henry VIII., 1509 and that Edward Mill was his son and heir, and of the age of 23 years more (Inq. p.m. 2 Henry VIII.)

church at Cerney. The agreement to which we refer arose out of some dissension, between Roger Prior of Lanthony and Roger Fitz Alan, concerning the chapel of Harsecombe, which appertained to the mother church of Harsefield, and which was settled in the following manner :—

"Let it be known that the contention which had sprung up between R[oger], Prior of Lanthony, and Roger Fitz Alan, concerning the Chapel of Harsecumbe, which appertains to the mother Church of Harsefeld, has been settled in the manner following :—The Church of Harsefeld is to receive in full everything which appertains to parochial rights in the Vill of Harsecumbe, *i.e.* all tithes as well of the Curia as of the Villeins, Oblations, Baptisms, Confessions, and Devises of the dying, and Burials, and in fact all things pertaining to parochial rights ; so that of all these let the chaplain of the said chapel usurp nothing. The said Chaplain shall be sustained by those things which Alan Fitz Mayn granted him at the "constitution" of the said chapel ; that it is to say, the second tithing of the wheat of his Demesne of Harsecumbe ; the first, together with all the lesser tithes pertaining to the mother church of Harsefeld. The said Alan also granted for the sustentation of the Chaplain Ten acres of land (saving the tithe of the same to the mother church). He also gave to the mother church of Harsefeld one acre of land for a cemetery, which things Roger his son confirmed and ratified. But the Prior and Canons, at the petition of Roger Fitz Alan, have granted to the said Chaplain the Tithes of Five Virgates of land, which the Villeins of Brockthrop hold (the tithe of which pertains to the church of St. Owen), and the small tithes of the said Villeins, with their burial, to be held of them (*i.e.* the Prior and Canons) by the yearly payment of Five Shillings at the Feast of St. Michael. All the Tithes of the Demesne of Brockthrop, as from the time of Walter the Constable, so also now, pertain to the Church of St. Owen.

The Canons have also granted that if the wife of the said Roger, or any other free woman in his house, bring forth children, they may go whither they will for their Purification

(churching); and that the said Roger and his wife, and the free men of his house at their departing (*fine suo*) may transfer their bodies to whatsoever church they will; but if they decease without devise, let them remain for their burial to their mother church. The Tithes of one mill the Canons have also granted for the sustentation of the Chaplain of the said chapel. They have also granted to the said Roger and his heirs that, on the decease of the Chaplain of the said Chapel, they themselves shall present a Chaplain to the said Canons, whom (if he shall appear to them to be meet for this ministry) they shall cause to be instituted to the said Chapel by the Bishop or by his Official, the usual chaplains' oath being first taken for the faithful observance of all the ordinances [of the said chapel] in our Chapter House.

All these things were settled in the year of OUR LORD MCLXXXI°., in the presence of the Noble Lady and Patroness of the Church of Lanthony, MARGARET DE BOHUN, and of William Fitz Stephen, then Sheriff of Gloucester, whose seals are affixed to this present writing in two portions, for a perpetual testimony, so that either being possessed of a writing duly sealed with their seals, this agreement and concord may perpetually exist."

This agreement, made between the prior of Lanthony and Roger Fitz Alan relative to the church of Harescombe, was, to all appearance, scrupulously observed. The prior and convent do not seem to have sought further gain, but to have looked upon the agreement made under such illustrious auspices as a solemn trust to be religiously and faithfully discharged. On a vacancy occurring in the church the nomination of the clerk was made by the lord of the manor, and the prior and convent presented him to the Bishop for institution down to the dissolution of the House. Afterwards the advowson became absolutely vested in the lord as appurtenant to the manor, until near the end of the 17th century, when the manor itself had become dismembered and sold in parcels. Since that time the advowson has changed hands frequently at short intervals, as may be seen by the names of the patrons in the List of Institutions. The patronage is now vested in the Rev. John Melland Hall, the Rector.

In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, A.D. 1291, the rectory of Harescombe would appear to have been included in those small benefices which were valued at less than ten marcs, which paid no tax; but reference is made to it in connection with the possessions of Lanthony.

"Wygorn' Spirit' "—In Decanat' Glouc'

Porcō Prioris Lanthoñ in Ecclia de Harsecomb et Pychenecomb

Taxatio	Decima
0. 5s. 0d.	0 0 6d.
in pecuñ	

Pret' ñ porcō Vicar de Harsefeld in ecclia de Harsecombe 1s, whilst Haresfield itself is taxed (in connexion with the same Priory) at 4li 6s 8d, the tenth 8s 8d: and Ecclia de Brocthrop at 1li 6s 8d, the tenth 2s 8d[1]

In the assessment and sale in 1340 of the ninth sheaf, the ninth fleece and the ninth lamb, the chapels of Harescombe and Pynchcombe were assessed with the parish church of Haresfield at 7 marks, 9s. 4d. or 102s. 8d.[2] The instructions to the assessors were that they should levy the Ninth, &c., according to Pope Nicholas's taxation, if the value of the Ninth amounted to as much as the tax, and to levy more where the true value of the Ninth should be found to exceed the tax, but should the value of the Ninth be less than the tax, to levy only the true value of the Ninth and disregard the tax.

The "pension" of "five shillings in money," payable by the Rectors of Harescombe to the Priors of Lanthony, according to the terms of the aforesaid agreement in 1181, here appears among the "beneficia" of the priory. And again, at the time of its Visitation in 1407, by John Bishop of Worcester, as "a yearly pension of five shillings, anciently due from the rectory of the chapel of Harscomb." It survived the Reformation, and fell with other like spoils into the hands of Henry VIII., and was granted or sold by the Crown, and is now in private hands. It still continues to be paid, although for 300 years and more the priory of Lanthony has ceased to exist, a striking instance of the continuity of the English church, from the stormy days of

[1] Taxatio Ecclesiastica. [2] Nonarum Inquisitiones, p. 413.

Henry Plantagenet, through all the vicissitudes of the Wars of the Roses, Reformation troubles, and Puritan ascendancy during the Commonwealth, to our own time.

The tithes, amounting to £113 8s. 11d., were commuted in 1841, and thus apportioned (the Pitchcombe Commutation being separate and distinct[1]) :—

Rector - - -	£89	10	11
Impropriator - - - -	23	0	0
Mrs. Curtis Hayward - -	0	18	0

The Impropriator's portion at that time being also vested in the Rev. Marlow Watts Wilkinson, the rector.

An interesting fact may be recorded. The "two acres in the South Meadow," near Gloucester, granted, as we shall see hereafter, by Roger Fitz Alan, to the canons of Lanthony with his "body," that is, as a burial fee for the privilege of interment in the priory church,[2] can still be identified, because they were in the possession of the Priory at the dissolution, and tithe free, and they have remained tithe free to this day. A part of Longmead (556 yards w.s.w. of Hempsted Canal Bridge, 1¼ miles from Gloucester, and 4 miles from Harescombe Church), charged in the Tithe Commutation Award, with the sum of 18s. per annum, payable to Mrs. Georgiana Curtis Hayward, has also, doubtless, its historical associations, but what they are we do not at present know.

The area of the parish, according to admeasurement, is 478a. 3r. 16p., of which 453a. 1r. 1p. are pasture, and the remainder (25a. 2r. 15p.) arable. The Glebe consists of 15a. 2r.

[1] There is no reliable information regarding the time of the union of these benefices. Pitchcombe is not mentioned in Domesday, nor does the name occur till circa 1140, when the abbot of Gloucester, Gilbert Foliot, bitterly complains of the cruelties inflicted upon the abbey by certain men, viz., John de Marlborough and Walter de "Pinchcomb." The taxation of Pope Nicholas, A.D. 1291, shews that it was then united to Harescombe. This union has continued to the present day (a temporary divorce having taken place during the reign of Edward VI., probably under the auspices of Bishop Hooper). In a civil sense the parishes are entirely distinct, each supporting its own poor in different Unions and with a separate Tithe Commutation Allotment, but the ancient ecclesiastical arrangements still prevail, with alternate services on Sundays.

[2] Regist. Lanthon. No. xcv.

The Charities are derived from the bequests of Giles Cox, Gent., ob. 1620; Miles Huntley, Gent., ob. 1790; Miss Ellen Matilda Bedwell, ob. 1876. The Huntley charity, originally amounting to £50, for the apprenticing of orphans, has considerably increased, no suitable applications having been made of late years; it is proposed to submit a scheme to the Charity Commissioners for the benefit of the parishioners generally. The "Cox" charity, £1 7s., is distributed in money; the "Bedwell," £1 18s. 2d., in clothing, &c., on St. Thomas's Day.

The list of Rectors is tolerably complete, commencing with a certain "Johannes r^c ecclie de Harsecombe," made deacon at Henbury in the Salt Marsh (an episcopal manor), on the day of St. Matthew the Apostle and Evangelist, 1286, by Bishop Giffard, whose registers, beginning with 1268, are the earliest existing for the bishopric of Worcester, to which diocese Gloucestershire, east of the Severn, appertained. The preceding statement may seem to require a few words of explanation, as it is so opposed to our modern notions that the incumbent of a benefice should not even be in deacon's orders! But it is evident that many were presented to benefices who had taken only the minor clerical orders, as sub-deacons or acolytes. These, probably, in the majority of cases, had taken a minor order only to qualify themselves for holding the temporalities of a benefice, and never proceeded to the priesthood at all; the rectors of such parishes employed a chaplain to perform their spiritual functions for them, whilst they enjoyed the fruits of the benefice as if it were a lay fee, the minor order which they had taken imposing no restraint upon their living an entirely secular life. Matthew Paris[1] informs us that when the Bishop of Lincoln urged his beneficed clergy to be advanced to the rank of priest, many refused, sending money to the Court of Rome to obtain leave for some years to "hold schools" without entering the priesthood. "Thus with an appearance of honesty, they with fox-like cunning shook off the yoke of the Lord from their necks." The Council of Lyons, in 1274, ordered the clergy to reside and to take

[1] Vol. ii. 478, and Cutts' Scenes and Characters of the Middles Ages.

priest's orders within a year of their promotion, in accordance with which Bishop Swinfield was able to put pressure upon a hostile incumbent, who refused procurations, and whose benefice was ready to be declared vacant, inasmuch as the rector had not, within a year after his institution, received priest's orders according to that canon. In his mandate, addressed to the Official of Hereford, concerning his first ordination, Anno 1280, "die Sabbati quo cantatur Sitientes, apud Ledebuī," he requires all rectors, vicars and others, having sufficient titles, to be cited to the said church for admission to the priesthood.[1]

Institutions to Harescombe.

Circa 1286.—"Johannes, Rector eccl de Harscomb," admitted to Deacon's Orders at Henbury, in Salt Marsh, on the Feast of St. Matthew, Apostle and Evangelist, A.D., 1286.[2]

Ante 1320.—"Johannes, Persona ecclie de Harsecombe."[3]

1324 14 Kal. June.—Sir Roger de Cardoyl, Chaplain, admitted to the Church of Harescombe on the nomination of Sir John le Rous, and presentation of the Sub-Prior and Convent of Lanthony.[4] Benefice taxed at six marks.

1328, Sept. 7.—Sir Henry de Honton, lately rector of Aberleveney, Diocese of St. David's, was instituted to the Chantry of the Chapel of Harescombe, exchanging with Sir Roger de Cardoyl.

[1] Camden Soc. Bp. Swinfield's Household Roll. App.

It was not unusual for persons in minor orders to be admitted to benefices, and an examination of the Episcopal Registers will shew, that usually, very soon afterwards, licence of absence was given them for study, sometimes specifying the University. John, when admitted, was in orders of a lower degree than deacon.—ED.

[2] Register of Bishop Giffard, fol. 258. [3] Pedes Finium, 13 Edw. II.

[4] This remarkable arrangement is in accordance with the agreement between the Prior of Lanthony and Roger Fitz Alan, and it continued down to the dissolution of the House. The reader will therefore understand that throughout that period, though the Lord of the manor nominated the Clerk, the Prior made the formal presentation.—(Reg. Bish. Thom. Cobham, fol. 35.)

1328, Sept. 7—Master John de Aston, Rector of St. John's, Bristol, to the same Chapel or Chantry with the chapel aforesaid was made incumbent.[1]

1362, April 6.—Sir William Fremon, Presbyter, instituted to the Chapel or Chantry of Harescombe, "with the Chapel of Pynchenecombe," on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Lanthony.[2]

1380, July 16.—Sir John Lemynster (Vicar of the Church or Chapel of the parish of Corse in the presentation of Richard, King of England), exchanged with Sir William Ffremon, Rector of the Chapel or Chantry of Harescombe in the Diocese of Worcester.[3]

1380, Dec. 28.—Sir Thomas Brokkebury, Chaplain, admitted to the Chapel of the Chantry of Harescombe, with the Chapel of Pychenecombe annexed to it, vacant, on the nomination of Sir Andrew Herle, lord of Harescombe, at "Hertlebury."[4]

1399, Apr. 12.—Sir Thomas Hayfeld,[5] admitted.

1404, Apr. 9.—Sir John Clerc, Presbyter, admitted upon the presentation of Prior and Convent of the Lanthony.[6]

1409, Nov. 1.—Sir John Uppynton, Chaplain, admitted to the Chapels of Harescombe and Pychenecombe, vacant by the resignation of Sir John Clerc, upon the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Lanthony.

1420, May 12.—Sir Bernewald, Chaplain, on resignation of Sir John Uppynton, May 12th, 1420.

1439, Oct. 19.—Sir James Cade, Presbyter,[7] admitted on the nomination of Thomas Mylle, Lord of Harescombe.

[1] Reg. Bishop Barnet, fol. 7. [2] Reg. Bish. Barnet.
[3] Reg. Bishop Henry de Wakefield.
[4] Reg. Bish. Henry de Wakefield, fol. 21.
[5] Reg. Bish. Tideman de Winchcumbe, fol. 37.
[6] Reg. Bish. Rich. Clifford, fol. 66. [7] Reg. Bish. Bourchier.

* * * * *

unknown Sir John Ladde.[1]

1512, May 27.—Sir William Nicholson, Chaplain, instituted to the Chapel or Chantry of Harescombe with the Chapel of Pychenecombe, vacant by the death of Sir John Ladde, last chaplain thereof, on the nomination of Edward Myll, lord of Harescombe, and presentation of the Prior and Convent of Lanthony.

c 1537. Sir William Okey.

c 1548. Sir John Dumbell.

c 1550. Sir John Hartland [Pitchcombe],[3] upon the presentation of Edward Mill, Esq., patron; deprived for matrimony, 2-3 Phil. and Mar.

c 1551. Sir William Corbet [Harescombe],[2] upon the presentation of Edward Mill, Esq., patron.

1569, July 30.—Richard Rawlyns, instituted upon the presentation of Thomas Mill, Esq.

1576. Vacant at the Visitation of the Metropolitan.

1577. Peter Hogge.

1596, Oct. 3.—John Rowles, instituted to the Rectory of Harscomb and Pitchcomb upon the presentation of Thos. Mill, Esq. Vacant by the resignation of Peter Hogge.

1605-6, Mar, 15.—Peter Hogge, B.A., instituted upon the presentation of Thos. Mill, Esq. Void by the deprivation of John Rowles.

1612, Oct. 25.—Thomas Lloyde, M.A., instituted upon the presentation of Thos. Mill, Esq., and William, his son. Vacant by the death of Peter Hogge.

[1] There may have been other institutions between 1439 and 1512, of which there is no record, the Registers of Institutions for the 15th century being imperfect.

[2] A temporary disunion of the benefices; the name of each rector is given in the separate returns made to Bishop Hooper's Visitation enquiries, 1551-2.

[3] A "William Corbet" occurs as the last incumbent of a Chantry at Painswick; Annual Pension, 1553, £5 10s. (P.R.O. and Atkyns.)

1669, June 28.—Richard Horston, Clerk, instituted.

1648, Apr. 18.—Thomas Stock, Clerk, instituted upon the presentation of William Mill, Gent. Vacant by the death of Richard Horston.

1696, Apr. 25.—Charles Stock, junior, Clerk, instituted upon the presentation of Charles Stock, senior, Clerk. Vacant by the cession of Thomas Stock.

1708, July 17.—Jonathan Blagge, B.A. (Bras. Coll., Oxon, Oct. 26, 1686), instituted upon the presentation of Thomas Stock, Clerk, and Christ. Stock, Gent. Vacant by the death of Charles Stock, junior.

1726, Sept. 28.—Thomas Rawlins, B.A., instituted on the presentation of Mary Blagge, widow.

1740, Oct. 4.—Richard Bridge, B.A. (Univ. Coll., Oxon, June 14, 1734), instituted upon the presentation of Thomas Rawlins, Clerk. Vacant by the cession of Thomas Rawlins.

1741-2, Feb. 2.—Charles Neale, B.A. (Ch. Ch., Oxon, June 30, 1739), collated by the Bishop of Gloucester, by reason of lapse. Vacant by death of Richard Bridge.

1769, Aug. 18.—Rice Jones, Clerk, instituted on the presentation of John Purnell, Esq., and Elizabeth Purnell, Spinster. Void by death of Charles Neale.

1791, Mar. 26.—Charles Wallington, M.A.[1] (Ch. Ch., Oxon, Dec. 17, 1776; B.A., Nov. 10, 1773), instituted on the presentation of Thomas Purnell Purnell, Esq. Vacant by the death of Rice Jones, Clerk.

1804, Sept. 19.—William James, B.A.[2] instituted on the presentation of Ann Purnell, widow. Vacant by the cession of Chas. Wallington.

[1] Also, Rector of Lasborough, 1776.
[2] Also, Rector of Evenlode, Worc.

1825, June 8.—Marlow Watts Wilkinson, B.D.[1] instituted on the presentation of Ann Purnell Purnell. Vacant by the death of William James, Clerk.

1867, April 17.—William Melland, M.A., instituted on his own petition as Patron. Void by the death of Marlow Watts Wilkinson, Clerk.

1867, Nov. 12.—Edward Lewis, M.A., instituted upon the presentation of the Rev. William Melland. Void by the cession of William Melland, Clerk.

1879, July 5.—John Melland Hall, M.A., instituted upon the presentation of the Rev. William Melland. Vacant by the death of Edward Lewis, Clerk.

The names of the following Curates in charge under non-resident Rectors may be recorded here :—

Rev. Fr. Quarrington, M.A., 1839-52.
Rev. Chas. Churton, M.A., 1852-66.
Rev. W. Lewis Mills, M.A., 1867-78.

We do not know of anything further of a special nature until the period of the Reformation and the Dissolution of the Religious Houses ; and referring to the "Valor Ecclesiasticus,"[2] we find the united benefice of Harescombe and Pitchcombe entered thus :—

"Harscombe et Pechyncom̃ valet in reddit' et firm' unacū x^is et oblac' ib̃m p annū ultra v^s solut' Priori et Convent' de Llanthon' pro quod' re^u ij^s pro sinag' et ij^s viij^d arch̃ino - - vj^li viij^s
x^a inde - - xij^s ix^d ob.
xij^s ix^d ob q.

At the same time the portion of tithes of the demesne belonging to the priory is noted

Priorat' Lanthon'

D' firma cujusdam porcionis x^mar' apud Herescombe et Brockthrop' lvj^s viij^d

[1] Also, Rector of Uley, Glouc. [2] Vol. II. p. 499.

The possessions of the Abbey of St. Peter, Gloucester, in this parish, are also given in connection with Brockthrop,[1] in which their manor was of greater value, and of which they were also Rectors:

Redd'assis'custumio2 tenen' in Brokethrope per annū	xvj^{li} xiij^{s} j^{d} ob'q'	xxxiij^{lis}—xiij^{d} ob'q'
Redd'assis'custum̃io2 tenen' in Harscombe per annū	iiij^{li} ix^{s} vj^{d}	
Firma situs Mañij et terr' doni$^{cal'}$ ib̃m per annū	ix^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}	
Perquis' Cur' ib̃m ten' per annū	v^{s} iij^{d}	
Firma Rectorie ib̃m per annū sic dim̃	xl^{s}	

Rep's

Feod' Thome Morgan ballivi ac coll' reus ib̃m per annū	ix^{s} iiij^{d}	xlij^{s} viij^{d}
Penc̃^{oe} annua solut Vicario ppetuo ib̃m [Brokethrope] p annu	xxxiij^{s} iiij^{d}	
Et valet clare per annū		xxx^{li} xviij^{s} vj^{d} ob'q'

It is shewn by a certain Return concerning Tithes of Hay, Grain and Hemp that the farm of the rectories of Brockthorp and Hariscombe, by the Prior and Convent of Lanthony, by indenture under the Convent Seal, dated 13th July, 12th Henry VIII. (1521) was granted to Thomas Gardiner, Agnes, his wife, and William, their son.

[1] Vol. II. p. 415.

In the next reign the Certificates of Chantries, 2 Edw. VI., P.R.O. Roll. 21. contain the following particulars:—

H 2 No. 13	The P'she of Harscombe and Pyncholcombe w^{t}in the Deanery of Gloucester	Harscombe and Pyncholcombe Chaunterie.	founded	To fynde a Prieste and he to have for his salarye the value of all the landes which are by the yere vij^{li} x^{s}.	The Parish Churches dystant th' one from th' other a myle and a half.	vij^{li} x^{s} whereof	For the Prieste's Stipende vj^{li} x^{s} Kyng's Tenths xv^{s} Rents Resol' v^{s} and so remaineth clere nichil.	Harscombe and Pyncholcombe Chaunterie x^{li} xij^{s} iiijd.

The last sum, "x^{li} xij^{s} iiij^{d}," is given in a column intended to include the value of "any jewels, or house, or other possessions connected with the Chantrye," but we have not been able to trace any further immediate reference to it in the Ministers' Accounts or other documents in the Public Record Office.

It appears, however, that by letters patent, dated 17 James I. (1619), the king granted to John Bucke, Walter Lingon and William Welles, Gentlemen, of London, *inter alia*, the possessions of the Chantries at Harescombe and Pinchcombe, lately dissolved, with appurtenances of the value per annum of 6s. 8d., to hold to them, their heirs and assigns, of the manor of East Greenwich, by fealty in free and common socage, and not *in capite*, or by military service, rendering annually the rent of 6s. 8d. as aforesaid.

The same grant includes also the possessions of other Gloucestershire chantries and hospitals, viz., Longbridge, Berkeley, Acton Turville, Littleton, Tormarton (Wardenship of the Chapel and the Hospitals of Stow-in-the-Wold, and of St. Margaret's, Gloucester.)

[1] Rot. Pat. 17 James P. 3, No. 2.,

In 10 Eliz. (1568), among "Inrolments of leases, County of Glouc," we meet with a renewal of the lease to the Gardiners already mentioned, viz., to William Gardiner, Elizabeth his wife, and John their son, for their lives, upon surrender of the old lease; the new one commencing from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel last past, the fine being £11 6s. 8d. The County Histories refer to a lease granted to a certain William Hody, or Hoddy, but from an examination of the original documents this would appear to have been cancelled. Eight years subsequently, 18 Eliz., 1576, the Close Roll., part 8, contains a grant of "all tithes of hay and grain growing upon two and a half virgates of land, and all that Church-house there, and Harescombe acre, called the Clerk's acre, a close of pasture, to John Farnham, his heirs and assigns for ever."

In 7 Jac. I. (1610), a portion of tithes here is named in a grant to Francis Morrice, and seems to have been previously held by Robert Nash, Clerk; this is again mentioned in 22 Car. II. (1671), in connection with "the rent of £2 16s. 8d. for all that portion of tythes for the rectories of Brockthrop and Harescombe, in the County of Glouc., in the hands of William Dutton, Esquire." These tythes remained in the possession of the Dutton family until, at least, the early part of this century, Sir John Dutton (Lord Sherborne) being assessed for them in the Overseer's accounts for 1799-1800. As regards Brockthrop, we imagine that these were tythes of the demesne lands in that parish, which, according to the Visitation of John Bishop of Worcester, appertained to Lanthony Priory in 1407. These are mentioned in a grant of Milo, Constable of Gloucester, together with others at Whaddon, Quedresse (Quedgley) and Elmore, "all the tithes of Wadon, all the tithes of the manor of Brocrup in all things, &c., and a small parcel of land to collect the tithes."[1]

During the Great Rebellion, Parliament appointed a Commission for the sequestration of all church lands, and subsequently proceeded to "utterly abolish the name and title of Archbishop and Bishop, and other Dignitaries, by an ordinance, of 9th October,

[1] Atkyns.

1646, by which all their honours, manors and lordships were vested in trustees for sale." Among the subsequent sales of Bishop's lands, between 1647-51, "the mannors of Brockesthropp and Harescombe were purchased by Arthur Cresswell and John Watson for the sum of £817 8s. 4d."

As a prelude to the Restoration, these two acts of spoliation were repealed in March 1659-60; and after the king's restoration all such pretended sales were declared null and void, and the lands reverted to their former owners, which, in the case of these manors, was the Bishop of Gloucester. The lands in this parish were for many years let on lease to the Savage family, and reverting to the Bishop on the death of Colonel George Savage, were leased to Thomas Smith, gentleman. At the commencement of the present century they were sold, together with other estates, for the redemption of the land tax on the possessions of the See, to the same family, by whose descendants they are now held; by reason whereof the ancient connection (for seven hundred years, or thereabouts) first with the Abbey, and afterwards with the Bishopric, came to an end, but the names of "Abbot's Hill," and "Abbot's Hill Grove," still testify to the ancient endowment by Earl Roger and Walter de Hereford.

Moreover, during the same lawless period of the *interregnum*, another calamity had like to have befallen the parish in a proposal to unite the parishes of Harescombe and Brockthrop. We have not succeeded in finding any reference to this scheme in the Parliamentary Survey, but it appears from documents relating to the "Augmentation of Church Lands," now at Lambeth, that through the energetic action of the inhabitants this danger was avoided. The question was referred to "the Trustees," who, on 2nd December, 1656, after hearing the parties on both sides and their counsel, and due consideration of the Survey returned in that behalf, and hearing the exceptions made by the inhabitants of Harescombe and Pitchcomb against the said union, ordered that the said parishes should have liberty to sue out another Commission for further enquiry on the subject, to be returnable in the Easter

term following, the said Commission to be sued out, and the return thereof procured at the charge of the said parishioners.[1]

At this time the Rev. Richard Capel, previously rector of Eastington (which he had resigned for conscientious reasons), resided at Pitchcombe. He was a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and a Member of the Westminster Assembly of Divines.[2]

THE CHURCH.

The church of Harescombe is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and was consecrated by the Bishop of Worcester in July, 1315. It is of the most simple type, consisting of chancel and nave and a south porch. The chancel is 20ft. 11in. in length, and 13ft. 5in. in width, and the nave is 31ft. 11in. in length, and 18ft. 8in. wide, the chancel arch being 15ft. 1in. above the floor of the nave, and 7ft. 8in. in width. There are remains of a north door in the nave, now walled up, formerly used for processions and other purposes. We are fortunate in being able to fix with certainty the date of the consecration of the existing church, which was probably entirely rebuilt in 1315, for it would appear from the institutions, and the convention made between Roger, prior of Lanthony, and Roger Fitz Alan, that a church or chapel existed here previously.[3]

[1] My thanks are due to Mr. W. S. Kershaw, M.A., F.S.A., the librarian at Lambeth Palace Library, for his kindness in communicating to me these particulars.

[2] He was a moderate Presbyterian, and greatly lamented the extravagances of the religious partisans of that day; a man of great learning, who has left various treatises on religious subjects; his position in Pitchcombe during the Commonwealth is rather difficult to understand, yet it is plain that he did not supersede the rector, or altogether usurp his functions. His biographer, who had just spoken of his proficiency as a physician, and often refusing fees and also stipend, gives us some hints as to the relations between the Rector and himself, and proceeds to say, "not that he thought it unlawful for a minister to take that maintenance, or that maintenance which hath been publicly set aside in this land; for that he paid himself, and very duelie too (all the whole time of his preaching thus freely), *to one that did not much in the work of the ministry, and he did it upon this ground also, because he knew it to be his due.*"

[3] In early times there appears to have been great irregularity in the dedication of churches. At a Council held in St. Paul's, A.D. 1237, under Otto, "*Legate a latere,*" in order to "strengthen and reform the state of the

The following extract has reference to this church :—[1]

"Item. Tercio Noñ Julii (5 July) anno supradicto (1315) dedicavit Eccclesiam de Harsecūbe et dom̃us Rector predictam p̣cur. et feod. similiter."

that is, On the third Nones of July in the year above written, he (the bishop of Worcester) dedicated the church of Harsecumbe and the lord Rector paid his procurations and dues as in the preceding instances: from this reference, it would appear that five marcs of silver were paid on this occasion to the bishop's officers for procurations and fees.[2]

From the fact of this dedication of the church in 1315 we may conclude that Sir John le Rous, as lord of Harescombe,

Church of England" this matter seems to have had great prominence. Cathedrals, conventual, and parochial churches, not consecrated within the space of two years, were to be placed under interdict; and bishops were enjoined to travel through their dioceses at seasonable times "reforming and correcting abuses, consecrating churches and sowing the Word of Life in the field of the Lord." We are afraid these injunctions were not very generally obeyed, for the great era of church dedications in this county and Worcestershire would seem not to have arrived till eighty years or so later. Walter de Maydenstone held the Bishopric of Worcester, but for a brief period—three or four years: but his Register contains many interesting records concerning the dedication of our parish churches (Glouc. Notes and Queries, Vol. II., p. 12). In the year 1315, and in the month of July, we have an entry in which this locality is specially concerned, for this was the time of the consecration of the church of "Beggeworth" (Badgworth) and its great altar, the chapel of "Waddon," with its great altar, the church of Harescombe, the church of "Elsmore," the great altar of "Herdwick," the church of Fretherne, and the church and great altar of Frampton.

[1] Regist. Bishop Maydenstone, fol. 29.

[2] What has become of the tablet, which (according to the Constitutions of Wm. de Bleys, Bishop of Lincoln, c. 1229) we may presume to have been customarily affixed to the wall of the church, cannot now be said: "in the churches dedicated, let the year and day of their dedication, the dedicator and the name of the saint in whose honour the church was dedicated, be distinctly and clearly written about the great altar in a suitable place: and the same in the case of the lesser altars." On these occasions, relics of saints were placed within the body of the altar—a weighty slab of stone fixed by masons there and then, consecrated by the bishop, pouring the holy oil and chrism thereon and burning incense in the middle and at the four corners. To obtain fire for burning these grains, wax tapers were cut into short lengths and laid crosswise two and two, lighted at the four ends all at the same time. (Exeter Pontif. de Eccl. Dedic. and Arch. Jour. III. 138.]

was the chief agent in the good work of the rebuilding of a fabric then fallen into decay.

The most remarkable portion of the fabric is the bell-turret surmounting the chancel arch. This was described some forty years ago by that well-known and accomplished antiquary, the Rev. J. L. Petit. We cannot do better than reprint his lucid observations from the Archæological Journal, and transfer his excellent illustration, vol. I. p. 36. A view of the church, in his unrivalled etching, forms the frontispiece to the volume.

As Mr. Petit writes :—"No belfry is better adapted to a small village church than that which is supported by a single wall, as it saves much expense of material, and does not interfere with the simplicity of the ground plan desirable in an edifice of this description." After referring to the difficulty of designing a good west front, comprising a bell-gable, and on the other hand, one perfectly satisfactory over the chancel arch, he proceeds to say that he was on this account much pleased when his attention was called to some bell-turrets which, standing (like those at Skelton, Yorkshire, Binsey, near Oxford, Northborough in Lincolnshire) upon a single wall, yet present the appearance, on a small scale, of steeples whose structure affects the ground plan of the building, and he was fortunate in seeing these specimens in their right order, not perhaps as regarded their date, but according to their development. "The first of these," he continues, "is Harescombe in Gloucestershire; a church mentioned by Rickman as having a singular belfry at the east end of the nave, but with little or no further description. This belfry serves as a key to all the rest. The wall over

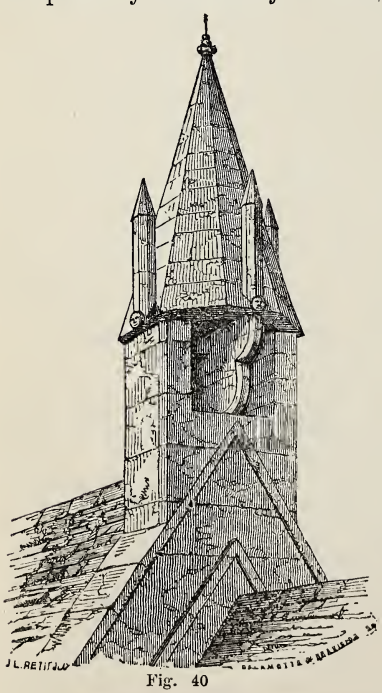


Fig. 40

the chancel arch is crossed by a block of masonry projecting eastward and westward, and forming each way a sort of corbel or bracket. This gives support to the eastern and western faces of an octagonal spire, the other two cardinal sides resting on imposts raised upon the wall itself, two spaces or apertures being thus left for the bells. The diagonal faces of the spire are supported only by their connection with the others; but from the small size of the belfry, it is plain that the stone may easily have been cut in such a manner as to obviate any difficulty in the construction. The whole is strengthened as well as enriched by octagonal pinnacles at the cardinal sides. (*Fig. 39*) The style of the church appears to be Early Decorated; the windows consist of single lancet lights, but foliated; the font has an Early English character."

Before the restoration of the church the whole structure of the spire had subsided on its southern side, and was out of the perpendicular. It was therefore carefully taken down, the old stones being reset, except those which had perished by weather and the rusting of the iron cramps. A perfectly plain cross, an exact *fac-simile* of the original (although this is absent in Mr. Petit's etching)[1] crowns the whole. The four pinnacles now appear with a moulding and crosses of iron; previously these were truncated and ended abruptly.[2]

There are two bells: that in the southern compartment of the turret we may suppose to be the original bell of the chapel, and coeval with the church. As is usually the case with the most ancient bells, it has no inscription. It is "of a singular shape, long and tapering like the flower of the campanula;" the bell in the northern compartment was somewhat smaller and of later date; it bore an inscription in Early Gothic characters:— ✠ IN · HONORE · BEATE · MARIE · VIRGINIS · As it had been useless for many years, a large piece being broken out of the sound bow, it was recast by Messrs. J. Taylor and Co., Loughborough, and was again used for the first time on Sexagesima Sunday, Feb. 17th, 1884.

[1] The cross is, however, shewn in a suppressed plate of this church, found in a copy of "Lysons' Glouc. Antiquities" in the Bodleian Library.

The font is of the Early English period. It is of large dimensions,[1] a massive circular bowl, 2ft. 6in. in diameter, supported by clustered pillars, thirteen in number, having plain bell capitals, with no neck, resting upon a plain round plinth (*Pl. I. fig. 3*)[2] It would appear to be but one block of Minchinhampton stone, and has a drain. The marks of the staples for the cover are still to be seen.

The pulpit is of carved oak of the Jacobean period. Though much decayed by age, it was carefully preserved and strengthened, but was transferred to the north side of the nave, and placed upon a base of Sheepscombe stone, ornamented with quatrefoils and sacred monograms.

It is much to be regretted that the ecclesiastical fashion of the day prevented the retention of the ancient canopy; this, however, was utilised in another way. Nevertheless it is to be hoped that greater knowledge in the future may preserve the few remaining memorials of the past.

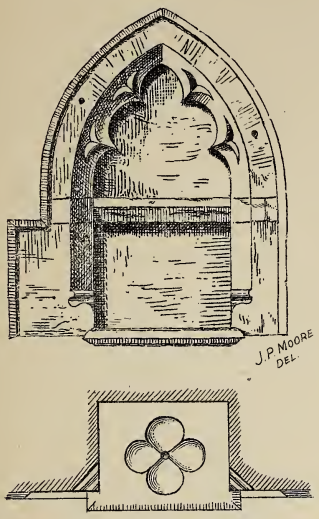
Two Piscinæ remain; one in the southern wall of the Nave near to the chancel arch, the other in the Chancel. The latter is of the Decorated period, with cinquefoil tracery; it has a shelf for the "cruets,', the "amulæ" or "fiolæ" of early Christian art. (*Pl. I. fig. 1*).

The chief works effected in the restoration, in addition to the repairs of the bell turret, were the renewal of the greater portion of the nave roof (on which the remains of former splendour in painting and gilding were traceable); the re-arrangement and

[1] Ancient fonts were required to be deep and wide for the immersion of the infant; according to the Sarum use the officiating priest was to take the infant by its sides: "in nomine Patris, mergat cum semel versā facie ad aquilonem et capite versus orientum, et in nomine Filii, iterum ad meridiem: et in nomine Spiritus Sancti mergat tercio rectà facie versus aquam." cf. Rock.

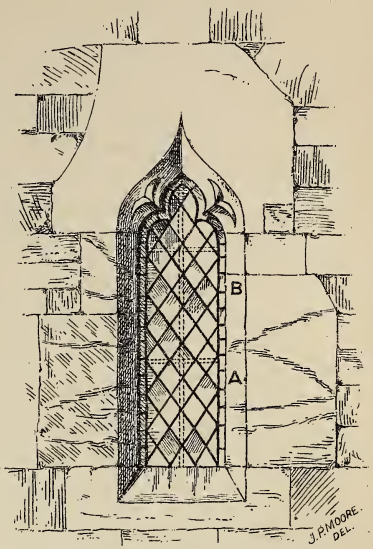
(Immersion is now, in fact, the rule of the Church of England, unless it be certified that the child is weak, then it shall suffice that he (the priest) pour water upon it. See Rubric in the Baptismal Service).—ED.

[2] Chrismatories and fonts were ordered to be kept locked to secure them from profanation. In a Visitation of churches in Normandy in the early part of the 14th century, it was required that locks for the font be provided before Easter, under a penalty of excommunication and a fine of 40s.



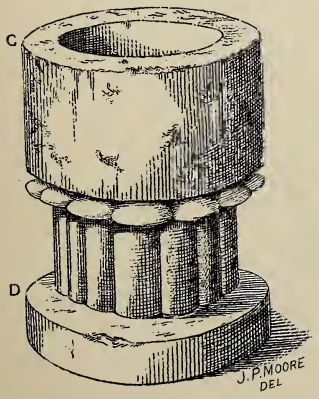
PISCINA SOUTH SIDE OF ALTAR
HARESCOMBE CHURCH
½in. Scale.

FIG. 1.



WINDOW IN COLTHROP CHAPEL.
OLD SADDLE BAR HOLES AT A & B
½in. Scale

FIG. 2.



FONT. HARESCOMBE CHURCH
C TO D ONE STONE.

FIG. 3.

REBUS OF ABBOT NEWNTON.
PERSHORE.

FIG. 4.

LAVARS, LITHO 51 BROAD ST BRISTOL.

partial re-seating, the old oak timber being used where practicable; the removal of the western gallery; and the raising of the floor of the nave for the prevention of damp. As usual in ancient churches there was a descent of two or three steps at the entrance, in consequence of the rise of the ground of the churchyard from constant interments, with a similar ascending number at the chancel arch, and two more at the approach to the altar. The eastern window, from a single light with trefoil heading corresponding to the rest, was converted into a two-light window with cinquefoil tracery. The position of the rood-loft was plainly seen from the existing grooves: this was 2 ft. 10 ins. in breadth in the upper part, or nearly the entire width of the north and south piers. A light temporary chancel screen now marks the place. No traces of steps to the rood loft were discovered. A painted cross pattèe, enclosed within a circle, was found on the north wall, but was unfortunately destroyed in the absence of the architect. We think that the remains of another consecration cross can be just discerned over the south door. It was the custom, we are told, to cover these with silver crosses on the anniversary of the dedication and great festivals. The restoration was carried out according to the plans of Mr. Francis Niblett, of Gloucester. The cost was £463, chiefly collected by the energy of the Rev. Wm. Lewis Mills, M.A., Curate in charge. The re-opening took place on "the Ember Saturday after the Feast of Pentecost" (June 3rd), 1871, by the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

CHURCH GOODS.

The silver chalice, weighing 12¾ oz., was the gift of one of the former rectors, the Rev. Jonathan Blagge, whose generosity also, in a similar form, extended to the sister parish of Pitchcombe. It bears the inscription, "Ex intimo Veneratione Dei Gloriæ hoc pignus dedit Ecclesiæ de Harscombe Ionathan Blagge ejusdem Rector, Ianuarij 1715."[1] The paten, which has no inscription,

[1] It bears the hall mark of the same year, and the maker's mark, "Lo," with a key above on a shaped shield. It is, doubtless, the mark of Nathaniel Lock, though the stamp being bruised we cannot distinguish the fleur de lis which that maker used on an alms plate made for Bermondsey Church. (Cripps, p. 376.) Ed.

weighs 15½ oz. There is also an alms dish, or perhaps a paten, of pewter or other metal: it is stamped with three shields, each containing a lion rampant, and one with initials, "E.D." A bowl of similar material has the date "1749," and the initials "R.D.," probably those of Richard Dowdeswell, the then Churchwarden. Two brazen alms dishes were presented by Mrs. Hester Smith, relict of Mr. Peter Smith, formerly of Bacchus, in this parish, on the occasion of the re-opening of the church after restoration, June 3, 1871. At the western end of the churchyard is an ancient building (lately enlarged and now consisting of three cottages) which is known as "Paradise." It was formerly half stone and half timber framed, and in a state of great dilapidation; but a carved window of a single light, trefoil heading *(Pl. I. fig. 2)* co-eval with the church, was purchased by the late J. D. T. Niblett, Esq., whilst the alterations were in progress, and placed by him in the vestry of the school chapel of Colthrop, an adjoining hamlet, in which he was much interested as founder and lay reader. Near to this building there was an ancient tithe barn, probably erected by the prior and canons of Lanthony, for securing the tithes of the demesne which had been allotted to them: no remains of this now exist. The ancient name, "Paradise," is still retained. This ancient church house is mentioned above.

The old Registers have disappeared; those remaining begin with 1741. Bigland gives 1618 as the earliest date of the then existing. The transcripts in the Bishop's Registry commence with 1569, and with occasional intervals, as, *e.g.* during the Commonwealth, come down to our own times.[1]

There are no old customs to record. The ringing of the ancient eight o'clock bell on Sunday mornings has been discontinued within the memory of persons now living in the parish. It was here, as we suppose elsewhere, an interesting link with the past, having been originally rung for matins daily as directed.

> "The kynge and his knyghtes
> To the kirke wente,
> To here matyns of the day,
> And the masse after."—*Piers' Ploughman.*

[1] The Pitchcombe Register, under the date 1744, contains the following entry: "Josiah Gardiner. buried April 17. N.B.—He was hanged at Gloucester the Friday before for breaking open his uncle's house at Hascombe, viz. :—Mr. Miles Huntley's."

FAMILY HISTORY.

FITZ ALAN OR LE ROUS.

This family would seem to have been seated at Harescombe at an early date. It appears from the convention made between Roger the Prior of Lanthony and Roger Fitz Alan that Alan Fitz Mayn, his father, founded the chapel there circa 1150 (see post).

Roger Fitz Alan, to whom the church of Harescombe is, as shewn in that document, specially indebted, was of course the son of Alan Fitz Mayn, concerning whom, unfortunately, we have no information beyond the fact that he witnessed (vide ante p.87) a grant by Walter de Hereford of lands, situated at Cerney, to St. Peter's Abbey, that he was founder of, or a benefactor to, the church of Harescombe, and that he also held a fee of the Bishop of Hereford called Mora, in connection with which manor his name has been preserved to our own days, "Mora Alani" —or Alansmore, situated a few miles to the south of the city of Hereford. The name of his son, Roger Fitz Alan, occurs in the *Liber Niger Scaccarii* (Hearne's edition), among the knights of Ysabel, wife of Henry de Hereford, son of Earl Milo. This Henry de Hereford granted the church of Haresfield to the priory of Lanthony in 1161, his charter being afterwards inspected and confirmed by R[obert] Bishop of Worcester. He was treacherously murdered by the Welsh previously to the year 1175, in which year William de Braose, junior, is recorded to have slaughtered many in revenge for his uncle's death, at Abergavenny Castle.

"Habet Ysabel uxor Henrici de Hereford v mil. in dotem. Hos habet eciam feofatos de Dominiis suis post mortem Henrici Regis quos pater suus et fratres feodaverunt:

Willelmus de Cernai.	dim. milit.
Willelmus Torel	In Cernai quart. part. milit.
Helyas de Kokerel	dim. milit.
Rogerus filius Alani	*I Mil. et dim.*
Ricardus Murdac	I mil.

The name of Roger Fitz Alan frequently occurs in the Register of Lanthony, as benefactor, or as witness to charters. He gives the prior and canons 2 acres of meadow in the South mead : and 1½ acres "in the field of Queddesle." Another entry is fuller and recites, "I have given to the Canons of Lanthony *with my body* two acres of meadow in the South Mead, "juxta molle pratum eorde̅m Canon^{orum}, and one acre and a half called Walewell in the field of Queddesle."

He (together with Ylbert' de Grannavill Rad' fil' Wil') witnesses a grant by Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, giving lands, &c., at Haresfield to Richard de Veyne and others : which same Richard de Veyne 'miles' gives to the church of Lanthony *for the sustentation of two Canons perpetually interceding* for *his own soul that of Beatis his wife, and of Henry de Hereford his lord* (*domini mei*) all the lands that he held in the manor of Harsefeld.

Henry son of Roger Fitz Alan now comes before us in connection with whose name we see a departure from a former custom. He is not known as Henry Fitz Roger, as we might have expected, but as Henry le Rous, which name is afterwards continued in the family.[1]

[1] Concerning this it has been remarked by a well-known writer on family names (Lower's Patron.) "the old French Rous from the Latin Rufus, red, has originated the names of Rous, Rouse, Rowse and the diminutive Rowsell, whence also in many cases Russell, although the last has sometimes a local source. The name occurs in the collection of names called the Roll of Battle Abbey, and there is no doubt of its early Norman origin. The cognate Le roux is still a common surname in Normandy." It is possible that "le Rus" may have previously been a name used by this family and that Alan Fitz Mayn, the grandfather, may have been the "Alanus le Rus" who witnesses a charter to a monastery in France soon after the Conquest. William Rufus is styled by Hearne, in his preface to William of Newburgh, "William *Rowse*, the secunde sone to William the Conqueror crowned at Westminster after his fadir the year of our Lord M$^{xx}_{iiij}$ viij." and we learn that this name was bestowed in consequence of his light hair—light, flax-like hair—and ruddy complexion. Malmesbury's words are express "colore rufo, crine subflavo." Perhaps the term "Rufus" attaches itself to William as a term of reproach justified by his complexion. "The red man is a rogue, (say the proverbs ascribed to Alfred) quarrelsome, a thief, king of mischief." Judas too was represented with red hair. (Pearson's "Early and Middle Ages") For the credit of this family of Rous, however applicable this appellation may have been to William Rufus, we

In the year 1291 a marriage of some interest took place here, the bride being Alianora le Rous, daughter of Sir Roger le Rous; the bridegroom being Herbert Fitz John, son of Sir John Fitz Reynaud (Reginald). The day was the Sunday next after the Feast of St. Mark the Evangelist (April 25): the time 'underne,' 9 a.m., as Chaucer notes

> "The time of underne of the same day
> Approcheth that this weddyng shulde be."

the place, the church door, as usual in those times, that so much of the world as possible might witness it.[1]

> "She was a worthy woman all her live,
> Husbands at the Chirche dore had she five."—*Wife of Bath.*

trust it was in no wise expressive of the character of this son of Roger, Henry le Rous. The gradual adoption of surnames is a matter of very great interest, and much has been already written on the subject. An amusing instance occurs at a much later period (when we might have imagined patronymics to have been universally adopted) viz., in the Calendar of State Papers, Henry VIII., 1531, in a letter from a certain Roger Walker, "my right name (he writes) is Roger Walker after my father, otherwise Roger Sopemaker, Roger Chawndler, by my syence, otherwise Roger Stefyns, Roger Freman, after my master."

[1] To afford shelter from bad weather for the priest and those concerned, a wide porch, we are told, was everywhere built before the people's door into the church. Hither the king, no less than the beggar-man, brought her whom he was about to make his wife. Henry I. and Matilda; Edward I. and Margaret of France "in ostio ecclesiæ Christi Cantuar: versus claustram." We can picture to ourselves something of the gaiety and joyousness of the occasion, the bride crowned with flowers intertwined with gold and jewels, wearing her hair flowing down loose upon her shoulders, as was the custom with maidens, and with nothing but a wreath of jewels called a "paste," or flowers, about her head: "thre ornamentes longe principally to a wyfe, says Pauper (fol. 197 b), a rynge on her fynger, a broche on her breste, and a garlonde on her hede: the garlonde betokenethe gladness and the dignitie of the sacramente of wedloke:" conducted by her father, and followed by her maidens, her path strewn with herbs and rushes and flowers—"primroses, maiden-blushes and violets:" the minstrels wearing their badges or livery: girls with garlands of wheat and flowers, gilt: the rich dresses of the knights and other guests. The priests in alb or other vestments meeting the bridal procession at the church door, where, according to custom, the jointure was proclaimed, a custom similar to that which, as Tacitus tells us, existed among the ancient Germans, "Dotem non uxor marito, sed uxori maritus offert." Glanville, a distinguished lawyer and soldier, who was justiciary under Henry II., and died at the siege of Acre under Cœur de Lion, calls such dower, *i.e.*, "dos at ostium ecclesiæ"—"id quod aliquis liber homo dat sponsæ suæ ad ostium ecclesiæ tempore desponsationis suæ:" and Littleton, in the fifteenth

At the door of the church of Harscombe on the day of his marriage, Herbert Fitz John endowed Alianora, his wife, with the assent of John le Fiz Reynaud, his father, with the third part of the manors of Barnesley, in the county of Gloucester, and of Crookham, Berks, together with the third part of the Castle of Blen-leveney, with the honour of the Castle of Built-Dinas, Talkard, Llangellan, Cathedyn and La Mare in Wales; whilst the portion brought by the bride Alianora was three hundred pounds (a large sum at that time), of which they acknowledge the receipt from Sir Roger le Rous, the father.[1]

century, explains it according to Coke's translation, thus: "Dowment at the church door is where a man of full age, seized in fee simple, who shall be married to a woman, and when he cometh to the church door to be married, thereupon affiance and troth plighted between them, he endoweth the woman of his whole land, or the half, or other less part thereof; and there doth openly declare the quantity and certainty of the land which she shall have for her dower." Although this custom was laid aside long before the Reformation, yet did the rubric relating to it remain long after in some churches of this kingdom, for in the manual after the usage of York, after the words "With this ring I thee wed, and with this gold and silver I endow thee, and with this gift I honour thee," these words are subjoined, "the Priest shall ask the dowry of the woman." (L'Estrange's "Divine Offices.")

I have given the above quotation at length, because it happens that we should not have known of this marriage had it not been for this dower, which years afterwards had to be enforced by legal process, a result of those troublous times which England then had to pass through.

[1] According to Dugdale, the bridegroom belonged to an illustrious family, being descended from one of the co-heiresses of Earl Milo; but it will not be necessary to go back further than Peter Fitz Herbert, whose third wife was daughter and co-heir of William de Braose, of Brembre, and relict of David ap Lewelin, Prince of Wales. Through her the said Peter had the lordships of Blen-leveney, Talgard and "Walashire," in the county of Brecknock, and other lands in Wales. Peter Fitz Herbert was at first on the side of King John, and is said to have been one of his evil counsellors, but having revolted, these possessions were forfeited; soon afterwards, however, being restored on his return to his allegiance. His son Reginald (Fitz Peter) married Johanna de Vivonia, and died 14 Edw. I. His lands were of great extent, being found in no less than thirteen counties. One of the manors being in Haresfield, and held of the king "in capite" by the office of constable in war time, to wit, carrying the Royal Standard; and of six fees held of the same manor, which owed suit at the Court of the Constablewick in Gloucester. John Fitz Reynaud (Reginald) was his son and heir, his wife, Agnes; his name occurs frequently in the Inquisitions, in one of which the annual value of Blen-leveney and other possessions in Wales is stated to be £200, for which he received

At Margaret's marriage we are informed that, "all the ceremonyes accomplyshed, ther was brought by the lordes bred and wyn in ryche potts and rich cuppes:" similarly at the wedding of Philip and Mary in Winchester Cathedral. "The trumpets sounded, and they both returned hand in hand to their traverses in the Quire, and ther remayned til mase was don, at which time wyne and soppes were hallowed and delyvered unto them both." Many references to this custom occur in Old Plays. It survived the Reformation, we may suppose, since Dekker's "Satiro-Mastix" has the words "When we are at Church, bring the wine and cakes." In the Inventory of Church Goods and Ornaments, Wilsdon, c. 1547, we find mention of "Two Mazers that were appointed to remayne in the Church for to drynk yn at Bride-Ales." It is possible, however, that this may refer to the festivities usually held in the church house.

As we have mentioned, it is the dower assigned at the church door which has perpetuated the memory of the marriage. In the disturbed times of the next monarch, Edward II., possessions were rendered most insecure. The King's favourites, the Despensers, greedily grasped all they could acquire, usurping the

license to enfeoff his son, Herbert Fitz John, whose marriage with Alianora le Rous took place at the door of Harescombe Church, A.D. 1291. We can imagine all the ancient customs duly observed, "the oblations thrown over their heads during their nuptials," mentioned in the wardrobe accounts in the following reign as occurring at a marriage "at the door of the chapel within the park of Woodstock:" the procession with the Psalm "Beati omnes" (Psalm 128) still used in our English rite; the prayers of the people asked for them as they knelt at the altar steps; after which, kneeling on the south side of the chancel, the priest would begin his mass, "Missa de Trinitate:" at the "Sanctus" bride and bridegroom again went to kneel at the altar's foot, and here, as neither (if we are correct) had been married before, the Marriage Canopy, or "Care-Cloth," as it used to be called, was held at its four corners by as many clerics. After the nuptial benediction this was removed, when the bridegroom, having received the kiss of peace from the priest, came back to his wife and gave it to her, kissing her on the cheek: a clerk taking the "Pax" and carrying it about, as usual, to those who were present. Afterwards wine with sops—pieces of cake or wafers—immersed, was drunk in the church by the priest, bride and bridegroom and all their friends:" "gustent in nomine Dómini" says the Old Rubric here: a fair Bride Cup (if the persons, as in this instance, were of some position) silver gilt, in it a branch of Rose Mary and bays, and decorated with ribbons, being used.—(Leland Collect.)

inheritances of rightful owners, and thus caused much injury and suffering. It was of little use to seek justice in the King's courts, and hence it is not until the accession of Edward III. that we find on record any proceedings of the now widowed Alianora regarding her dower out of the manor of Barnesley in this county. We have the issuing of two writs, the former addressed to the Sheriff of Gloucester, William Traci; the latter, to John de Annesley and Robert de Aston; both granted expressly it would appear "*By the Petition of the Council.*" We have reference to a petition of Alianora to the King for the assignment of her dower, and as a result, the King's writ, directed to the Sheriff of Gloucester, to enquire on the oath of honest faithful men of his county, by John de Annesley and Robert de Aston, in the presence of the custodian of our manor of Barnesley concerning this dower, and the writings shewn in our Court of Chancery to confirm the same. The jury was to enquire if the said Herbert Fitz John, by the assent of his father, John Fitz Reynaud, had endowed the said Alianora at the door of the church of Harescombe on the day of his marriage with the third part of the manors and castles aforesaid, or not; and if the said Alianora, after the death of her husband, had been seized of any part of the manors, &c., in the name of dower or not; if she had remitted or quit-claimed to any lord of the said manor of Barnesley any suit she might have for her dower or not; at what time the said Herbert died; if the manor of Barnesley be in the King's hands, then for what reason, and of whom held; by what service, and its value per annum in all its issues? Dated at Westminster, 22nd February, 1 Edw. III. The result was as shewn in the following inquisition :—

Inquisition taken at Tetbury on the Wednesday next before the Feast of St. Gregory the Pope, in the first year of King Edward the Third after the conquest, by John de Annesley and Robert de Aston, in the presence of William Traci, Sheriff of Gloucester and the Guardian of the Manor of Barn[d]esleye, according to the tenor of the writ of the lord the king sewn to this Inquisition. By the oath of John Notelyn, Henry de

Mayntone, Henry Kett, Richard de la Hoke, John de la Hay, Robert le Tailleur, John le Welsh, Hugh de Ravenhull, Richard le Clerk, Henry Badecok, John de Fromptone and Elyas de Bysrugge, who say on their oath that Herbert le fiz Johan, on the Sunday next after the Feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, in the nineteenth year of the reign of King Edward, grandfather of the King that now is (on which day he married Alianora, who was the wife of the aforesaid Herbert, at Harsecomb), endowed the said Alianora by the assent and will of John le fiz Reynaud, his father, at the door of the Church of Harsecomb, with the third part of the Manors of Barnesleye, in the County of Gloucester, and Crookham, in the County of Berks, together with the third part of the Castle of Blen-leveney,[1] with the honour of the Castle of Bulke Dinas, Talkard, Llangellan, Kathedyn and La Mare in Wales; and they say that the said John le fiz Reynaud by his writing ratified the endowment aforesaid for the three hundred pounds, which he received by the hand of the lord Roger le Rous, the father of the said Alianora, and of his own accord (sua sponte) granted and confirmed it.

The jurors also found that after the death of the said John and Herbert, the said Alianora was never seized of any part of the Manor of Barnesleye in the name of the dower, nor in any other manner, nor of any other part of the manors aforesaid; and

[1] A south view of "Blaen-Lleveny Castle, in the County of Brecknock," was published by Buck in 1741, but a few fragments, however, remained. The description states "This Castle takes its name from being placed near the rise or head of the Lleveny, which river empties itself into the Lake called Lln savâdhan by ye Britains, but since, Brecknock Meer, and now Llangorse Pool. Near this it is supposed ye famous city, Loventium (mentioned by Ptolemy) formerly stood: and this is rendered ye more probable by ye ruins found near the Castle and the great roads of the country tending thither. This Castle is situated remarkably low, between Tretur Castle and Brecon, not far from the Northern Bank of the Usk, and commands a fine view of ye afore-mentioned lake. It was ye demesne of a very considerable Barony and was fortified by Peter Fitz Herbert, descended from Bernard Newmarch Lord of Brecon and his wife Nesta, daughter of Griffin ap Llewellyn, Prince of Wales."

For the traditional origin of the Lake, see *Beauties of England & Wales*, Vol. XVIII., p. 140—Jones' Brecknockshire, Vol. II.—Lewis' Topogr. Dict. of Wales, Vol. I.—and Murray's Handbook.

that after the death of the said Herbert, formerly her husband, the said Alianora never remitted or quit-claimed the action which she had to the dower aforesaid to Hugh le Despenser the Elder, nor to any other lord of the said manor.

And they say that Herbert died on the morrow of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in the 14th Edward II., and that the manor of Barnesleye is in the hands of the lord the King by reason of the forfeiture of the said Hugh le Despenser the elder;[1] and that the said manor, which was of John le Fiz Reynaud, is held of the lord the king *in capite* by the service of the fourth part of one knight's fee, and that it is worth in all issues by the year according to the true value, Ten pounds.

Whether justice was done her at once as regards this manor, we know not; but it is certain that she had yet to wait for her rights in Wales. If the Despensers, father and son, had passed away by violent deaths, there was a Mortimer to come upon the stage, and play, amongst others, the usurper's part. So that here again, in incidents touching this parish and its dwellers, we are brought into contact with the varying phases of our national history. These lands were held by Roger Mortimer, and it would appear that until his death Alianora could not hope to recover her rights; but in 6 Edw. III. (1333) we find, in the Originalia Rolls, the king's precept (after inquisition made) to Hugh Tirel, custos of the Castles of Blen-leveney and Bulkedinas with the Honor, lands and tenements there, which lands were held by the service of two knights' fees, and worth sixty pounds per annum, then being in the King's hands through the forfeiture of Roger Mortimer, Lord of the Marches, who met his fate at Tyburn, Nov. 29th, 1330, to assign the third part to Alianora, but to retain for awhile in the royal hands the knights' fees, the third part of the forest of Bulkedinas and the advowsons of the churches. It is likely that Alianora was dead in 2 Edw. III. (1338), in which year the records shew that Hugh Tirel again had custody of the manors and castles of Bulkedinas

[1] For illustration of the usurpations of the De Spensers, *vide* "De Spensers estate in Wilts."—*Wilts Arch. Journ. iii.* 245.

and Blen-leveney. In 13 Edw. III., we have the king's writ of enquiry concerning these castles, which fourteen years afterwards were found to have been held by Gilbert Talbot, whilst in the following year, 28 Edw. III. (1355), we meet with their lord in another Roger Mortimer, a grandson of the Lord of the Marches put to death at Tyburn, as we have just noticed. This tends to exhibit the strict equity of our English laws, in the reversal of the attainder of Roger Mortimer, and the restoration of the title and estates to his grandson, inasmuch as he had been condemned unheard, on the plea of the notoriety of the facts.

Matthew Fitz Herbert was the only surviving issue of this marriage. His wife's name was Margaret. We conclude from the inquisitions, taken after his death, that he died in 30 Ed. III., seized, *inter alia*, of a messuage and carucate of land situate at Haresfield, held of Edmund, son of John de Bohun, in fee tail, by fine between Matthew and Edmund, reserving to the latter the the rent of a rose. Matthew dying without issue, this Edmund held the lands of the King *in capite*, &c.[1]

Sir Roger le Rous (the father of Alianora) appears to have been a personage of considerable influence and activity in the reign of Edward I., which may be the result of his position as one of the knights enfeoffed by the Earl of Hereford, as well as of the King's personal favour, although upon one occasion he seems to have fallen under his displeasure. He held of the King *in capite*, as of the manor of Berton Regis, three virgates of land at Brockthrop, which he formerly held of Humphrey de Bohun, but the king ousted him, and compelled him to redeem the lands by payment of fifty marks down and half a mark annually.[2]

He was appointed one of the assessors of the subsidy for this county granted in 3 Edw. III.. In the same year he performed military service, due from Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex; muster at Worcester in eight days after the Feast of St. John the Baptist. The register of Malmesbury Abbey names

[1] Fosbrooke, Vol. I. p. 300. [2] Fosbrooke, Vol. I. p. 269.

him as one of the witnesses of the settlement of a dispute with the abbot concerning common rights in the wood of Flusrugge, claimed by the Earl of Hereford's men at Wockeseye (Oaksey); he also witnesses a release to the abbey of the marriage of the heir of John le Breth, son of Richard le Breth, of Weston, by Alan de Plokenet for 15 marks of silver (40 marks previously received), together with John Giffard, Walter Heliun, Adam de Monte Alto, John Giffard de Twyford, Ralph de Albyniaco, and Robt. de Panes, Knights. The wardship and marriage so released were sold to Ralph de Leycestre, Archdeacon of Wilts, for 70 marcs of silver.

In the Lanthony Register, he witnesses divers grants: viz., from William de Waleys de Husmerley: "Rog̃o Ruffo de Harscombe," with Will. de Parco, Walter de Salle, and Robt. de Coverle; also from John de Bohun of half an acre, near to the Court at Haresfield, for the soul of his father, Earl Humphrey, and his mother Matilda; also, from Laurence de Chandos of all his Court of Brockworth, with buildings, gardens, curtilages and vineries, and all appurtenances, in the field called Westfield.[1] He witnesses also a grant from Alexander de Mattesdon to Philip de Mattesdon, and Isabel, his wife, of all his rights in that vill, contained in the Abbot's Register.[2] He was Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 7 Edw. I. (1278). In 1283 he was returned as one of the knights for the shire, as "Dominus Rogerus le Rous."[3]

In 1285, in the time of Rich. Swinfield, Bishop of Hereford (whose judicial rights within his fee the turbulent citizens of Hereford had disputed), we meet with him as Commissioner on an Inquisition held on the day of St. Dionysius.[4] In 1290 we find him Knight of the Shire for Hereford.

[1] Trans. Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Soc., vol. iii. 152.

[2] The Pipe Roll Glou. 15 Edw. I., Roger de Lokinton, Sheriff, has this entry, "Rog' le Rus dī m̃ de firma ij virgate terr' in Berton' Glouc' et vij m̃ de eadem de anno p't'.

[3] It is singular that this particular return is supposed to be the only existing record of those present at that Parliament, which met at Shrewsbury, 30th Sep. 1283, one of its results being the execution of Prince David. (Duncumb's Hist of Hereford, vol. i. 303.) [4] Reg. Swinf., fol. 28.

His name is of frequent occurrence in the Registers of St. Peter's Abbey as a witness to grants of lands, &c.[1]

The earliest notice we have of Sir John le Rous, son and heir of Sir Roger le Rous, who died in 1294, is in 1305, when, by a fine levied in that year, the manors of Duntesborne and Harescombe with their appurtenances, together with the advowsons of the churches, were settled upon him and Hawisia his wife (see p. 179.)

As the holder of a fee under the De Bohuns, Earls of Hereford, we shall not be surprised to find him actively engaged in the struggle of the patriots against the foreign favourites of Edward II., and in 1313 he obtained a pardon as an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster and for participating in the death of Piers Gaveston. In the following years (1314-15) he was returned as Knight of the Shire for the county of Gloucester, for which he received the usual payment for a knight: viz., 4s. a day with charges going and returning. And in the latter year we find him rebuilding Harescombe church. In 1320 he, with his wife Hawisia, levied a fine of John, rector of that church.

Again, as a follower of Sir Hugh de Audeley the son, he obtains pardon in 1321 for all felonies committed in "pursuit" of the Despensers: also a similar pardon in connection with Roger Dammory. These were brief intervals of reconciliation and peace amid the trouble of Edward's reign, but a great climax was approaching when the real strength of the royal and the popular parties was to be brought to the test. The king's forces gained a great success at the battle of Boroughbridge, where the barons were defeated, and many of their principal adherents slain,

[1] In 1294 we find him engaged in some dispute with Roger de Mortimer concerning the "breaking the park of the said Roger at Penkerlyn in the commote of Tyrauff," for which he had omitted to plead the liberties of the Earl of Hereford. In Hilary term judgment was given that Roger Mortimer might proceed in the court of the Earl for his liberty of Brecknock. In Easter term, Mortimer impleads the Earl himself for the "breaking of his Park," when the said Earl appears and claims that it is within his liberty of Brecknock.

amongst whom were none more illustrious than Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford.[1]

In the year 1324 Sir John le Rous was returned by the Sheriffs of Gloucestershire and Herefordshire respectively, for the Great Council. Between 1330 and 1343 (4-17 Edward III.), John le Rous, Miles, appears to have represented Herefordshire in six successive Parliaments; this circumstance seems to suggest his residence in that county, perhaps consequent upon the destruction of the Castle of Harescombe.[2]

[1] Capgrave's Chronicle relates, "Ther was Humfrey Bown, Constable of England and the king's brother-in-law slayn: as he rod ovyr the brigge, on was beneth, and with a spere gored him." This royal success was sullied by great cruelties; the great Earl of Lancaster was executed at Pontefract; lord Badlesmere at Blean, near Canterbury; vengeance was taken on the baron's party generally, and many of their castles were destroyed.

[2] He became a benefactor to the Abbey of Dore, bestowing upon it the Rectory of Avenbury, as appears by the inquisition following, "taken by the Escheator of the king at Hereford, on the 4th June, 12 Edw. III., by the oath of Rich. le Boteler, Rich. le Drake, Rich. le Devereux, de Mayswerne, Hugh de Hullampton, Wm. de Herdwike, Warenne de Brockhampton, John le Bannerton, Thos. de Blechyndon, Walter Ilgar, Walter le Bret, John le Hayward, de Bodenham, Warenne le Yonge, who say it would not be to the prejudice of the king if the king were to permit John le Rous to assign a garden, with appurtenances, in Avenbury, and the advowson of the church of the said Ville to the Abbot and Convent of Dore [the Abbey of Dore was a Cistercian house (cf. Dugdale), founded by Robert, Earl de Ferrers, "pro anima Sibellæ de Braose uxoris mee, &c. pro salute Bertæ (fuit filia Milonis Comitis Hereford) matris uxoris mee"] so that they may appropriate that church, and hold the same appropriated to their own uses. They say that the garden and advowson, with the manor of Avenbury, are held of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, by suit at his court at Huntyngton in Wales every three weeks for all services; that the said garden by itself is worth yearly 6d., and that the said church is worth in all issues £11; and that the aforesaid earl is mesne lord between the lord the king and John le Rous of the said garden and advowson. Duncumb affirms that the tythes, &c., were granted at an earlier period, *temp.* Edw. I., but forfeited for want of the king's license, which was afterwards granted in 1284 by letters patent at the instance of the Earl of Hereford (who had married Maud de Avenbury), on condition of a sufficient stipend to the vicar.[2] Soon after the dissolution the tythes were rented by John Myll, Esq., and valued at £5 6s. 8d., after deducting a yearly pension of £3 to the vicar, and 6s. 8d. per annum, payable to the choristers of Hereford Cathedral.

In 1682 a suit was instituted in the Exchequer by the Vicar of Avenbury, Thomas Kettleby, against the impropriator, Richard Corbett, for

In 1309 (2 Edw. II.), among the 234 knights who appeared at the tournament at Stevonhithe (Stepney), where Giles d'Argentein, with his friends (*complicibus*), stood against all comers,[1] we find mention made of Sir John le Roz le filz, his arms being :—*Gu.* 3 *lioncels ramp. Arg. a label of 3 points, Az.*

The name of Sir Thomas le Roux also occurs in the list, whose arms were :—*Ermine on a chief indented Gu.*, 2 *Escallops, Arg.* As the name of "Sir John le Rous, *the son*," has been met with elsewhere, it is possible that both the son and grandson of Sir Roger were so designated, but through the similarity of the names it is not easy to distinguish between them. We may, I think, find a daughter of this house of Le Rous among the nuns in the Convent of Ambresbury, in the name of the Lady Johanna le Rous.

Sir John le Rous probably died in 1346, as an inquisition concerning lands and manors in Herefordshire is mentioned in the Calendar 19 Edward III., No. 11, but the document itself is now unfortunately missing. The manors held by him were "Tregat, Wormelowe, Mora Alani, La Grene and La Heath." The homage of the heir would be on the Fine Rolls.

Thomas le Rous, his son, appears among the Gloucestershire knights in the writs of military summons in 1324, together with his father—with whom he was also present, as we have seen, at the Stepney Tournament. He died in 1359 (32 Edward III.) leaving two children, minors, John and Juliana. This John died a minor in August, 1370, leaving Juliana, his sister, the next heir, according to an inquisition taken after his death, at Hereford, on the 10th May, 1370-1,[2] before Gilbert Ancell, escheator for

increase of stipend and certain lands. It was said the vicarage had been anciently endowed with the rectory house, except the principal chamber and cellar, orchard and amall house adjoining, reserved to the Abbot of Dore. The suit was decided in favour of the vicar ; the house of residence to be rebuilt at a cost of £60. St. Agatha's meadow wss reserved to the vicar, with increased stipend of £30. (*Wood's Exch Tithe Causes, vol. i. 212.*)

Among many of the principal and early benefactors to the Abbey of Dore that were here interred were the Alanes, lords of Alanes-More and Kilpeck and Sir Alane de Plokenet, lord of Kilpeck Castle.—Leland's Itin. VIII, 84.

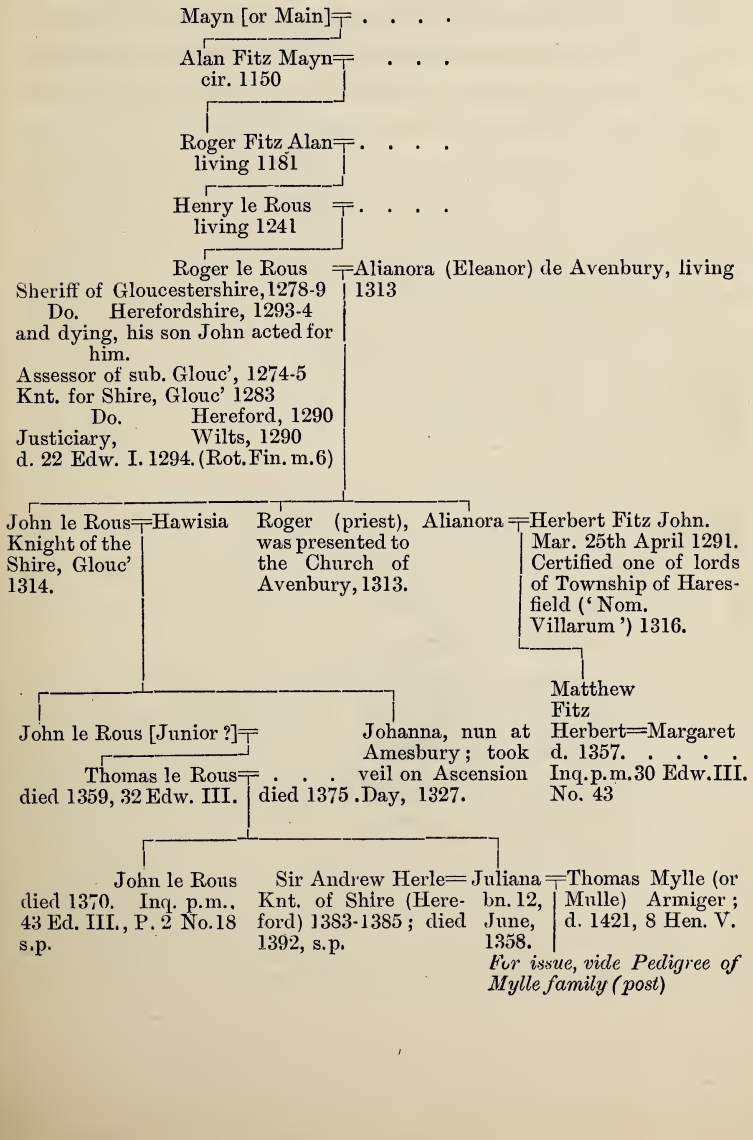
[1] Collect. iv. 63-67. [2] Inq. p.m., 43-4 Edw. III. part 2. No. 18.

the county of Hereford, and a jury, who found that John le Rous did not hold any lands of the king *in capite*, nor in demesne, but being within age he held in his demesne as of fee through his guardians, the manor of Allensmore, with its appurtenances, of the Bishop of Hereford by knight's service: that he also held by his guardian in demesne as of fee, the hamlet of Wilinhale of James le Boteler, Earl of Ormonde, by military service: that he also held the manor of Tregatt in the marches of Wales in demesne as of fee of John de Bromwich, chevalier, in socage; and that he died on the last day of August, and was then within age, and that Juliana, his sister, was the next heir, and of the age of twelve years on the 12th June last past.

Juliana, the sole heir of her brother John le Rous, married Sir Andrew de Herle, who was knight of the shire for Hereford, 7 and 9 Rich. II., 1383 and 1385. He nominated Sir Thomas Brokkebury to "the chapel of the Chantry of Harescombe with Pychenecombe annexed," who was instituted December 28th, 1380. Sir Andrew de Herle appears to have died, s.p. about twelve years subsequently, viz., in 1392, as we gather from the mention of an Inquisition no longer to be found in the Public Record Office, though formerly known to some writers of the history of this county, and noted by them: "Terras et tenementa Andreæ de Herle, Militis, qui obiit, 15 Ric. II. Hersecome et Duntesborne Rous, Cō Glouc."

PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF FITZ ALAN, or LE ROUS,

of Harescombe and Duntesborne Rous, in the County of Gloucester, and Alansmore and Avenbury in the County of Hereford.



For issue, vide Pedigree of Mylle family (post)

MILL, OR MYLLE, of HARESCOMBE.

Juliana, the daughter and heir of Thomas le Rous, after the death of her first husband, s.p., married, secondly, Thomas Mylle, of Tremyll, in the county of Devon, Esquire,[1] to whom she carried the Rous estates. This seems to have taken place prior to 1395, in which year a fine was levied, by which the manors of Harescombe and Duntesborn Rous were settled on Thomas Mylle, and Juliana, his wife, and the heirs male of their bodies.[2] Thomas Mylle was knight of the shire in two Parliaments 9 & 13 Hen. IV. (1407 and 1411), the former being summoned to meet at Gloucester on the 20th October, 1407. He was appointed "overseer" of the will of John Hare[s]field, of the adjoining parish of that name, in 1417. Four years later he made his own will dated 23rd August, 1420, of which the following is an abstract: He describes himself as of Harsecombe, and bequeathing his soul to God, directs his body to be buried in the church of Harscombe before the altar of Saint Thomas the Martyr, and Saint Nicholas, Bishops. Gives to the mother church of Worcester ij^{s}; to the rector of the church of Harescombe for his forgotten tythes, half a mark; to his son, Thomas Mylle, all his goods and chattels in the county of Devon, the residue of his goods and chattels he gives to his wife Juliana. She, her son Thomas, Nicholas Poynes (Poyntz[3]), John Grey and Stephen Dubber to be executors. Proved in the Perogative Court of Worcester, June 11th, 1422.

Besides his son and heir Thomas, one of the executors to his will, he left issue two daughters. Elizabeth became the first wife of Sir Nicholas Poyntz, of Iron Acton, co. Glouc., knt., and was the ancestress of this important branch of the Poyntz family.

[1] Pole says "the manor of MILL, or TREMYLL, belonged unto ye name of Mille, of wch sucessively followed Nicholas de Mille, in Kinge Ed. I. tyme; then John, Thomas, & John, wch partakinge in ye civill wars betwixt ye houses of Lancaster & York, lost it by attainder."—*Pole's Devon, p. 191.*

[2] Pedes Finium, 18 Rich. II.

[3] Nicholas Poyntz, of Iron Acton, who was knight of the shire, and 9 Hen. VI· 1430, son-in-law of the deceased.

The second daughter, whose name is unknown to us, married a gentleman of the name of Cassy, said to be of Whitfield.[1]

On the death of Thomas Mill, the elder, in 1422, Thomas his son succeeded to the estates, and in 1427 a fine was levied by which the manors of Harescombe and Duntesborne Rous were settled upon him. He married Margaret, or Margery, authorities differ as to her name, daughter of . . . . . Tracy. He was an adherent to the Lancastrian cause, and upon its failure both he and his son Sir William Mill were attainted of treason and their lands forfeited. The lands were granted to divers persons as stated (ante p.86), and when the Act of Resumption was passed, 7 and 8 Edw. IV. it was specially provided that it was not to be prejudicial to the grantees of the Myll estates ; an indication, perhaps, of the greater enormity of the offences of Thomas and Sir William Myll.

Sir William Mill was appointed by John Lord Talbot (afterwards created Earl of Shrewsbury) by patent Receiver of his Rents, &c., for the manors of Painswick, Whaddon and Morton.[2]

Thomas Mill, by his wife Margaret, left issue Sir William his son and heir, already mentioned, and several other sons, of whom Robert founded the family of Mylle, of Croydon (*see tabular ped. annexed*).

Sir William Mill, according to the pedigree of Mill, recorded in the Heralds' Visitation of Gloucestershire in 1569, married Frances, one of the daughters and heirs to Edmond Winchcombe, who, in the Harl. MS. 1041, is called Aron, or Arona. He left

[1] Harl. MS. 1041. Harl. Soc. Pub. Vol. xxi. p. 216. Visit. of Glouc.

[2] A remarkable court of the manor was held at Painswick on 21st April, 1400, at which Sir William Mill was present as Receiver, together with Giles Abridges, Esq., and Thomas Abridges, his son, joint stewards, &c. Lord Talbot presided in person and made this declaration :—That he had been beyond the sea in the King's wars, and at that time he had sixteen men out of the Lordship of Painswicke, of which there were eleven married men slain, whereby the widows cried on the said Lord Talbot, not only for losing their husbands but also for losing their holdings, and some of them were his bondsmen ; and the Lord Talbot voluntarily allowed the widows to continue their holdings, which was the first introduction of the custom of Free Bench in the Manor of Painswick, and, moreover, he granted to the tenants of the manor divers privileges which they had not before enjoyed,—*Rudder's History of Glouc.* pp. 593-4.

issue two daughters, as shewn in the pedigree, and Thomas his son and heir.

Thomas Mill, on the accession of Henry VII, petitioned the King in Parliament, setting forth the loyalty and services of his father whereby all his possessions and goods were forfeited, and obtained an act for their restitution; but up to the date of his death in 1509 he does not appear to have obtained possession (see ante p. 87. n.). In the inquisition taken at Dursley on the 25th Oct. 1510, upon his death, before Richard Yate, escheator and a jury, it was found that the said Thomas held no lands or tenements in the county of Gloucester in demesne of the King, but the jurors say that he was seized of one messuage in Haresfield called the Henbarrows, and of three furlongs of lands with appurtenances in Harsfield in his demesne as of fee at the rent of 16d. per annum, and that the said lands were worth clear by the year 26s. 8d., and the jurors say that the said Thomas died on the 10th October, 1 Henry VIII. (1509) and that Edward Mill is his son and heir, and is of the age of 23 years and more.[1] Certainly it does not absolutely follow that because the manors of Harescombe and Duntesborne Rous are not named in this inquisition they were not in the possession of the deceased, for they were not held of the King; but it was usual to state in an inquisition, *post mortem*, all the lands of the deceased, of whomsoever held. It may, however, be observed that in his will dated 4th October, 1509, he does not describe himself as of Harescombe, though he gives a cow to the parish church. He would seem to have been rich in cattle (*see his will in the appendix*), and little else.

Thomas Mill married Jacosa, daughter of Sir Richard Crofts, Knt., and left besides Edward his son and heir, three other sons: Robert, David, and Edward,[2] and two daughters: Anne and

[1] Inq. p.m. 1 and 2 Hen. VIII. Exch.

[2] This Edward, or Edmund the son of Hugh Mill (*see ped.*), was probably the Edmund Mill who had a grant for life of the office of Ranger within the Forest of Dene, with wages such as were allowed *temp.* Edw. III. out of the issues of the county, to be paid by the sheriff, and all other wages pertaining thereto (*Pat Roll*, 1 Hen. VII.) An Edmund Mill was also granted by the same King, the custody of the farm of Bydfield, within the Hund. of Bisseley, in co. Glouc., to hold for the term of his life.—*Origin.*

Sybyl. All these, except the last, are named in his will, and he names a William Mill in the same manner, neither of them being described as his sons, but the name of William does not appear in the Visitation pedigree, though we think we are justified in introducing it.

Edward Mill, son and heir of Thomas, succeeded his father, and presented to the church of Harescombe in 1550 and 1551.

He married Joan daughter of Sir Thomas Longe, of Draycott, co. Wilts. In 1552 he and Jane his wife suffered a fine in one messuage and 10 acres of land and 20 acres of pasture with appurtenances in Harescombe, then held by one William Holyday for the term of eleven years, of the inheritance of the said Edward and Jane, to hold to Richard Robyns in reversion for the term of forty eight years from the...day of May, 1553, at the rent of 40s. per annum. He died before 1569.[1]

Thomas Mill, eldest son of the said Edward, is described as of Harescombe, and he presented to the parish church there in 1569, 1577, 1596, 1605-6, and 1612. He married Katherine, daughter of John Davis, of Dursley, and had issue, Edward, son and heir and other children (*see pedigree*). In 1570 this Thomas and Katherine his wife suffered a fine of Thomas Bowle of two messuages with lands and appurtenances in Ronwick (Randwick) and Strowde which the latter regranted to the Thomas and Katharine and the heirs of their bodies.

[1] Pedes Finium, 6 Edw. VI. [2] Pedes Finium, 12 Eliz., Easter.

Pedigree of Myll, of

THOMAS MYLL, of Tremyll, *co. Devon, and of Harescombe, Knight of the shire for Gloucester*, 1407, 1411. *Will dated 23rd Aug.* 1420. *Prob. 11th June*, 1422, *(Worc.)* = JULIAN, dau. & heir of THOS. ROUS, *& relict of Sir Andrew Herle, Knight, of Avensbury, and Allansmore, co. Herf. and Harescombe, co. Glouc.*

- Elizabeth, 1st wife to Sir Nicholas Poyntz, of Iron Acton, Knt. =
- THOMAS MYLL, of Tremyll, *named in his father's will, of Harescombe, living in* 1456. *Attainted with his son, 1st Edw. IV.* = MARGERY [Margaret] d. to . . . . Tracy.
- da. wife to . . . CASSY [of Whitfield, *Harl.* 1041].

- 3 THOMAS, sanz yssu.
- SIR WILLIAM MYLL, Knt., son and heir, *of Harescombe, slain at the battle of Towton, 2nd April*, 1461, *Attainted 1 Edw. IV.* = Aron [Arona] *Harl.* 1041. FRANCES, da. and one of the heirs to Edmond WINCHCOMBE [Wychingham].

- THOMAS MYLL, only son & heir. *Arm. restored by authority of Parliam't, 1 Hen VII died 10 Oct.* 1509. *Inq. p.m. 1 & 2 Hen. VIII.* 1510 *(Exch.)* = Jacosa [JOYS. *Harl.* 1041] dau. to Sir Richard Crofts, Knt., *predeceased her husband.*
- Alice, *marr. 1st, Nicholas Knyveton, of Myrcaston, co. Derby, Esq., 2nd. Sir Roger Mynors, of Duffield, same county.*
- [Ann, mar. Rich. ap Gwilliam, *Harl.* 1041]

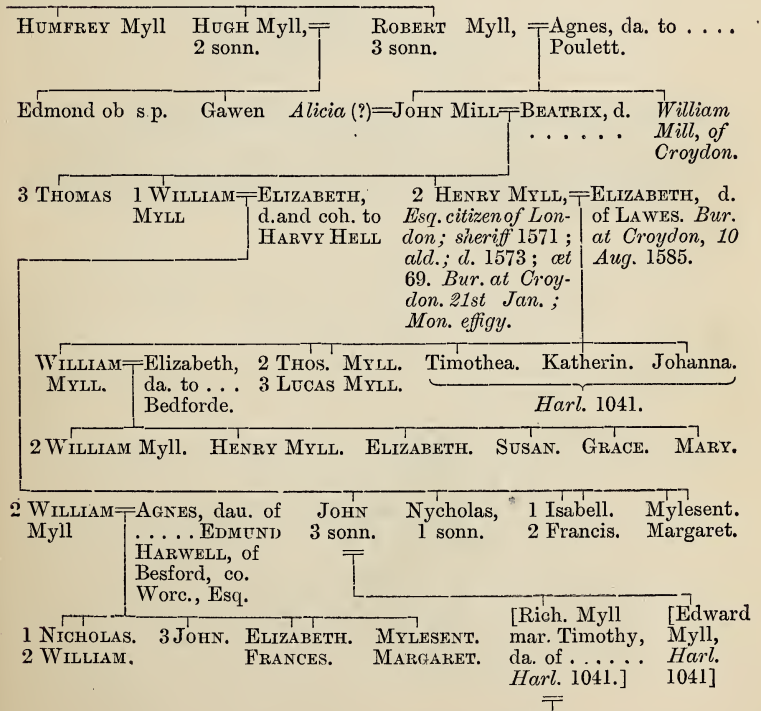
- EDWARD MYLL, *Esq.*, son & heir, *aged 23 years and more on his father's death; living* 1552, *Ped. Fin. Presented to the Church of Harescombe*, 1550 & 1551. = JONE, dau. to SIR THOMAS LONGE, Knt. [of Draycott, in Wilts, *Harl.* 1041].— *Vide Pedigree of Long, Aubrey's Wilts, p.* 236.
- *William, named in his father's will.*
- Robert. David. Edmond. Anne Sibball — *named in father's will.*

- Anne Susan
- Mary, dau. to Christopher Baynham, of . . . . in com. Glouc. sanz yssue. = THOMAS MYLL, of Harescombe in com. of the citie of Glouc.; *living* 1570. *Ped. Fin. 12 Eliz. Presented to the church of Harescombe*, 1569, 1577, 1596, 1605-6, 1612. = KATHERINE, dau. to JOHN DAVIS, of Dursley.
- Robert Edward. William.

A

Harescombe and Croydon.

ARMS:—Quarterly, 1 and 6: *erm. a millrind sa.*; 2. *Per pale gu. and az. three lions ramp. erm.* 3. *Or, a saltier sa. between four pears gu, within a bordure eng, of the second.* 4. *erm. two annulets interlaced sa., on a chief of the second three crosses pattée ar.* 5. *Quarterly, or and az. on a bend gu. three escallops ar.*
CREST:—*a lion rampant or.*



A

THOMAS Myll, 2 son. = Mary Whitney.

EDW. MYLL, son and heir, of Harescombe. *living* 1583. = Mary, da. of . . . Manny, of Kent, and aunt to Sir Anthony Manny, Knight.[1]

ELIZABETH. Jane.

William Myll, a prentice of London, in Mark Layn.

Richard. Thomas.

Edward, 2 son sanz yssu.

Thomas, 3 sonne.

William, 4 sonne, and Anthony, 5 sonne, both twyns, Anthony died.

John, 8 son, sanz yssue.

Ambrose Myll, 6 onn. Henry, 7 sonn.

Mary, da. to James Peckham, of Yalham, in Kent, Esq.

Poyntz Myll, son and heir, of Harescomb. = Elizabeth, d. and coheir of John Sydenham, of Nympsfield, co. Glouc., Esq., a younger brother to Sir John, of Brympton, in Somt.—*Berkeley MSS. Vol. II., p.* 236.

John 9 son

Katherine. Mary. Elizabeth.

Mary sup' stes.

Elizabeth sans yssu.

Ursula.

Margaret.

1 Scisseley, daughter of John Manny, of Biddenton (Biddendon), Kent, was the third wife of Richard Wood, of Brockthrop.—*Visit of Glouc. 1623. Harl. Soc., p. 185.*

NOTE.—Those portions of the foregoing pedigree printed capitals have been collated with the official record in the College of Arms; those printed in small type are additions from Harl. MS. 1041; and those printed in *italics* have been added by the author from various sources.

MITCHELL,[1] OF HARESCOMBE.

The ARMS, Mr. Mitchell says, are *three lions' heads*, and refers himself to the Yorkshire Books, but there's nothing entered of this family.[2]

William Mitchell, of Hoxlins, co. Glouc., descended from the family of Mitchell, of Mitchell Hall, co. York. = ...dau. of..... Broune, of Glouc.

Thomas Mitchell, of Hoxlins. = ...da. of ..... Pleydell, of Ampney.

John Mitchell, of Hill, co. Glouc.

1 John Mitchell, of Hoxlins, ob. cir. 1644, æt cir. 70. = Edith, dau. and heir of James Sandford, of Harescombe, co. Gloucester, ob. cir. 1667, æt cir. 70.

2 Thomas, ob. cœl.

3 Edward Mitchell, citizen of London.

2 John Mitchell, living unmarr. æt. cir. 50, 1682; ob. s.p. *Died 9 Jan.* 1700. *Bur.* M.I. s.p.*

3 Charles Mitchell, of Harscombe, æt. 45; *Coroner for co. Glouc.; died 27 April* 1694; *æt. 55; admin. to Thomas Ockold & Elizabeth Michell, relict, 9th Nov.* 1696. = Elizabeth, da of Ockold, of Upton-St.-Leonard's, co. Glouc.

Frances Jane

Edith. Sarah. } Twins.

Mary, bap. 6 June,* 1681.

Margaret, dau. of Thomas Roberts, of Harscombe, ob. circa, 1655. *Died 5th June,* 1653. *M.I.**

James Mitchell, of Harscombe, æt. 59, 1682. *Died 9th Sept.* 1698; æt. 75. Will *proved Glouc., 4th Oct.* 1698. = Bridget, dau. of Thomas Price, of Gloucester, and widow of William Clent of the same place, living 1682; *ob.* 1685; *æt. 56. M.I.** (3).

1 Joan, wife of John Huntley, of Harscombe, both dead. *She died 15 Feb.* 1670, *M.I.*

Margaret. æt. 1682.

James Mitchell, eldest son, *of Randwick*, living unmarr. æt. circa 35, 1682; *bur.** 23 *Nov.* 1689.

Lewis Mitchell, æt. cir. 30; *adm. 22 Aug.* 1689. = Mary, da. of .....

John Michell, bap. 19 Oct. 6 June,* 1694 *Mary, bap.** 1696.

John Mitchell, of Stroud, co. Glouc.; ob. 1681; æt. 33. = Sarah, dau. of Mr. Dutton, of Chedworth, co. Glouc. & widow of John Griffin, of Stroud.

A

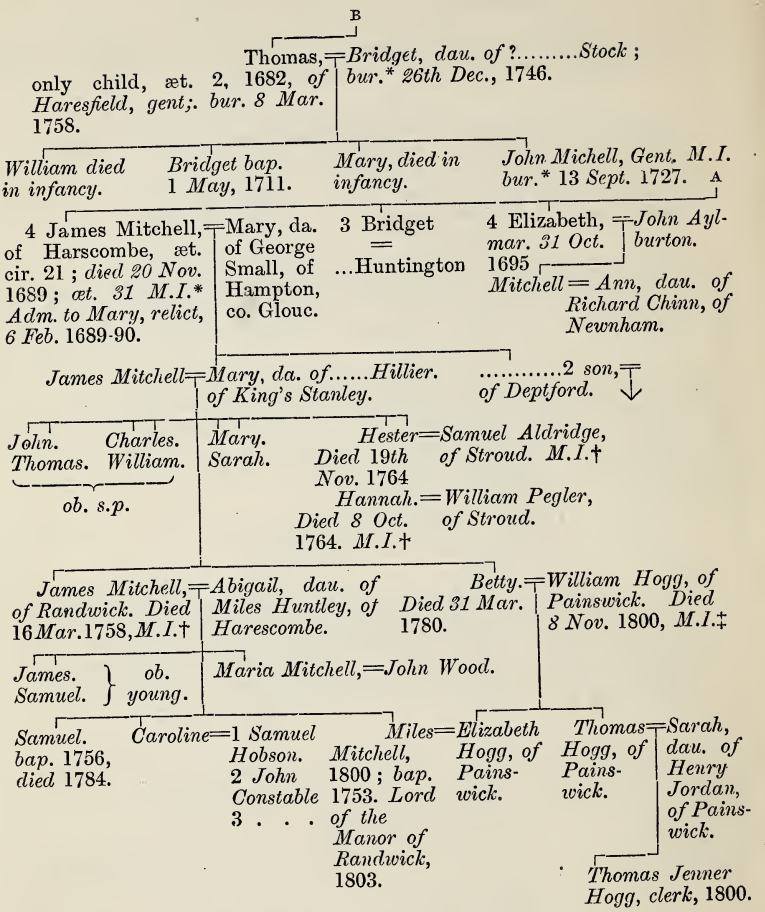
B

[1] The introduction of "t" into this name is evidently an error, as the family name is usually written in the Parish Registers and elsewhere without it.

[2] In a "Note of such as were disclaymed to be no Gentilmen within the County and Citty of Gloucester," 13 Aug. 1623, occurs the name of John Michell, of "Harsfeild." But in the "Book of Compositions for not taking the order of Knighthood at the Coronation of King Charles the first," 1630-1, we meet with the same name, "John Michell, of Haresfeld, *gent.* £10."—*Vide Trans. Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Society, Vol. IX., p.* 351.

[3] A tablet formerly existed, with achievements, in the Lady Chapel of the cathedral, Gloucester, bearing the following inscription:—
"*Tabellam hanc, quasi pignus amoris Brigitta conjux Gvlielmi Clent, nuper de hac civitate Glevensi, generosi, posuit in memoriam ejus, qui obiit, 10 Oct.* A.D. 1655."—*Fosb. Glouc. p.* 267.

* At Harescombe.



1681. June 6.	Mary, da. of Chas. Michell, gent., baptized.	Harescombe Registers.
1695. Nov. 1.	William Michell buried.	
1713. Mar. 27.	Margaret Michell, gentlewoman, buried.	
1691. Dec. 5.	Anne, wife of Edward Michell, gent., buried.	Cheltenham Parish Registers.
1695. July 25.	Mary, wife of Edward Michell, gent., buried.	
1698. Aug. 20.	Edward, son of ,, ,, ,, buried.	
1727. Sept. 25.	Edward Michell, gent., buried.	
1726. April 16.	Arabela, *(sic)* Michell, widow, buried.	
1730. Oct. 10.	John Michell, gent., buried.	
1727. Sept. 13.	John Michell, gent.	Harescombe, M.I.
1676. Nov. 27.	Thomas, son of James Michell, gent., aged 8 years	,,

N.B.—The above Pedigree as far as it is printed in Roman type is taken from The Heralds' Visitation of Gloucestershire in 1682-3, but the portion printed in *Italics* has been added, by the editors of the printed copy of that Visitation, from other sources, and by the author of this Memoir.

* At Harescombe. † At Randwick. ‡ At Painswick.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society,

At the Annual Meeting, held at Tewkesbury,

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 24th, 25th and 26th July, 1885.

The Annual Summer Meeting of the Society was held at Tewkesbury on the days above-mentioned. Warm genial weather prevailed, and an interesting programme sufficed to attract a large gathering of members.

Amongst those present were Sir Brook Kay, Bart. (*President elect*), Sir W. Guise, Bart. (*President of the Council*), Sir John Maclean, F.S.A.; Revs. Canon Bourne (*retiring President*), W. T. Allen, S. E. Bartleet, J. Sylvester Davies, W. Sylvester Davies, W. H. V. Harvey, T. Holborow, W Bagnall-Oakeley, F. J. Poynton, D. Royce, W. D. Stanton, F. E. Broome-Witts, W. Bazeley (*General Sec.*); Lieut.-Colonel Blathwayt, Major Davies, Dr. Day; Messrs. A. W. Allard, W. Allard, J. Bush, C. Cruddas, A. E. D'Argent, F. F. Fox, E. Hartland, A. E. Hudd, W. Leigh, H. Hume Lloyd, F. Moore, H. New, P. D. Prankerd, T. Prothero, J. G. Sibald, R. Taylor, F. F. Tuckett, J. Williams and others, including a large number of ladies.

The Opening Meeting.

The Worshipful the Mayor (Mr. J. H. Boughton), and other members of the Municipal body received the Society at the Town Hall.

The Mayor, addressing the President (the Rev. Canon Bourne), cordially welcomed the Society to Tewkesbury, and said the Council and the town were highly honoured by the Society having selected Tewkesbury as the place of their annual meeting. He doubted not the members would find sufficient of interest in the town and neighbourhood to occupy their time profitably and pleasurably. There is a grand old Abbey Church, with which were connected many historical associations; and there were also many other things in the locality which would undoubtedly prove of much interest. Therefore he trusted when the Society left Tewkesbury they would carry with them many pleasant memories. The Mayor repeated his hearty welcome to the Society, and then invited the President to take the chair, who thereupon in the name of the Society thanked the Mayor of the ancient borough and the Town Council for their cordial invitation and reception of the Society. As the mayor had properly said, there were many points of the greatest interest in the locality, dating back as far as the Heptarchy, and all kinds of archæological tastes would find plenty to amuse and afford them gratification, and thereupon called on the Honorary Secretary to read the

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council submits the following report to the members of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society for the year 1884-5 :—

There are at the present time on the list of the Society 429 annual members, and 81 life members, making a total of 510, as against 511 at the corresponding period of last year.

During the past year 28 new members have been elected, of whom 6 are life members, and 29 vacancies have occurred by death or otherwise. On the 21st April, 1884, the balance at the Society's bankers was £273 8s. 7d. The income of the Society during the years 1884-5 was £272 7s. 1d., making a total of £545 15s. 8d. The expenditure on the general account was £276 4s. 8d, and £103 19s. 1d. was advanced for printing the Berkeley MSS., making a total expenditure of £383 9s., and leaving an actual balance of £165 11s. 11d. on April 21st, 1885, at the Society's bankers. The gross assets of the Society amounted therefore to £269 11s., which will be reduced by the cost of the ninth volume of the Society's Transactions, the first part of which will be delivered to the members within the next few days, and the second part of which is in type, and other charges. Besides this balance on the general fund, the Society has a funded capital of £432 3s. 8d., representing the compositions of the life members.

The Society has to lament the loss by death of one of its Vice-Presidents, Mr. J. C. Dent ; of Dr. Wright, a member of the Council ; of its Local Secretary at Cheltenham, Mr. J. Middleton, and of many of its subscribing members.

The general meeting of the Society was held at Evesham, on July 23rd, 24th and 25th, 1884. The arrangements for the meeting were admirably carried out by a Local Committee, of which the Rev. Canon Bourne was Chairman, and Mr. Herbert New and Mr. Robert F. Tomes were Secretaries.

Financially the meeting resulted most satisfactorily in a balance of £13 14s. 4d. in favour of the Society. An account of the proceedings appears in the ninth volume of the Transactions.

The spring meeting was held—after the close of the financial year—on the 20th May, and included an excursion to Wainlode Hill and Ashleworth. A detailed account of this meeting, and the papers read at the School of Art, Gloucester, will appear in the Society's Transactions for this year. There was a profit of £3 13s. 10d. on this meeting.

The third volume of the Berkeley MSS., containing the "History of the Hundred of Berkeley," is now in the hands of the subscribing members.

Extracts from the reviews of the first and second volumes have been sent to the members of the Society. These extracts testify to the literary importance and value of the work.

The issue was limited to 300 demy 4to and 50 large paper copies. The large paper copies have been all subscribed for, and nearly 200 of the demy 4to. If other than members were permitted to subscribe for the work, it would soon be out of print, and command a very high price.

Besides the Reports and Transactions of the various Societies with which this Society exchanges its own Transactions, the following works have been added to the Society's Library :—

"Archæologia Cantiana," vols. i.-viii. By purchase.

"Archæologia Cantiana," vol. ix. By presentation from the Kentish Archæological Society."

"Derbyshire Archæological Society's Transactions," vols. i.-iii. By exchange.

"Reports and Papers of the Associated Architectural Societies of Worcestershire," &c., 6 vols. By presentation from the Rev. Reginald Hill, and 6 vols. by purchase.

"Wiltshire Archæological Society's Magazine," vols. i.-xvi. By purchase.

"The Baves of Barrow Court." By presentation from the Author, the Rev. F. J. Poynton.

"Sussex Archæological Society's Transactions," vol. i,, and vols. v.-xx. By purchase.

"The Archæological Handbook and Map of Gloucestershire." By purchase.

"Some Account of the Haken Family." Presented by the Author, the Rev. Cornelius Haken.

The Society has now the nucleus of a good archæological library, to which it is hoped that, during the ensuing year, many additions may be made. A list of the Society's books appears in the first part of volume ix. of the Society's Transactions. The Council will gladly accept gifts of Topographical, Historical and Archæological Works, and such volumes of the Transactions of kindred societies, as do not appear in that list.

The Council has thought fit to order the binding of many of the books in the library. These are now ready for issue by the General Secretary, under such conditions as may be thought desirable.

The Council greatly regrets the resignation of Dr. Caldicott, one of the General Secretaries, owing to his removal from the county, and the increasing calls on his time and attention. As Chairman of the Bristol Local Committee, as a member of the Council, and as General Secretary, Dr. Caldicott has rendered very valuable services to the Society, for which the Council accords him its hearty thanks.

Mr. Bazeley has consented to be responsible for the whole Secretarial work until other arrangements are made.

The Council, in consideration of Mr. Bazeley's services as General Secretary for the last six years, and of his contributions to the Transactions of the Society, desires to nominate him for election as an Honorary Member of the Society, with the understanding that, as such, he will have all the rights and privileges of a general member, and also of a member of the Council.

The Council also greatly regrets the resignation of Mr. Giller as Treasurer, and desires to acknowledge the very great obligation under

which the Society stands to him for his very skilful and painstaking management of the Society's accounts since 1881.

The Council has temporaily appointed Mr. E. Hartland as Treasurer in Mr. Giller's room, and now desires to nominate him for election.

The Council nominates for re-election the President of the Council (Sir William V. Guise, Bart.), the Vice-Presidents, the General Secretary (Rev. William Bazeley), and the Secretaries, sectional and local, with the exception of the Rev. Canon Bourne, whom the Council nominates as Vice-President, in the room of Mr. J. C. Dent, deceased. The Council nominates the Rev. F. S. Forster, Mr. J. H. Middleton and Colonel Forbes as Local Secretaries for Chipping Campden, Cheltenham and Dursley respectively. The following members of the Council retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election :—

The Rev. S. E. Bartleet, Mr. Granville Baker, Dr. Paine, the Rev. W. Bagnall-Oakeley, the Rev. Canon Ellacombe and Mr. Wilfred Cripps.

There are vacancies on the Council for Cheltenham and Tewkesbury.

The Council has held six meetings during the last year—three at Gloucester, two at Bristol, and one at Tewkesbury, and desires to express its acknowledgments to the Mayor and Town Clerk of Gloucester for the use of the Tolzey, and also to the Mayor of Tewkesbury for the use of the Town Hall.

The Rev. F. E. BROOME WITTS moved the adoption of the report, and that the gentlemen named in it be requested to accept the respective offices assigned to them. He did so with much pleasure, because the success of the Society in a great measure depended upon the wisdom of the Council.

Mr. P. D. PRANKERD seconded the motion, and it was agreed to.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS proposed "That the following gentlemen be requested to accept the position of Members of the Council proper :—The Rev. S. E. Bartleet, Dr. Payne, the Rev. W. Bagnall-Oakeley, Canon Ellacombe, Mr. W. Cripps, the Rev. J. M. Hall, and the Rev. F. E. Broome Witts.

Mr. W. C. George seconded the motion, and it was carried.

Mr. LE BLANC proposed "That the thanks of this Society be given to the Rev. Canon Bourne, the retiring President." They had not forgotten the genial and courteous manner in which he presided over the Society last year at Evesham, and they were in many respects indebted to him.

Mr. D'ARGENT seconded the motion, and it was cordially adopted.

The Rev. Canon BOURNE expressed his thanks for the compliment offered him, and his pleasure at seeing the Society at Evesham in the past year for the purpose of becoming acquainted with a town which is very little known. He hoped they would have another opportunity of visiting the locality. He then introduced the new President (Sir Brook Kay, Bart.,) and vacated the chair.

The President's Address.

Sir Brook Kay, Bart., (*the President*) then delivered his Inaugural Address. He expressed his surprise at finding himself occupying the position of President, a post which had hitherto been filled by men of great archæological knowledge, to which he made no pretensions, although he was a great lover of historical research. He remarked that this was not the first visit the Society had paid to Tewkesbury. In 1876, when their Congress was held at Gloucester, they paid a day's visit to the locality, but the time then at their disposal was far too limited to allow a proper examination of its grand old abbey church, one of the most magnificent ecclesiastical buildings in this country; its great battle-field; and the various other places of interest which were to be found in the neighbourhood. Quoting from a work lent by Mr. S. H. Gael, on the history of Tewkesbury, he described the situation of the town, and said it was to a hermit (Theo) that monkish tradition had assigned its name and origin. They, however, attributed to it a much more ancient date, and said confirmatory of the idea of a British or Roman origin was the existence of Roman roads about Ripple and Mythe, and the finding of Roman-coins about Oldbury and other places. The monastery was founded in Saxon times—about 715, and in the names of its founders, Oddo and Doddo, great Mercian noblemen, traces of that of Tewkesbury had been detected or fancied. It became a considerable establishment, and drew settlers to the place. It flourished under the ancestors of the great but unfortunate Brictric, who was the patron and lord of the fee at the Norman conquest. Brictric's estate was confiscated by William the Conqueror, at the instigation of Queen Matilda, who hated the Saxon nobleman, because he had rejected her love. William Rufus granted the abbey and lands to Robert Fitzhamon, as a reward for the many services rendered by his late father. Fitzhamom endowed the abbey with many large possessions, and removed the abbot and monks of Cranbourne to Tewkesbury, making the former into a priory. After briefly referring to the subsequent lords of Tewkesbury, he said a very modern and extremely ugly structure stands on the site of Holme Castle, which was the residence of the lords of Tewkesbury, as also Hanley Castle, of which, however, nothing remained but a portion of the moat. The President next gave a graphic description of the battle of Tewkesbury, fought between the Yorkists and the Lancastrians, and of the murder of Prince Edward and the slaughter of his adherents, and remarked that Somerset, Sir John Wenlock, and others were buried in the church, so also Prince Edward, whose supposed resting place was near the entrance to the choir and had been marked by a flat stone in the pavement, but which was now removed. The town was the scene of several fights during the civil war between Charles and the Parliament, and was at different periods held by the Cavaliers and their opponents. During the reign of James II. that monarch attempted to pack a Parliament, and appointed a committee of seven Privy Councilors at Whitehall for the purpose of regulating the municipal corporation. The boroughs were commanded to surrender their charters. Few complied, and in several towns the right of voting was taken away from the commonalty and given to a very small number of persons who were bound by oath to support the candidates recommended by the government. At Tewkesbury the franchise was confined to thirteen persons, and yet this number was too large, and the

Regulators threatened to reduce the electors to three. The great majority of the boroughs firmly refused to give up their privileges, and Tewkesbury, animated by the same sentiment, did not yield. The King failed in his attempt to obtain a packed parliament. Proceeding to describe the Abbey Church, he said—The church consists of a nave and aisles, divided by rows of seven massive pillars on each side, transepts, north and south, a choir with apsidal chancel, and over the choir arches there is a triforium. Seven chapels are built round the walls, and open into the ambulatory or transepts. Another on the north is ruinous. The length is 317 feet, of which the nave occupies 167 feet, with a recessed west end filled by a large window. The tower is Norman, almost the largest in England, and the most beautiful of its class ; this, with the Lady Chapel, of which are now no remains above ground, was the church of the great Abbey of Tewkesbury, originally Saxon, but refounded in 1152 by Robert Fitzhamon, by whom the Norman parts of the church were built. The sepulchral chapels were for the founder and his descendants, and other illustrious persons buried in the church or connected with the place, including many who were closely allied to the successive Royal houses in England. Probably there was no parish church in the country of which the same might be said. Again in later days many worthy inhabitants of the town had been interred in the church or its yard, and it was to be regretted that many of the monuments and stones, which were so useful to the local historian, had been destroyed during the Restoration. The organ is said to have been brought from Magdalen College, Oxford, and was set up in 1737, having previously been taken, according to some accounts, to Hampton Court, for the use of Oliver Cromwell, who was particularly fond of organ music. The fine old gateway, once forming a portion of the entrance to the abbey, exists, and the cloisters of the ancient monastery are still to be traced. The abbey continued for nearly five centuries, when the dissolution of monasteries took place. In 1541 the abbot became Bishop of Gloucester. About this date the corporation acquired the abbey by purchase, thereby preserving one of the noblest churches and historical monuments in the kingdom. Since that it has been repaired at different periods, the last restoration being commenced in 1875. Alluding to some of the points of interest in the neigbourhood, the President said that from the abbey tower, 132 feet high, a glorious panorama was to be seen. The hills, the valleys, and the plains on the other side of the Severn, all carried with them some historical interest. The celebrated camp at Camp Hill, the earthworks of which embrace an area of 43 acres, was no result of a war panic, but a carefully designed and well carried out enterprise. It was at once the home of the people, the seat of council and judgment, and the site of an altar served by the Druids. The spots was connected with other parts of the country by roads They were not paved with stone or gravel, as in later times by the Romans, but their basis was the firm and verdant turf. For ages the forests about Warren's Well, in the flank of the Beacon, had been refuges for those who, like Owen Glendower or Sir John Oldcastle, had to seek refuge from the wrath of the Kings and ecclesiastics ; or the poachers who had offended against forest laws. Oldcastle, after the persecution of six years, during which he was often sheltered in the manor house of Birt's Morton, lying under the ragged stone hill, famous for the weird legend of its shadow, was tried and found guilty of heresy, and burnt alive

in St. Giles's fields in 1417. The Red Earl's Dyke might be traced to this day along the crest of the hills for several miles, and was the relic of a great trench he had dug to mark the extent of his right of chase in the direction of Ledbury and Hereford. Carrying the eye along the crest of hills they arrived at their highest point, the Worcestershire Beacon, from which the most extensive view was obtained. Beneath this nestled the modern town of Great Malvern, still retaining its fine old priory church and the gateway and relics of the monastic establishment that once existed there. Referring to the supply of fish obtained from the Severn, the speaker drew attention to the love of Kings and nobles for lampreys, the high prices of which were shown by the fact that Maurice, fourth Lord Berkeley, sent Edward III. six lampreys at a cost of £6 7s. 2d., the carriage paid being 6s. 8d.; and the year following he sent two, which cost £1 6s. 8d. Thomas Lord Berkeley, when setting out on an expedition against the Scots, took with him from Berkeley nine lamprey pies. The President, continuing his description of the neighbourhood, said crossing the valley from Malvern to the east the city of Worcester struck the eye, and again to the north-east they saw the entrance to the fertile vale of Evesham and the town of Pershore, with its sister church to that of Tewkesbury, but of which the choir alone remained, and where the two Saxon founders of Tewkesbury, Oddo and Doddo, were buried. Returning again to the hills, and beginning with Bredon, and passing along the Cotteswold range, fading away in the blue distance, all the most remarkable heights and promontories of which bore the remains of camps, and were traversed by Roman roads, which roads, perhaps, showed more than any other remains the great power wielded by Rome and the civilisation she sought to diffuse throughout the country. The luxurious habits of the Romans were indicated by the remains of sundry villas, always found in picturesque spots, healthy and advantageous for cultivation, thus teaching the Briton to improve and cultivate the land, over which he had once simply pastured his flocks or hunted. Grand old churches and fair manor houses were found in their valleys, bearing testimony to the faith of later generations and to the residence of landlords on their estates, a fashion which, alas, was becoming well nigh obsolete in our generation. After noticing other points of interest, the President said that returning nearer home, and following the course of the Severn, they came to Deerhurst, with its very interesting church, still showing marks of Saxon origin, and at the palace in which Canute and Edmund entered into that treaty which brought peace to England till the Conquest. The country between Bath and Worcester was the great battle ground on which the issue was fought out during so many years by Alfred and the Danes, and the last crowning victory of the English King was gained at Boddington, about four miles from Tewkesbury. Thus he had endeavoured to sketch in the briefest outline the points of archæological interest surrounding the town in which they were at present assembled, and he hoped he had not wearied them.

Sir John Maclean proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his address.

The Mayor of Tewkesbury seconded the proposition, and it was carried amidst applause.

The PRESIDENT, in acknowledging the compliment, repeated that he did not pretend to be an archæologist, but he was extremely fond of anything relating to ancient history, and he joined the Archæological Society more for the sake of learning than of attempting to impart any information.

The members then adjourned for luncheon.

THE ABBEY CHURCH.

On the conclusion of the meeting, the Society paid a visit to the Abbey Church, where, in the absence of the vicar, the Rev. Canon Robeson, the party was received by the Rev. F. R. Carbonnell, one of the curates, who proved a most efficient guide. Many of the members were more or less already familiar with the plan, general features, and details of this beautiful and impressive edifice from the monograph thereon by the late Rev. J. L. Petit, printed in vol. v. of the Transactions of the Society, and also with some of the finest of the monuments from the remarks thereon by the Rev. W. S. Symonds, in vol. ii., and the description by, and beautiful drawings of, Mr. A. Hartshorne, in vol. iv. of the Transactions of the Society. The members present, however, could not fail to be struck with the grand and sublime character of the building, and a personal inspection of the dignified memorials of some of England's greatest men, the makers of her history, from Robert Fitz Hamon, the de Clares, le Despencers and Beauchamps, not forgetting the gallant Guy de Bryan, the standard bearer at the ever famous battle of Crecy, of whom there is a double effigy.

Mr. CARBONELL, in his remarks, followed the Rev. J. H. Blunt's work on "The Abbey and its Associations," describing its history as far as it could be ascertained. There was no doubt, he said, that 715 was the date of the foundation of the monastic establishment, and by 800 it had become a very important place. During the Danish invasions it was twice destroyed, and when renewed it lost its independence as an abbey, and became subject to the abbey of Cranbourne, Dorsetshire. The monks were frequently driven out during those struggles, and the priory itself was twice destroyed by fire. In 1102, however, the relations between the two places became reversed, and Cranbourne became solely dependent upon Tewkesbury Abbey. At the death of William the Conqueror, Rufus granted the manor of Tewkesbury to Robert Fitz Hamon, a Norman nobleman of considerable wealth and influence. About the year 1100 the monastery and church were begun. In 1102 the buildings were occupied by an abbot and monks from Cranbourne. In that year Abbot Gerald and Fitz Hamon commenced building of the church; and the work of the latter still forms the substantial part of the fabric. Neither Fitz Hamon nor the Abbot lived to see the completion of the edifice. The former was killed at the siege of Falaise on March 15th, 1107, and his body was temporarily buried in the chapter-house east of the cloisters, whence it was removed 130 years later to a place between the two pillars on the north side of the altar. His lands passed with the hand of his daughter Mabel to Robert Fitzroy, first Earl of Gloucester, illegitimate son of Henry I., who carried on to completion the work at the church which his father-in-law had begun, and the chief substance of the building remains to this day. It has been standing for 750 years, and modern architects who have been consulted on the subject, amongst them Sir Gilbert Scott, are of opinion that there is no doubt as to

its stability, the main walls and pillars being in no need of substantial repair. The church was consecrated on Nov. 20th, 1123. Mr. Carbonell pointed out the curious formation of the church, with three apsidal terminations at the east end, and remarked that Tewkesbury was the only church in which a triple apse was still clearly marked. A lantern tower, surmounted by a spire, fell in 1559. For the next 270 years the earldom of Gloucester carried with it the lordship of Tewkesbury and the patronage of the abbey. The De Clares, the Despensers, earls of Gloucester, and the Beauchamps were amongst its greatest benefactors, and from time to time added considerably to the fabric of the church. About fifty years after the consecration of the abbey, namely, in 1178, there was a great fire. The monastery was burnt, and the church itself suffered considerably. Marks of the conflagration are still discernible on many of the walls, and the belief is that the old wooden roof was totally destroyed. Above the existing groining, signs of the fire may be clearly traced on the walls. In some places the face of the stone has crumbled off, and although it is now impossible to estimate the damage or the exact locality of the fire, traces of its ravages may he seen outside the church over the cloisters. Subsequently important additions were made to the fabric by Prior Sipton, who pulled down the Norman termination and built outside a square chapel, and afterwards to the north of that a second chapel was added, seemingly dedicated to St. James, a part of which still remains, and has been recently restored. The groined roof of that chapel was not added until 1337. Another chapel was added to the two already mentioned a short time later, and it is believed it was dedicated to St. Eustacius in 1246. Mr. Carbonell then briefly traced the devolution of the manor from the Despensers, referring to the additions they severally made to the abbey church, and to their respective places of burial within the sacred edifice down to Isabel Despenser, the relict of Richard Beauchamp, who for his valour was created Earl of Worcester, and being slain at Meaux, was buried at Tewkesbury in 1421. Isabel built the beautiful Beauchamp Chapel in the following year, and doubtless founded therein a chantry for the repose of his soul: and afterwards she married Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, the king-maker, on whose death the secular manor of Tewkesbury became absorbed in the Crown lands. At the dissolution of the Abbey, the ecclesiastical manor, that of Barton, also fell into the king's hands, and thus the whole of Fitz Hamon's possessions were alienated from his descendants.

After mentioning some of the principal monuments in the church, Mr. Carbonell stated that the Duchess of Clarence lies buried behind the altar, and that here also her husband was brought after his supposed murder in the tower in 1477.

The next event described was the battle of Tewkesbury, which took place on the 4th May, 1471, when so much of the best blood of England was poured out like water almost within the shadow cast by the tower of the Abbey Church. On account of the blood shed within its walls, no service was held there for a month, until the edifice was reconsecrated. Among those who have been brought to their last resting-place there are: Prince Edward, said to have been murdered after the battle, the Duke of Somerset, beheaded at Tewkesbury, the Earl of Devonshire, and Sir Walter Courtenay. On the 9th January, 1539, the abbey and its possessions were surrendered to the use of the king and his heirs.

The nave, as was frequently the case in monastic churches, had from time out of mind been used by the people of the town; though still belonging to the abbey, the monks in order ministering; bnt upon the dissolution the whole edifice was purchased by the town as a parish church for the sum of £482. About the end of the 16th century the work of destruction began. In 1602 the rood screen was destroyed. The old stone altar also was taken away; at all events in 1607 it was found buried somewhere in the church. It was dug up, and for a time replaced in its original position. In 1730 it was again removed by men who worked during the night, being apparently ashamed of their sacrilegious act, or fearing the anger of the people of Tewkesbury. At this time it was moved into one of the aisles, and at a later date it was divided longitudinally and used as porch seats. At the recent restoration it was refaced, polished, jointed together, and placed in its original position, and at its original height, above the floor of the church. In 1603 the old upper roof of the choir was removed, and a lower pitch substituted, but why so much lower a pitch was decided upon is not known. The fall of the spire forty years before had probably materially damaged the old roof, and led to its removal. The roof of the nave was also removed and lowered in about 1720, the western gable between the two pinnacles at the west end being removed. It is not known when the west window was first inserted. The present window, made in 1686, is supposed to be a copy of that which was blown in in 1661. Carrying the work of destruction down even to our own days, the old bell tower was destroyed in 1817, and the coloured vaulting of the church was only yellow washed over in 1828, at which time much "restoration" went on in the abbey. Then again the work ceased for many years, and the real restoration was only commenced about ten years ago.

The visitors were then conducted round the church, and the various points of interest were attentively examined. The little chapel on the southern side of the church, which is now used for daily service, is a very interesting portion of the building. Above it is a large chamber approached by a staircase, the original use of which it is difficult to determine, unless it were used as a sacristan's chamber. The chapel dedicated to St. Mary and the Holy Trinity, one part of which is older than the rest, was next inspected, and the party passed on to view the De Spencer monuments, all of which are of the most exquisite workmanship. One of the chapels, that erected by Prior Henry Sipton, was probably one of the first additions to the fabric of the church in 1237. For many years it was walled off from the abbey and used as a grammar school. The old colouring is still visible on the walls, and the arch in the west end is one of the most handsome pieces of work in the building. In the chancel portions of the old sedilia remain. In the north transept, built into the eastern wall, is the fragment of an effigy of an ecclesiastic, habited in a cassock and surplice, and holding a book. He was probably a *lector*. Effigies so habited are very rare. There is a similar one at Dale Abbey, described by Mr. Bloxam as almost unique.

The party then passed through the old cloisters and to the exterior of the abbey. Here much of the great interest to antiquaries is to be found. Many of the monastic buildings were ordered to be destroyed, "deemed to be superfluous." These included "the church, chapels, cloisters,

chapter houses, the two dormitories, the infirmary, with chapels and lodgings within the same," but the abbot's apartments, including his "buttery, pantry, kitchen, larder, and pantry thereunto adjoining" were assigned to remain undefaced. But, as Mr. Blunt remarks, there is a Providence above all the evil intentions of men, and the church and chapels having been purchased of Henry VIII., they are still the home of God's worship, and the glory of Tewkesbury. The remains of the old buildings, which bore traces of long usage, were examined with much interest, and the visitors passed on to view the west window. From the lawn of the abbey house, now the vicarage, portions of which undoubtedly at one time formed a part of the monastic buildings, an excellent view was obtained of the church and adjoining tower; and adjoining is the "great gateway entering into the court, with lodging over the same," believed to be 15th century work.

A vote of thanks to the Rev. R. F. Carbonell for his extremely interesting description of the abbey church and its surroundings brought the visit to a close.

The proposed visit to the site of Holme Castle, at which Mr. W. H. H. Spurrier was announced to be the guide, had to be abandoned.

Our notice of the abbey church would be incomplete if we omitted to refer to the recent acquisition of the ancient abbey precincts, which had not been purchased by the parishioners with the church itself, though a chamber in the south-west angle of the sacred edifice formed a portion of it. By what oversight this occurred we are unable to state, nor do we know to what purpose in mediæval times this chamber was appropriated. The other portions consisted of the whole site, and the only existing remains of the old monastic buildings, the beautiful 15th century abbey gateway, the fine 15th century cloisters, and the whole area on the south side of the church, affording the only means of access to the exterior of the building on that side. These premises were reserved to the crown, when the mayor and burgesses purchased the church, and King Henry VIII. granted them *inter alia* to Thomas Stroud, Walter Earle and James Paget,[1] probably as trustees, for sale. In recent times, the premises in question were vested in the family of Martin, of Ledbury. The late Mr. J. Martin, of Upper Hall, Ledbury, died a few years ago, leaving his Tewkesbury property, of which these premises formed a portion, in his residuary estate, to be divided among his children when his youngest son attained his majority. This happened in 1883, and the trustees of Mr. Martin's will determined to sell the whole by public auction.

The Revd. Hemming Robeson, the vicar of the parish, alive to the importance of the occasion, resolved, if possible, to secure the before-mentioned property for restoration to the church. In this he was seconded by Mr. Thomas Collins, the well-known builder at Tewkesbury, and the premises were purchased by them at the sale at the very high price of £9,500, the responsibility being shared by these two gentlemen. This being accomplished a committee was appointed, and energetic efforts were made to raise subscriptions from the public, and were so successful that a sufficient sum was obtained to enable the purchasers to convey to trustees

1 Rot. Pat. 36 Hen. VIII.

the ancient buildings above specified; a portion of the land contiguous to the abbey house, and a sufficient precinct to the abbey church itself. The result is that the public have now free access to the whole of the south side of the church, cloister, &c. The chamber has been opened into the nave, and future vicars will have the option of inhabiting the abbey house as the present vicar does, or of letting it and residing in the old vicarage which has been retained as legally the Glebe House of the Benefice.

Mr. F. MOORE, preparatory to reading his paper in the evening on the *Mediæval Houses in Tewkesbury*, conducted the members to view some of the more remarkable of them. The first spot visited was the Bell Hotel, a hostelry which has many famous associations. It is a curious and "well-preserved" specimen of timber building, and is an interesting example of mediæval architecture. At its rear is a bowling green, surrounded by a fine yew hedge. A peculiar interest attaches to the "Bell" and its green by the fact that they are noticed by Miss Mullock in "John Halifax, Gentleman," wherein the house is referred to as "an ancient hostelry belonging to the abbey and formerly within its precincts." The abbey malthouse was the next place visited. It is a substantial building of the 15th century work, and is supported by six heavy buttresses. The interior affords a very considerable storing capacity. Near the malthouse, facing the Avon, are several mediæval houses which attracted much attention. Some other dwellings of a similar character, one of which the residence of Mr. Thomas Collins who has been already mentioned, has been admirably restored by him. Leaving this the party was conducted to the house of Mr. Moore, where tea, claret cup, and other refreshments had been very liberally provided. Subsequently the perambulation of the town was resumed, Mr. Moore by the way pointing here and there to such quaint buildings as were deserving of notice. At the market-place a halt was made, and Sir William Guise directed attention to its situation, adverting to the old adage, "that it takes three men to make a market," and saying that it may be noticed in old towns that the market-place is generally situated at the junction of three ways. This is the case in Tewkesbury. The old Market-hall has, within the past few years, been transformed into a Wesleyan chapel.

At seven o'clock the Annual Dinner of the Society took place at the Swan Hotel, Sir Brook Kay, Bart., presided, and there was a good attendance of members and their friends, including many ladies. The usual loyal toasts were drunk, and also the toast of the evening, "Success to the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society," which was very heartily received.

THE EVENING MEETING.

Mr. E. R. Dowdeswell read a paper upon *The Movements of Queen Margaret after the battle of Tewkesbury*. Adverting to the singular contradictions which exist in the narratives of the old historical authorities of the events which followed the battle, as affecting the Queen and her son, he said it remained an open question whether the prince was slain in the field, or whether he was murdered afterwards in cold blood. Upon this point he said he would not enter, his object being to discover, if possible, from the contradictory accounts to which he had referred, which was, in all

probability, the true state of the case as regarded the Queen. He accordingly passed in review the statements of Hall following Polydore Virgil, and Philip de Comines; the anonymous Yorkist writer, quoted by Holinshed from the Fleetwood MSS.; and the French authorities as quoted by Miss Strickland. That the Queen took refuge in a small religious house is admitted by all; and after carefully reasoning out all the circumstances he came to the conclusion that she was at the battle, but was not taken prisoner that night. That when the battle was over, escaping, she fled,—not towards Deerhurst, as some of the writers state, but towards Worcester, as related by Speed,—not through the town but across the Severn as tradition affirms. That worn out and weary she took refuge that night at Paynes' Place, in the parish of Bushley, and the following day, continuing her journey towards Worcester, she found shelter in some religious house near that city, now not known, where on Tuesday she was discovered and torn from her refuge by her old enemy, Sir William Stanley, and brought to the king at Coventry on May the 11th.

Mr. F. Moore read the following paper:—"The tourist or traveller in visiting or passing through Tewkesbury for the first time, cannot fail to be impressed by the quaint and nearly obsolete style of many of the dwellings which meet his gaze in the streets, and of seeing in them the most telling evidence that whatever may be its vicissitudes in modern times, the old town was in days of yore a place of considerable wealth and commercial importance. These old houses in fact constitute—apart from its magnificent Abbey Church—the most noticeable feature of the place, and being, as they are, more numerous in proportion to its size than in almost any other town in the kingdom, have come to be regarded by the inhabitants in the welcome light of something worth preserving as connecting them with the storied memories of the past, and by visitors as constituting an undoubted right to the title of the "Ancient Borough." It should here be stated that archæologists owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Thomas Collins, of Tewkesbury (the well known contractor for church building and restoration), for the fine state of preservation in which several of the more beautiful of the ancient buildings in his native town are now seen.

These houses are all of them constructed with a framework of timber, the panels being filled in with plaster, and in their plan and construction are identical with the specimens of similar styles of early domestic architecture which are found in Bristol, Exeter, Chester, Coventry, and some other of our English towns.

Little attention appears to have been paid to the external appearance of these half-timbered houses in the disturbed and warlike times which preceded the reign of Henry VII., but from that period a great change took place. The wars of the rival houses of York and Lancaster were at an end. The time which followed was comparatively happy and peaceful, and through six successive reigns the domestic architecture of England continued to be cultivated, and as regards external appearance, reached its highest state of perfection. The homes of England became as fair to look upon without as they were happy within. In the reign of Henry II. some of the nobility and wealthy classes began to build their houses of brick, but timber continued in use with the great body of the people, rich as well as

poor. Not only houses in the country, but streets in villages and towns were formed of timber in the ingenious old style, but with special regard to beauty of appearance.

The class of domestic architecture, which in its earlier state is called the Tudor style, and in its later state the Elizabethan style, may be appropriately taken as the style of the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth centuries. In its chief characteristic it is essentially Gothic, resembling that of the ecclesiastical buildings, but some parts are altered and others added, to suit the difference between church and house architecture. In the gables (with their crowning pinnacles), in the porches, the doors, and the general form of the mullioned windows, the resemblance is obvious; but chimneys which are not required for the church, are characteristic of the house, and the overhanging of the floors and the projection of the windows are still more striking characteristic differences. As the walls were formed of nothing more substantial than timbers and plaster, the overhanging of the stories was perhaps chiefly required to protect the walls from the weather. For the overhanging of the first floor story there was another reason which especially applied to streets. Commodities of all kinds were exposed for sale in the open fronts of the shops, and were protected from the weather by the overhanging story. The convenience of the passengers also would doubtless be attended to in those times—when umbrellas had not been brought into use—ladies might then "go a-shopping," even on a wet day, and walk the length of whole streets under a complete covering of overhanging stories.

Such are the characteristics of the old houses now in Tewkesbury, and they can easily be recognised in the Gothic pointed front and the mullioned windows of the "Wheat Sheaf Inn;" in the high and sharp roof of the house adjoining the Swan Hotel, and in the embayed and dormered windows, recessed doors, floors projecting over each other, and roofs overhanging all of them which are to be observed in numbers of houses in our principal streets, and which, although they are in most cases coloured and plastered, and white-washed over, still retain the picturesque forms of the olden time.

It is at night, with a bright moon and clear sky, that these old-world buildings are seen to most advantage. Then they throw their long dark shadows across the street from one to the other, seeming as if they had come back from three centuries ago to converse silently in the sleep-time of the modern world on the events of those far off days when they themselves were young and fresh. Then, they hold their grotesque heads and quaint old tops, up against the sky, and mark upon it, in sharp vigorous outlines, the long, straggling, irregular, picturesque, appearance of the streets, which in the solitary quietude of midnight peculiarly impresses one with the idea of their antiquity.

The old houses are all in the street; doubtless there were others detached, but if so they are long since gone. Certainly the style was well calculated for dwellings surrounded by garden grounds, where the carved and painted gables, overhanging floors and galleries, and projecting windows and porches must have had an effect in the highest degree varied and pleasing. It may be added of them that fantastic as may be their exterior appearance,

it is fully equalled by the interiors, many of the better ones having spacious though low rooms, panelled with oak aged to ebon blackness, and most elaborately carved and ornamented, whilst the number of passages and small rooms, cupboards, presses, nooks, and corners, is almost bewildering.

While so much has been said and written concerning the magnificent Abbey Church of Tewkesbury, but little was done previous to the introduction of photography to bring the humbler monuments of this time-honoured town before the public, except by Habershou, and Britton in his "half-timbered houses," and a neighbouring artist, Rowe, of Cheltenham, by a series of lithographs he published of the "Old Houses of Tewkesbury" about 1832. At either entrance to the town are half-timbered houses of early date: "The Black Bear" at the High Street entrance, "The Bell" at the Church Street, and the remains of the "Old Tithe Barn" at the Barton Street, now transformed into two dwelling houses; while here and there, through the streets and lanes, are to be found more or less perfect houses, from the mansion to the humblest cottage, leaving us examples of the skill and taste of our forefathers in adapting the materials at hand for use and beauty. In many of the old houses fine examples of ancient tapestry were to be seen down to within the last half century. Till about the year 1828, a room on the first floor of the house, nearly opposite the Swan Hotel, the property and now occupied by Mr. George Watson, draper, which has a fine jacobean ceiling, was hung with tapestry, the subject being hunting scenes. Two of the rooms in "Abbey House," the newly acquired residence of the Vicar of Tewkesbury, were also hung with tapestry with figures of the twelve apostles; and at Walton manor house the walls of one of the rooms was formerly also hung with tapestry. Tewkesbury may almost be said to be the same town that it was during the time of the "Wars of the Roses," as far as its architecture is concerned, except that from time to time the fronts of the houses have been modernised, for inside very many of them you will still find the ancient timbers.

Assuming, as it seems the general opinion, that these old houses belong to the 16th century, some of them may have been erected before the Reformation, and have been silent witnesses looking down on the power and wealth and influence, and on the final dissolution and ruin of the great monastery, and then in succession on the tyrannies of Henry, the bigotry of Mary, the greatness of Elizabeth, the long struggles between the Stuarts and the Parliament, and the thousand-and-one great historical facts which have occurred in the outward progress of the nation down to these days of steam and electricity; yet still they stand apparently almost as firm as ever, but justly entitled to our admiration and care as our "Old Houses."

In his walks and studies in all parts of the town, the antiquary will find abundant material to interest and occupy his attention, and which will afford him much pleasure in its inspection.

THURSDAY, 24th July, 1885.

This morning a large party of members and their friends assembled at at the Town Hall at 9.30 for a carriage excursion. The first place visited was

THE MYTHE,

locally called "Mythe Castle," which is situated within the parish of Tewkesbury, and is distant about a mile from the town. It is an old castelated house of the Tudor period. What remains consists of a gabled central building flanked at the end by a tower, and doubtless there was originally a similar tower at the other end. The moated area is considerable.

The Mythe was parcel of the great Manor of Tewkesbury, of which it formed the demesne. In 1230 Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, granted Mythe Wood to the Abbey of Tewkesbury (Dugdale's Mon. Ang. 61), and in 1373 the abbot obtained a license to impark it (Rot. Pat. 47 Ed. III.)

The great possessions of the ancient lords of Tewkesbury, from the de Clares and Despensers passed to the Beauchamps, and after the death of Henry de Beauchamp, 15th Earl and first Duke of Warwick, who was crowned King of the Isle of Wight by King Henry VI. with his own hands, and on the death of his infant daughter, it was carried by Ann, his sister, in marriage to Richard Nevill, who was created Earl of Warwick for life, and the lands were settled after his death upon his countess Ann and her heirs. Richard, we all know, was slain at the battle of Barnet, fighting in the Lancastrian cause, and all his lands, including the Warwick lands settled upon his wife, were confiscated by the Yorkists. The romantic story of these estates, and of the two daughters and heirs of the said Ann is too long to be related here. Suffice it to say that upon the death of King Richard III. at Bosworth, Henry VII., by Act of Parliament (3 Hen. VII.), restored the lands to the old Countess of Warwick, as having been taken from her "against all reason, conscience and course of nature, and as being contrary to the laws of God and Man." Immediately afterwards, however, he wrung from the unfortunate lady a surrender to himself in fee by fine (Ped. Fin. 3 Hen. VII. Hil.) the whole of her inheritance, and from that date we have no further trace of the great Beauchamp heiress. The lands continued vested in the heirs of Hen. VII. until the 1 Edw. VI., when, as a portion of the Warwick lands, the Manor of Tewkesbury was granted to Sir Thomas Seymour, Lord Seymour of Sudeley, and having reverted to the crown upon his attainder two years afterwards, in 7 of the same king, it was granted, *inter alia*, to Daniel and Alexander Perte in trust for sale, and they alienated it to Richard Wakeman (Rot. Pat. 7 Edward VI.) Another Richard Wakeman had livery of seizing of the capital messuage lands and tithes of Mythe in 21 Elizabeth. Probably the house was built by one of these owners.

In 1 Mary, the Abbot's Park in Mythe, with lands in Mythe and Mythe Hope, part of the possessions of the late Abbey of Tewkesbury, were granted to Sir Henry Jerningham and his wife at the ancient rent of 15s. 10d.

From the Mythe the members proceeded to the

PARISH CHURCH OF RIPPLE,

in Worcestershire, where they were received by the Rev. R. Holmes, the Rector, who conducted them over the building. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is, and always has been, in the patronage of the Bishops of Worcester. Nash gives a list of the institutions of the incumbents down to his time. The plan is cruciform, with a spacious chancel and square central tower which was formerly surmounted by a spire, which, on the 18th

Dec. 1583, was struck by lightning and burnt down. There were altars in each of the transeptal chapels. Mr. Holmes states that there was a monastery here in the 8th century, but we do not know upon what authority. He says also there was a chantry in each of the transepts, one being called the Prior's, and the other founded in 1320.

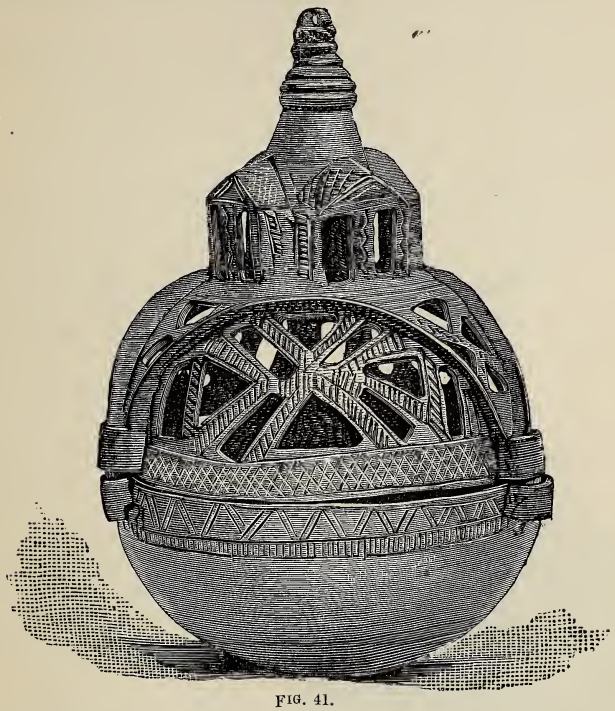


Fig. 41.

Nash describes much armorial glass in the chancel windows, all of which is now lost; and Mr. Holmes states that it was evidently destroyed by fire, for the painted glass, partly decayed by damp and partly fused by fire, perhaps when the tower was destroyed, was found buried underneath the altar, where was also found the very interesting bronze thurible, here figured *(fig.* 41) These articles, though constantly used in the mediæval church of England, strange to say, have now become very rare. They were made of gold, silver, white and gilt, copper, bronze, and occasionally, it is said, even of pottery, but the bronze ones seem now to be most scarce. Of their ritual use it is unnecessary here to write. The date of the example here figured is about the middle of the 15th century. With the exception of the chains which are missing, and the short cup-formed foot, which examples of this period usually had to admit of their standing steadily, which has been broken off, leaving a hole in the bottom, it is quite perfect. The workmanship is rude in character. It very much resembles a thurible found at Pershore in 1856 in a heap of old metal in a founder s yard, and said to have

been dug up near the abbey church. Mr. Micklethwaite, a high authority on the subject, considered this example of English manufacture, and of the 12th century. At a meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute, at which it was exhibited, he called attention to its general characteristics, and particularly to the special and unusual arrangement of the details to prevent the entanglement of the chains, observing that the directions of Theophilus (De Diversis Artibus seu Diversarum Artian Schedula) written in the early half of the 11th century, had been adhered to in this particular example. Mr. Micklethwaite, after seeing the Ripple example and comparing it with that of Pershore, says he can see no reason for doubting that they were made in England. There is nothing, he says, in the workmanship which satisfactorily fixed the date, but that he thinks he was wrong in assigning to the Pershore example so early a date as the 12th century. The 15th is the more likely. He adds, with reference to the rudeness of the work, that they were probably made for sale at prices within the means of poor parishes.

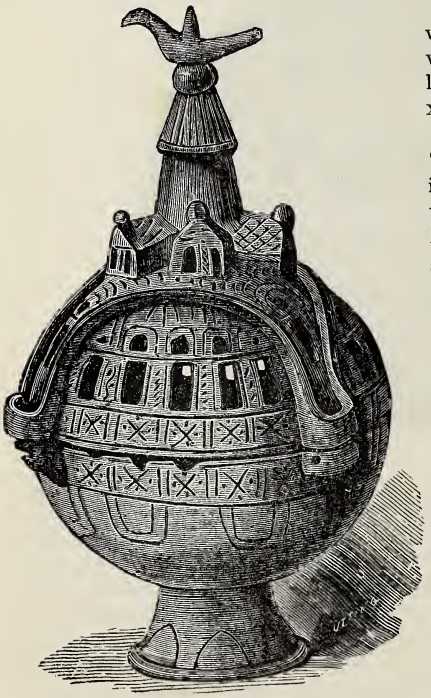


Fig. 42.

The Pershore thurible, which is here figured *(fig.* 42), was engraved for the Archæological Journal in 1877, vol. xxxiv., p. 191.

Nash also describes a stone "in the middle of the chancel inlaid with a brass. At the top the figure of the Virgin Mary with our Saviour in her arms. Below, a man, robed, praying. The inscription: *Thomas Bastard quondam hujus ecclesiæ rector, qui obiit ultimo die Aprilis,* A.D. 1584, *Post tenebras spero lucem.* His arms on a scutcheon: *three leopards' heads.*"

The Parish Registers commence in 1573, and are in a tollerably good state of preservation, and appear to be complete.

At the request of Sir John Maclean the altar plate was exhibited. It consisted of an Elizabethan communion cup of the usual type, bearing the Hall mark of 1571. In addition to this there is a cup of copper, plated, and a paten, alms dish, and flagon with the following incription: *Sacrum Ecclesiæ de Ripple in Vigorn. Rectore Roberto Lucas, S.T.P. 1793.* There are six bells in the tower recast by Rudhall, of Gloucester, in 1808.

We find the following curious account of a robbery here in 1243: About the feast of St. Lucia (Dec. 13) robbers came to Rippel, and having entered

the court of the parson of that place, and, binding him and all his household, carried off whatever they found in gold, silver and books, and took also the horses, but slew no one.—*Annales de Theokesberie, p 135.*

There is a fine headless cross in the village upon a gradation base.

From Ripple the party drove to

Hanley Castle.

No fragment of the ancient historic fortress now remains. The site is surrounded by a wide and deep ditch, within the circuit of which the modern mansion has been built, and on one side the ditch has been diverted, and partially filled up, to improve the approach to the building.

From the castle site the party proceeded to the Parish Church, where the Rev. W. Isaac kindly acted as *cicerone.*

This is one of the few churches in the county of which mention is made in Domesday. It consists of a chancel and nave with the tower between, the base of which serves as the choir. There is also a south aisle, and east of this a mortuary chapel built in the 17th century. This is now used as the chancel. There are also north and south porches. Some fragments of Norman work have been used up in building the chapel, and the body of the church is supposed to have been built with the stones of the old ruined castle after its destruction.

There is a ring of six bells in the tower, of which five were cast by Abraham Rudhall in 1699. The fourth was recast by J. Mears, of London, in 1858.

The old parish registers in 1831 consisted of 3 volumes, beginning in 1538 and extending to 1812, and were then complete with the exception of the period between 1613 and 1618; but, we regret to add, that one of the volumes has since been lost.

The communion plate is all modern, of a plain pattern, and consists of a cup, a salver paten, and flagon of silver, bearing the hall mark of 1846, in which year it was presented to the church by Miss Sarah Lechmere. There was formerly a communion cup of the usual Elizabethan pattern of the date of 1571. This was sold, probably in 1846, when the new plate was presented, and was bought at a silversmith's shop in Worcester, by Sir Edmund Lechmere, Bart., and is now used in his private chapel.

From Hanley Castle church the party drove to

Severn End,

a fine old Elizabethan manor house, long the seat of the Lechmere family, but now only occasionally occupied by them. Here, with the obliging permission of Sir Edmund Lechmere, lunch had been prepared, which the large party assembled seemed heartily to enjoy after a hot and dusty drive. The old house was a half timbered mansion, and the central portion appears to be substantially in its original condition, but the wings have been rebuilt, probably about the end of the 17th century. After lunch, the members were conducted over the house in some of the rooms of which, by the courteous thoughtfulness of the owner, a large number of ancient charters, seals, old china, and other objects of interest had been displayed for the

inspection of the members. The Revd. T. W. Wood read in the hall some most interesting notes on the history of the manor and of the Lechmere family.

He first referred to the derivation of the peculiar name, "Severn End," by which the house is now known, remarking that as applied to the house it is comparatively modern. It was formerly known as Hanley and still more early as "Lechmere Place." He said the termination, "End," is commonly used in south Worcestershire to indicate a hamlet, or a few outlying houses, and that Hanley parish abounds in Ends, citing several examples; but that in no other instance is it applied to a *house* rather than to a district, and he accounted for this, as regards Severn End, by supposing that in local estimation the house was considered of greater importance than the district.

He next referred to the Lechmere family as having come into England in the train of William of Normandy, but he cited nothing satisfactory for this statement, which is very common idea with regard to ancient families. However, this may have been there can be no doubt, that the Lechmere family have held this district on the banks of the Severn from a very early date until now, with the exception of a period of 40 years.

Mr. Wood stated that the present house, with its surroundings, assumed their present form about 250 years ago, it having been partially re-built by Sir Nicholas Lechmere, who was made a Baron of the Exchequer on May 8th, 1689, and received the honour of knighthood on 31st Oct. following. Judge Lechmere, by which designation he seems to have been locally known, and by which Mr. Wood distinguishes him throughout his narrative, resigned his office of Baron of the Exchequer in 1700, and died on 30th April in the following year, at the age of 88 years, and by his own directions was buried in the chancel of Hanley Castle church, at midnight, without a coffin. By his wife, Margaret, the sister of the unfortunate Sir Thomas Overbury, he left several children.

Nicholas Lechmere, the second son of Edmund the son and heir of Sir Nicholas, was also an eminent lawyer, solicitor-general in 1717-8, became more eminent than his grandfather. He was created Baron Lechmere, of Evesham, in 1721, but dying in 1727, s.p., the title became extinct. Not having been in the succession to the "Severn End" estates, Mr. Wood has not thought it necessary to mention him, but we think he ought not to be passed over here unnoticed.

Mr. Wood gave a most graphic picture of the life and manners of some of the country gentry in Worcestershire at the latter end of the last century in the person of Mr. Edmund Lechmere, who was knight of the shire for the county in 1734, and died in 1805, in the 95th year of his age. He was the great-grandfather of the present baronet, and this notice was written by his grandson, the late Sir Edmund. The squire was arbitrary and dictatorial. His word was a law which no one ever attempted to contradict. He was very choleric, and by no means of polished manners, and he kept a good stick near him which he was not scrupulous in using; nevertheless he was a liberal and humane master, and his servants generally grew old with him. He was hospitable and bountiful to profusion, keeping open house. The neighbouring gentry from time to time made formal calls, and are said to have entertained great respect for him; but his chief companions and guests at his heavily

laden table, were the parson, and the village apothecary, and his tenants, some of whom walked in every evening to smoke a pipe with the squire and retail all the local news and the prices of stock at the latest fairs. Though his table was filled with his guests he preserved his dignity by dining at a small table alone. Mrs. Lechmere was in character the very reverse of her husband :—meek, gentle, patient, charitable, and kind to all. Her influence was great, and if anyone could sooth the outbursts of anger of her husband it was she alone.

We should have wished to have printed the whole of Mr. Wood's paper *in extenso*, but the vivid life-like pictures of the old squire, his wife, servants, and numerous hangers-on have been already printed.

From Severn End the party proceeded to Birts Morton, the ancient seat of the Nanfan family, descended from John Nanfan, of Cornwall. The house is a fine old moated mansion of the 15th century, or perhaps earlier, but it has been greatly pulled about and altered in the 17th and 18th centuries. The church also was visited under the guidance of the vicar. It has been very greatly damaged by injudicious "restoration" as it is called. In several of the windows are the arms, in 15th century glass, of the Ruyhall family, to whom the manor once belonged.

The next place visited was

PENDOCK CHURCH,

where the party was received by that eminent and veteran geologist, the Revd. W. S. Symonds, the rector of the parish and patron of the benefice, whose recent pleasing works, "Malvern Chase," and "Hanley Castle," the result of his hours of recreation in time of severe sickness, have rendered the whole of this district famous.

Mr. Symonds had kindly prepared for the meeting some notes *On the Manor and Church of Pendock*, which, at his request, were read by Mr. Bazeley, the hon. secretary, as under :—

"During the 40 years I have been Rector of Pendock, I have had the opportunity of consulting some Celtic and Saxon scholars with respect to the *name* of this parish, which we find rendered as Pendoc, Pendoke, Peonedoc, Pendock, Pendike, and Pendyke. Little consequence is to be attributed to the *spelling*, as we may find our ancestors, as late as the civil wars, spelling their own names in a different manner, almost in the same document.

Those who have visited Pendock, *in person*, and have seen the ancient church and its position as regards the Dike, Ditch, or boundary, which may be traced to the Severn southwards, and, here and there, in the direction of Worcester northwards, have little doubt that Pendike or Pendyke was the name given by the early settlers near the head of the old British boundary. Again it has been suggested that the name may be derived from Penda, King of Mercia. The Saxon annals of Pendock take us back to the times of Dunstan and Odo, and the murder at Gloucester of the beautiful Elgiva : for Pendock is mentioned in King Edgar's Charter. (A.D. 964) as belonging to the church at Worcester. (Nash's Worcestershire) In connection with Saxon times, I call attention to the plain old *font*. The

late Lord Talbot de Malahide and Mr. Parker of Oxford, both well known as distinguished students of historic architecture, now lost to us, have visited Pendock church, and both were of opinion that the piscina and font date from Saxon times.

The Danewort (*Sambucus Ebulus*) is a rare and local plant, and the tradition of its springing up, miraculously, on spots where the Danes were massacred is well known. The fact, however, that the Danes introduced the plant into this country, is now established, and we may be allowed to believe that the Pendock Danewort grows on the site of a Danish garden. The medicinal qualities of the plant are described as "emetic and purgative," but I remember that 40 years ago it was used by Mr. Pope, who resided at Pendock Court, as a poultice for sprains and tumours for cows and horses.

Pendock is mentioned in Domesday; and Urso D'Abitot is said to hold two hides of land in Pendock.

Robert de Pendoc is mentioned in 33 Henry III. and also Sir Henry de Pendoc, knight. Sir Robert de Pendoc, knight, gave the manor of Pendoc to the priory of Lesser Malvern.

In the reign of Edward I., Galfridus de D'Abitot held in Pendoc two hides and a half of land of William de Bellocampo (Beauchamp) which, in the time of Edward III., were held by John Sapy.

The site of the manor, or manor house, is the present farm house, still known as Pendock Court, but sometimes corrupted into Pendock's Farm. I am, however, inclined to believe that the ancient lords of Pendock resided at Ketel,where there was a stronghold, or keep, the ditch surrounding which can still be traced, and I have conversed with men who remember ruins within it.

As regards the church I need not tell the members of this Society that there are remains of Norman architecture at the north doorway and at the chancel arch—the old stones speak for themselves. The entrance to the rood-loft and the stone staircase still remain by the pulpit; and we found, on removing coat upon coat of whitewash from the south wall of the nave, a huge figure of St. Christopher, which archæologists have assigned to the time of Henry III.

Historic architects attribute the building of the present tower to the time of Edward III. The chancel is supposed to have assumed its *present form* about Edward the IV.'s time, a period when, as I have endeavoured to shew elsewhere, "Malvern Chase," notwithstanding the wars of the Roses, there was much building and alteration of churches and monastic buildings, as witness, at Little Malvern, Great Malvern, Winchomb, Gloucester and Hereford, &c. The seats for the church were made from oak, granted in Henry VII.'s time, and the papers respecting the grant are still among the records of Worcester cathedral. In Elizabeth's time, eighteen families lived in the parish of Pendock."

Having carefully inspected the ancient church, Mrs. Symonds hospitably received the party at Pendock Court at afternoon tea, after which which they returned to Tewkesbury.

EVENING MEETING.

At half-past 8 o'clock a conversazione was held at the Town Hall, when the temporary museum was thrown open for the examination of the various antiquities and objects of Art and Vertu there kindly collected by the local committee. Subsequently a meeting was held for the reading of, and discussion on, Papers which had been prepared. The President occupied the chair. The first paper read was by Mr. Lawson: "*By-Paths of History*," which will be printed *in extenso* in this volume. In the course of this paper a somewhat remarkable stone was introduced, upon which, on the conclusion of the reading, a lively discussion ensued, in which Sir William Guise, Mr. Bazeley, and others, took part.

The stone was spherical in form, and had the appearance of a water worn pebble.

The following paper, by the Rev. W. S. Symonds, on "*Birt's Morton Court and Church*," was then read:—

"Few places in the county of Worcester are more interesting than Birt's Morton Court and Church. Both were erected centuries ago among the great woodlands of Malvern Chase, and around them have gathered historic associations, legends and superstitions, which it is well should be rescued from utter oblivion.

Probably the original founders were Beorts, ancient Saxons, of whom one, a certain Ealdorman Beort, is mentioned in the "Saxon Chronicle," as having fallen in a battle with the Picts, A.D. 699. (Tewkesbury Register, June 8th, 1881.) The name was afterwards changed to Birts, Brut, Brute. Birts is still a *personal* name, and there are one or two families of that name still in the neighbourhood.

It is supposed that the name Birt's Morton may have some connection with birch trees, but those who have studied nomenclature more than I have, think that the name which appears in Domesday may be traced to Birts' Morton, Birts' Mere, or Pool-town, Marsh-town (mer. Ang.-Saxon), or a "Town-on-the-Moor" (Mor).

In Norman times a baron, named John de Monmouth, appears to have been Lord of Birt's Morton, and those who have studied the architecture of the basement, believe they can trace remains of a Norman keep.

There was a Brute, or de Brute, here in the days of Edward I. In that reign, too, the Birts or Brutes intermarried with the family of Rhyalles, who took their name from Rhyalle, a hamlet in the parish of Upton-on-Severn.

In the days of Henry IV. we are confronted with the two great historic names of Owen Glendower and Sir John Oldcastle. *Tradition* says that one of the chieftain's daughters married John Scudamore, of Kenderchurch, in the county of Hereford. When on a visit to the late Col. Scudamore some years ago, I directed his attention to the fact that the armorial bearings of his ancient family ornamented one of the panels in the old room at Birt's Morton Court, when he shewed me a very old painting on panel, which tradition had assigned as the portrait of Owen Glendower. Col. Scudamore was acquainted with the tradition that Glendower was in the habit of disguising himself in a shepherd's dress, and going to his daughter's and to

other friends, some of whom lived at Birt's Morton and the Old Grange at Dymock.

The "Transactions of the Woolhope Club" for 1869 contains a notice of "The Ancient Forest of Deerfold," and "The Sollards in Herefordshire," by Dr. Bull, who shews how this great forest afforded a refuge to some of the earliest and most noted followers of Wycliffe, and among these we find the name of Walter Brut, who was probably one of the family from Birt's Morton. For ages, tradition has fixed upon Birtsmorton Court as one of the hiding places of *Sir John Oldcastle*; and the late Mrs. Webb, of Ledbury, who died in her 103rd year, said that she well remembered being frightened as a child when shewn the hiding place of Sir John Oldcastle: viz., the secret chamber in the panelled room. The Brutes seem to have intermarried with the Oldcastles, as, in 1420, we find a Richard Oldcastle concerned in the presentation to the benefice with John de Brute. We also find that the Brutes of Morton held the manor of John of Gaunt, time honoured Lancaster by the rent of a rose.

It is not easy to make out when the Cornish family of Nanfan came to *reside* at Birt's Morton: there was a Cornish squire whose will is dated 1446, and whose effigy, as a man in armour, appears upon the south side of the old mediæval altar tomb in the church, but he was buried in Tewkesbury abbey, and gave 40 marks for masses for his soul. He was Esquire for the Body to King Henry VI.

It has been questioned whether the tradition that the great Cardinal Wolsey was chaplain to Sir John Nanfan, or to Richard Nanfan, afterwards Captain of Calais, and Esquire for the Body to Henry VII.; but it is not improbable, and I, for one, like to think that the great minister of Henry VIII. erected the altar tomb to the memory of his early friend and patron who presented Master Thomas Pechye to the benefice, 1510. But I must not encroach on the subject of the monuments in the church, which my friend, Mr. Pilson, will, I hope, be well enough to describe.

I have no doubt that many who are versed in heraldry are in your Society, so I shall only ask attention to the armorial quarterings of the Scudamores, Baskervilles, and Vaughans, the devices of which are, I am informed, as old as the Wars of the Roses; these were added to by the Nanfans, in the days of Henry VII., and in the time of Queen Anne, by the Earl of Bellamont. Since that time, I am told, some "sorry dauber" has repainted all quarterings, with "wrong colours."

A discussion on this paper, and on the family of Nanfan, ensued. Sir John Maclean said he had investigated the early history of the family of Nanfan many years ago when writing his "History of Trigg Minor," and could give some information as to the origin of the family of Nanfan, of Birt's Morton. Sir Richard Nanfan, son of the John Nanfan mentioned by Mr. Symonds, was the first of this family who acquired the manor of Birts Morton. Sir Richard was Captain of Calais, and, like his father, an esquire for the king's body, and an eminent man in the reign of Henry VII. He died without legitimate male issue, and previously to his death he settled his large Cornish estates on a Cornish gentleman who, so far as he, Sir John, was able to trace, was no way related to him; and his Worcestershire estates he settled upon his illegitimate son, John Nanfan, who was

with him at Calais. In reply to a question in the body of the hall, Sir John said that it was an undoubted fact that Wolsey, afterwards the great Cardinal of York, was Chaplain to Sir Richard Nanfan; and in reply to a further enquiry as to what evidence existed for this statement, Sir John replied the records of the period, and that he was under the impression that Sir Richard had named him in his will as his chaplain, but that he could not affirm this with certainty, as he had not seen the documents for many years.

The next paper read was on "*The Daubeney Family and its connection with Gloucestershire,*" by B. W. Greenfield, Bar.-at-Law, which will be printed *in extenso.*

The meeting then concluded with thanks to the chairman.

FRIDAY, 24TH JULY.

At 9.15 the members assembled at the Town Hall for the concluding meeting of the Society. The President took the chair and proposed the following resolutions:—

I. That the thanks of the Society be given to the Mayor and Corporation of Tewkesbury for their courteous reception of the Society and for the use of the Town Hall.

II. That the thanks of the Society be given to Mrs. F. Moore and Mrs. W. S. Symonds for their hospitality in inviting the members to afternoon tea, the first at her residence in Tewkesbury, and the latter at Pendock Court.

III. To Sir Edmund A. H. Lechmere, Bart., Mr. T. Collins, Miss Rice, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Ruddle, Mrs. Gee, Mr. Joseph Padfield, and Mr. James Clarke, for kindly permitting the members to visit their houses and grounds.

IV. To the Rev. Canon Robeson. the Rev. Canon Walters, the Rev. R. Holmes, the Rev. E. W. Isaac, the Rev. Robert Pilson, the Rev. W. S. Symonds, the Rev. J. Townson, and the Rev. H. G. Cavendish Browne, for permission to visit the Abbey Churches of Tewkesbury and Pershore, and the Churches of Ripple, Hanley Castle, Birt's Morton, Pendock, Strensham, and Bredon.

V. To the Rev. F. R. Carbonell, Mr. F. Moore, Dr. Johnstone, the Rev. R. Holmes, the Rev. E. W. Isaac, the Rev. T. W. Wood, the Rev. Robert Pilson, the Rev. W. S. Symonds, the Rev. J. Towson, Mr. A. R. Hudson, and Rev. Canon Walters, for their valuable services as guides.

VI. To Mrs. Lawson, the Rev. W. S. Symonds, the Rev. E. R. Dowdeswell, Mr. F. Moore, Mr. W. H. Spurrier, Mr. B. W. Greenfield, and the Rev. T. W. Wood, for papers contributed to the meeting.

VII. To the Chairman of the Local Committee (the Mayor of Tewkesbury); to the Local Secretary, Mr. W. Allard; and to the Assistant Local Secretary, Mr. A. W. Allard; to the Local Treasurers, Messrs. A. Baker and C. R. Creese; to the Custodians of the Local Museum, Messrs. H. Spurrier, J. Priestly, A. Baker, and other members of the

Local Committee for their valuable assistance in arranging and carrying out the details of the annual meeting.

All these resolutions were unanimously adopted.

VIII. Proposed by Sir William Guise and adopted: That the thanks of Society be given to the ladies and gentlemen who have kindly lent objects of interest for exhibition in the Local Museum.

IX. Proposed by Mr. W. Leigh; seconded by Mr. Le Blanc, and unanimously adopted: That the Annual Meeting in 1886 be held at Dursley, and that the choice of President be deputed to the Council.

X. Proposed by Sir John Maclean, and seconded by Mr. Gael, and unanimously adopted: That the thanks of the Society be offered to Sir Brook Kay, Bart., for his kindness in accepting the office of President of the Society for the present year, and for the activity and urbanity which he has shewn in exercising the office.

On the conclusion of the formal business of the meeting, the Rev. W. Bazeley enquired whether the members were desirious of having an autumnal meeting.

Sir John Maclean remarked that he thought these special meetings should be locally arranged by the Vice-Presidents and Local Councils of the several districts. Several such meetings had been held, and they were most popular and in every respect successful, and, moreover, they were agreeable to the constitution of the Society. He was desirous of utilising the Local Vice-Presidents and Councils, for he was convinced it would add to the vitality and greatly strengthen the influence and value of the Society.

The Rev. W. Blathwayte took exception to the local meetings, saying, that in his opinion all meetings should be open to all the members of the Society.

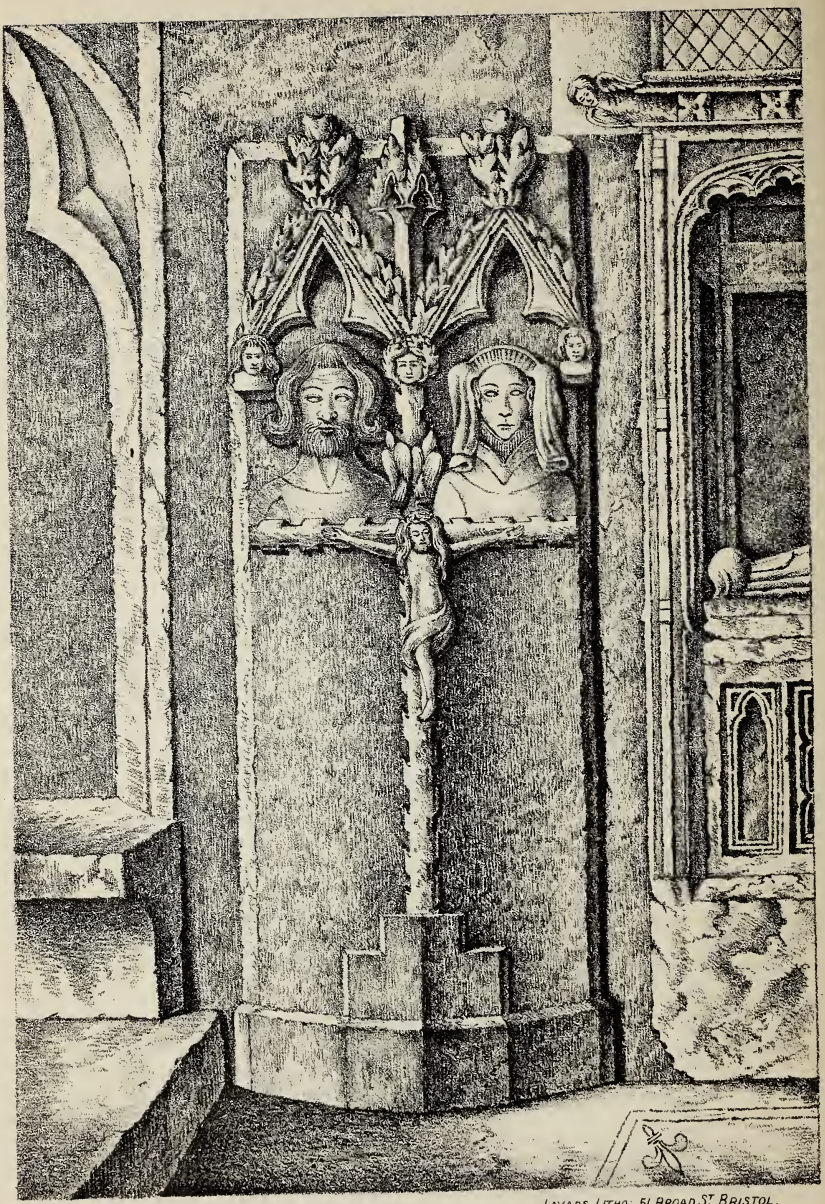
A considerable discussion ensued, in which Sir William Guise, Sir John Maclean, Mr. Bazeley, Mr. Gael, and several other members took part, and eventually it was agreed that the Secretary should communicate with the Local Secretaries of the several divisions with a view to a local meeting being held in one of the divisions in the autumn.

The meeting then concluded.

As soon as the meeting broke up a carriage excursion was made to visit the churches of Strensham, Pershore and Bredon, by way of the Mythe and Twining. The church of Twining is of early 12th century date with two Roman doorways and a Roman chancel arch. Perpendicular windows have been inserted in the Norman walls. This church was "restored" in 1868 at a cost of £2000, and now contains little of ecclesiological interest. On arrival at

STRENSHAM

The Rev. J. TOWNSON, the Rector, met the members at the churchyard gate and conducted them over the church. At the west end is a gallery faced with the lower part of the ancient rood-screen, on the panels of which are painted the figures of the apostles, evangelists and other saints. On the floor are a number of good encaustic tiles, which need re-arrangement, and are worthy of attentive study. On the floors are various memorials of the ancient family of Russel, formerly of this parish, and lords of the manor.



LAVARS, LITHO: 51 BROAD ST BRISTOL.

BREDON CHURCH, WORCESTERSHIRE.

(Monument in the Chancel.)

Among them are four brasses in a good state of preservation, one or two of which are partially covered by the seats. Several of these are described by Haines (II. 225-226).

Sir Wm. Guise thanked Mr. Townson, on behalf of the Society, for the courteous reception he had given the members ; and Mr. Bazeley expressed a hope that in the event of the church being restored great care would be taken of the interesting paintings, tiles and monuments, and that all other ancient remains would be most carefully preserved.

From the church the members walked across some fields to the site of the ancient mansion of the Russels, said to have been built in the reign of Richard II. and destroyed during the great rebellion in the 17th century. It was defended by a double moat, but of the building itself not a vestige now remains.

The party then, still under the guidance of Mr. Townson, visited the site of the house of Samuel Butler, where the well known author of Hudibras, was born and spent his early years. The Parish Register contains the entry of his baptism on 14th February, 1612. His father, a farmer in this parish, was churchwarden in the previous year. Samuel Butler was buried in the church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, in 1680, and in 1721 Alderman Barber, the printer, erected a monument to him in Westminster Abbey. A tablet in Strensham Church records his connection with that parish.

From Strensham the party drove to Pershore Abbey Church, where they were received by the vicar, the Rev. Canon Walters, and Mr. A. R. Hudson, one of the churchwardens.

Some notes on this church will be printed *post*.

After having lunched at the Royal Hotel, Pershore, the party proceeded to

Bredon Church,

which, like the last two churches visited, is situated in the county of Worcester. This church is a handsome structure dedicated to St. Giles, and is in many respects remarkable. It consists of a chancel and nave with a plain embattled tower between them consisting of two stages, buttressed on the square and surmounted by a lofty, octagonal, ribbed spire. On the north and south sides are porches, and extending from them to the tower are chapels. The chancel and tower are of Early English date. On the south side is a piscina and three sedilia of unequal heights with pointed trefoil heads. The windows contain fragments of ancient glass, and the steps to the altar are laid with armorial tiles. The walls were formerly covered with paintings in distemper, but in taking off the coatings of whitewash with which they were covered it was found impossible to preserve them.

Close to the altar steps on the south side has been placed a remarkable monument of the Edwardian period. It was found in the south chapel with its face downwards, probably so laid in the time of the Puritan ascendency to preserve it from mutilation. Most likely it originally lay on an altar tomb. For details we must refer to the illustration Plate II. There are other handsome and costly monuments, and on the floor of the chancel is a

slab bearing an inscription in memory of John Prideaux, Bishop of Worcester, who, on being dispossessed of his bishopric in the time of the great rebellion, took refuge here with his son-in-law the Rev. Henry Sutton, D.D., and died here on 22nd July, 1650, aged 72 years.

The nave is separated from the chancel by pointed arches which, until lately, were walled up so that the chancel was only used at the time of the Holy Communion. The stairs to the rood-loft arise from the south chapel. The loft is of rich open work, with a border of vine leaves at the base. The whole has been richly painted and gilded.

The nave is of Norman work, except that a large five-light Perpendicular window, with elaborate tracery in the head, has been inserted above the Norman doorway in the west wall. The chief entrance is now by the north door, where there is a large and lofty porch. It is of somewhat late Norman work. The circular arch is supported by two rather light cylindrical columns, elaborately carved, having square abaci. It is of two orders richly ornamented with the chevron and zig-zag mouldings. The proportions of the doorway are much dwarfed by the raising of the external ground. The eaves of all this portion of the church are supported by a string of shield-shaped corbels, which extends across the gabled end of the porch, and across the porch below is also a string course decorated with the chevron moulding. The internal doorway of this porch, the south doorway, and the western, the two latter being walled up, are of the same character only less elaborate.

The chapels are each of two bays, that on the south being of Early English work having acutely pointed arches supported by large clustered columns. The windows are double lancet, with trefoiled heads, the lights being divided by slender detached shafts. In this chapel, which is called the "Milton Chapel," are some fine monuments to the Reede family. The north arcade consists of obtuse pointed arches with heavy clustered octagonal pillars and capitals of the 14th century, and the windows are of two lights with ogee trefoil heads and an elongated quartrefoil in the head.

This concluded a very enjoyable meeting, and the members separated to return to their respective homes, many taking the train at Bredon station.

TEMPORARY MUSEUM.

Catalogue of Articles exhibited in the Temporary Museum.

By Mr. Wm. Dowdeswell—

1. Bronze Crucifix, beautifully chased, found at Queenhill.
2. Pewter Spoon of the time of Elizabeth.
3. Fibula, found at Queenhill.
4. Pike Head, found at Bushley.

Cases of Coins, found at Bushley, Pull Court, and Queenhill—

5. Card of 16 Gold, Silver, and Bronze Coins, dates from A.D. 267 to 1760.
6. Card of 5 Silver Coins and Tokens, found at Old Pull Court House.

Pictures.

7. Portrait in oil of Sir Dudley Digges, first M.P. for Tewkesbury, elected 1609, painted by Cornelius Jansen.
8. Portrait in oil of Thomas Lord Seymour, of Sudeley, brother to the Lord Protector, Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset.
9. A Portrait of Mr. W. Dowdeswell, painted by Josh. Rushton.

By Mr. H. P. Moore—

1. Thirteen Miniatures on Ivory.
2. Wedgewood Bust of Lord Nelson.
3. Indian Box with Miniatures inlaid.
4. Mediæval Chest (brass bound).
5. Case of Fruit Trenchers (Henry 7th)
6. Two-prong Fork with agate handle.
7. Knitting-needle Case (1753).
8. Ivory Casket
9. Compass in Ivory box.
10. Card of Antient Keys.
11. Old English Chronicle.
12. Drinking Cup (Shakespeare's mulberry tree)
13. Black Leather Cup.
14. Ivory Gambling Ball.
15. Three Papier Snuff Boxes. A case of Silver Crucifixes. Gilt Box, with bottle pieces.

Bronzes, and Medals, and Coins.

16. Three Napoleon Medals.
17. A Numismatic do.
18. Three Square Bronzes.
19. Nine Oval do.
20. A Gilt do.
21. Handle and Spout of Mediæval Jug.
22. Bronze Statuette.
23. Bronze Tazza
24. Three cases of Coins.

Embroidery, &c.

25. Jug, George I. (Fulham ware).
26. Cup, Elizabethan, found under the floor of an old house at Tewkesbury.
27. Pitcher, (Elizabethan).
28. Do. (Bellamine)
29. Jug, found close to Monastic ruins.
30. Do. found in Oldbury.
31. Old English Puzzle Jug.
32. Pierced Tray (Battersea enamel)
33. Miniature Portrait (Capt. Fotheringham)
34. Do. do. (lady, time of Louis XIV.)
35. Tapestry (lady, time of Elizabeth)
36. Small Sampler
37. Large do.
38. Address to Princess Charlotte, on silk.
39. Collection of Prints and Drawings.
40. Steel Spur.
41. Pearl Cameo.

Silver Plate.

42. Porringer, two handles beaded.
    Maker's mark, C.I. crowned. Date mark, M. (1712.)
43. Chalice.
44. Tankard, with cover
    Maker's mark EV. crowned. Date mark, ℔ (1689).
45. Spoon, Elizabethan, Seal Top.
    Maker's mark, W. Date mark, B (Lombardic, 1599.)
46. Do. do.
    Maker's mark. Date mark, ℣ (1561
47. Do. (Charles II.) a pair, pounce. Ornamental rat tail chased on back of bowls and front of tops.
    Date mark, ℔ (1680.)
48. Do. do. chased handle, coronet and figure.
49. Do. do. crest of Coventry, ra tail.

50. Spoon, Elizabethan, rat tail, shaped top. Engraved *M B*
Date Mark H 1730. Maker's Mark, I.O.

51. Do. do. Engraved M*S. 1709.
Date mark B *(Court-hand)* 1697. Maker's mark, T·A·

52. Do. do. round top.
Maker's mark, W.T. Exeter date mark, M. 1760.

53. Do. engraved all over
Maker's mark, *J H* Exeter date mark. M. 1785-6.

54. Three-pronged Fork, engraved with crest: *on a cap of maintenance, betw. two wings, an escallop, surmounted by a Viscount's coronet, for Viscount Tracy.*
Maker's mark, T.S. Date mark, ℔.

55. Six small Rat-tail Teaspoons.

56. Spice Box.

57. Tooth-pick Case. The top and bottom engraved as seals with arms and monogram.

58. D-shaped Box, chased and engraved, subject "Fox."

59. Small Octagon Elizabethan Box, agate top.

60. Round ditto engraved Chinese figure.

61. Two Antique Silver Fruit Knives, ebony handles, mounted in silver, heart-shaped shields engraved with arms (French).

62. Agate-handle Two-pronged Fork, silver mounted.

63. Ancient Silver Bodkin, engraved all over.

64. Queen Ann Punch Ladle, chased.

65. Silver Chalice (Glos'shire), engraved round middle and bottom of cup and round stand with very quaint fleurs-de-lis.
Memo.—The marks are all much defaced.

66. Ivory Casket, silver mounted, with antique silver key.

67. Ivory and Silver Antique Sun Dial, perpetual calendar.

68. Old Ivory gambling Ball, 32 sides, a crown on one side and 1707.

69. Gilt Box, battle piece—Duke of Marlborough

70. Gold Coins, between glass—
George III. Qr. Guinea. British Crown of Henry VIII. (a rose crowned, and arms of England crowned). One florin, found on the battle field. One ditto at Chipping Norton. Honorius. Valens.

71. Three Silver Coins, between glass—
Groats of Edward III. in mint state. Coined at York, Bristow and London.

72. One Gold Venetian—and Twenty-six Coins, between glass—English.

73. Cocoa-nut Goblet, *temp.* Commonwealth.
"William Lies of Tewkesbury and Mary Lies
This doace of Good Ale is a cordle for ye eies."

74. Cocoa-nut Goblet, handsomely carved.

75. Black Jack Pint Cup.
76. Small Carved Cup.
    Said to be made out of Shakespeare's mulberry tree, formerly belonged to Lady de Saumarez, who was descended from Judge Lechmere.
77. Knitting Case of box wood, carved, and dated 1753.
78. Enamel Card Tray, Turquoise blue, subject, coins, cards and Bank of England note.
79. Set of Ancient Illuminated Ivory Counters,
80. Ancient Venetian Glass Necklace, blue, gold and white.
81. Carved Ebony Indian Box, silver mounted, five Ivory miniatures on the top.
82. Brass-bound Mediæval Casket, with secret drawers and ancient lock.

Embroidery.

83. Boaz and Ruth, in silk, very old, in original frame.
84. Lady—time of Elizabeth, in silk.
85. Lady, encircled with flowers, in silk.
86. Ranelagh, in silk.
87. Map of England and Wales, in silk, 1784.
88. Small Sampler, 6ins. by 4ins., in silk.
    "Mary Latham is my Name," &c.

Miniatures.

89. Collection of thirteen on ivory.
90. Ancient Medallion of Nelson.
91. Admiral Sir Jas. Lawson—time Commonwealth.
92. Napoleon I. (Painted by F. De Berville, 1815.)
    Presented to a French officer who was taken prisoner, who gave it to a Mr. Hoy, an English officer, with whom he became very intimate.
93. Lady of the Court of Louis XIV.
94. Capt. Fotheringham, Master of Ceremonies at Chalton, in gold mount and case.
95. Venetian Lady. (Painted on a silvered plate in oil, framed).

Medals and Bronzes.

96. Three Bronzes—one Napoleon I., two Napoleon III.
97. One do. Medal (Numismatic).
98. Three do. Plaques—one long and two upright.
99. Nine do. small, oval, round and square.
100. One Gilt Small Triangular Plaque.
101. Spout and handle of Mediæval Jug.
102. Roman Statuette, 6 inches—female figure—found in Gloucestershire.
103. Do. Tazza, on three tiny feet, with handles—figures of hare, &c. &c.
104. Case, containing Crucifix, 14th century. Ditto, with emblem of The Passion, and sliding case for relics. Love token, heart-shaped, "Thine for ever." Amulet (fillagree) "The Nativity." Two Essence Bottles. Medallion of St. Luke.
105. Pearl Cameo (framed) "The Finding of Moses."
106. Collection of Mediæval and Roman Keys (3 cards).)

Paintings.

107. A Bit of Old Tewkesbury—"Wall's Court."
108. Ditto "Mayal's Court."
109. Gloucester, old Cloisters and Registry Office—group of people in front reading the News.
110. Gentleman in blue coat and white satin waistcoat, *temp.* George II.

Pottery.

111. Elizabethan Pitcher.
112. Do. Bellarmine, or Greybeard, half-gallon.
113. Do. do. quart.
114. Do. Pint cup, found under an upper floor on taking down an old house in High Street, Tewkesbury.
115. Old Jug, found close to old monastic foundations on excavating for sewer across Abbey Orchard, Tewkesbury.
116. Old Jar, found in Oldbury, on excavating opposite Trinity Schools' Walk.
117. Fulham Ware, a small jug head of George I., crowned.
118. Old English Puzzle Jug, enamelled in yellow.
119. Old English Pitcher, enamelled in yellow, lamb bearing a flag, pelican, &c.

"Long may we live,
Happy may we be,
Blest with content,
And from misfortunes free."—*Grace Evans, in Glos'tershire.*

Antique Arms.

120. Sword, *temp.* Commonwealth, with basket handle (*Andrea Ferarra blade*).
121. Do. do. basket handle.
122. Do. very early, chased handle.
123. Do. with ivory handle, silver mounted.
124. Spanish Rapier, beautifully chased, and pierced handle.
125. Halbert, *temp.* Commonwealth, found at Bourton-on-the-Water.
126. Ancient Book, "Chronicles."

By Mr. THOMAS COLLINS—

1. Bigland's Gloucestershire.
2. Baronage of England.
3. Old Newspaper respecting Tewkesbury at the period of the Commonwealth.
4. Old Newspapers, various.
5. Indenture concerning house at Bristol, from the Abbot of Tewkesbury, 14th century.
6. Case of Coins and Tokens, found in Tewkesbury.

By Mr. SPURRIER—

1. Early English Timepiece.

2. One Martin and Calvert Plate, 1694.
3. Four Views of Old Tewkesbury.

By Mrs. BANASTER—

1. Engraving of Tewkesbury Abbey (exterior).
2. Ditto ,, (interior).
3. Atkins' Gloucestershire.
4. Cathedrals and Abbeys of Great Britain (2 vols.)

By Mr. H. STALWELL JONES—

1. Box of Silver Roman Coins, found on Bredon Hill.
2. Bronze Diana.

By Mr. B. T. MOORE—

1. Silk Picture of Worcester.
2. Portrait of Moses Goodyear.
3. Book of Feoffee Charity.
4. Early English Bell.

By Mr. HORNIBLOW—

1. Oil Painting—View of Old Tewkesbury.

By Mr. JAMES SMITH—

1. A Porringer, 1702.

By Mr. HASTINGS—

1 Indian Vase (presented to Warren Hastings by an Indian Prince.)

By Mrs. WHITE—

1. Drawings of Abbey Church.
2. Umbrella used in Gloucester about 1780.

By Mr. C. T. DAVIS—

Rubbings of Brasses from Strensham Church—

1. Sir John Russsel (1405), full length
2. Sir John Russell and wife Edithe (1562).
3. Robert and Elizabeth Russell (1502)
4. Robert Russell and wife Edethe (1562).
5. Robert Russell (1390)

From Bushley Church—

6. Thomas Payne and wife Ursula (1500)

From Deerhurst Church—

7. Elizabeth (1525).
8. Lady (unknown), 1520.
9. Sir John Cassey and wife Alice (1400), full length.

By Mr. W. ALLARD—

1. Locket, with hair of Isabella, Countess of Warwick.
2. Arrow-head, found at the site of the executions—battle of Tewkesbury.
3. Early English Spoon, found at Mythe.
4. Dried specimens of Woad, "Isatis tinctoria," found at the Mythe.
5. Portrait of Duke of Marlborough—Kneller?
6. Early engraving of Tewkesbury Abbey.
7. Books of Transactions of Cordwainers' Society, from 1562 to present time.

By THE CORPORATION OF TEWKESBURY—

1. Two Silver Gilt Maces.
2. One Gold Mayor's Chain.

By Mrs. SCOTT—

1. Original Letter of Lord Nelson to — Scott, Esq., written on board the Victory.
2. Portrait of Lord Nelson.

By Mr. NEWMAN—

1. Two Martin and Calvert Plates.

By Mr. BROWN—

1. Vase.

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 22ND APRIL, 1885.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To Miscellaneous Printing	56	14	0
Printing Transactions	182	3	0
Purchase of Books and Binding	16	17	0
Petty Disbursements	15	7	6
Balance of Cirencester Meeting	5	3	2
Balance	269	11	0
	£545	15	8

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance as per Bank Book	273	8	7
Life Subscriptions	31	10	0
Annual do. 1880-1	1	11	6
Do. do. 1881-2	4	14	6
Do. do. 1882-3	10	10	0
Do. do. 1883-4	32	0	6
Do. do. 1884-5	119	3	6
Do. do. 1885-6	6	6	0
Entrance Fees	10	10	0
Dividend Consols	12	12	9
Donations	4	5	0
Sale of Transactions	25	9	0
Balance of Evesham Meeting	13	14	4
	£545	15	8

BERKELEY MANUSCRIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward	150	1	8
Bills paid	287	17	5
	£437	19	1

		£	s.	d.
By Balance		103	19	1
Subscriptions	Vol. I.	50	0	0
,,	Vol. II.	242	0	0
,,	Vol. III.	42	0	0
		£437	19	1

	£	s.	d.
Balance of General Account brought down	269	11	0
Less balance of Berkeley MSS.	103	19	1
Balance as per Bank Book	165	11	1

Audited W. C. LUCY, WM. T. PRICE } Auditors.

A BY-PATH OF HISTORY.

By Mrs. LAWSON.

I have been asked to contribute a paper to this Congress, and will not attempt the semblance of anything that is learned or profound. I can only say something of the interest and delight which I have found in the history of our own parish of Upton-on-Severn, in the hope that others may be induced to find the like pleasure in similar pursuits.

The study of local history may be compared with the work of an artist in depicting the human figure; if he knows nothing of anatomy, and is ignorant of the due proportion and relative position of the joints and bones which go to make up the human body, his figure, however well painted, will be grotesque and out of drawing. If, on the other hand, he delineates ever so correctly the anatomical frame without the warm hues and rounded outlines of flesh and blood, his picture will be that of a skeleton and not of a living form.

So with our parochial history; we must collect our dry bones of facts from registers and family documents, from national records and county histories, and fit them into each other with all possible care. A single fact by itself may be valueless, but, combined in proper articulation with others, it forms an integral part of the history of a parish or family. Still, the mere detail of facts, however accurate it may be, is not sufficient to bring the story of past times before the minds of others, although it may be most interesting to ourselves. We need to realise something of the national and social history of different periods, to know what changes of religion or of laws, what wars or pestilences have affected the lives of those whose names we spell out on crumbling tombstones, and decipher with difficulty in the faded ink of registers or title deeds. We picture them coming out of the old

family abode, now modernised into shop or farm house, in the costume of the Tudor, Stuart or Georgian period, gay or sombre according to their political tendencies ; we know when they made merry at a wedding or mourned at a funeral ; we can tell how they suffered fines or imprisonment as being Recusants, or Non-conformists, or Non-jurors. Thus by degrees these long departed parishioners become to us real persons, with joys or sorrows, good and evil qualities, much like our own ; and many an old house, or field, or lane opens a page of living history which never palls upon us.

The details which piece out the parochial story are often obtained from unlikely sources ; from an early entry in an old bible, from the bill for a wedding or funeral feast one or two centuries ago, and, last but not least important, from oral traditions. We all remember old legends of a phantom hovering over the unsuspected grave of some murdered victim, and a well-established ghost story may be the clue, if we carefully follow it out, to the hidden dry bones of some old tragedy, the only record of which lingers in a dim popular tradition. Such a story I found at Upton, and it proved the stepping-stone to some valuable history of the Civil War period.

I must own that the conscientious study of local history has its pains as well as its pleasures ; it is often a vexatious task to arrive at anything like accuracy concerning dates and facts, from the discrepancy as to these matters in books of reference and in public documents. I have found three different months mentioned as the period of the Earl of Essex's so-called rebellion : and in ancient parchments at the Public Record Office two or three different christian names are given to the same individual, as owner of the Upton Manor in the reign of John. Another real pain is the being obliged by our historical conscience to surrender some deeply interesting personage whom we had looked upon as our very own. I had thus to disown a most interesting villain of the 13th century, a pirate and a would-be regicide, whom I had believed to be identical with our then Lord of the Manor. I studied his history and that of his family with the greatest care,

and had worked up the information thus obtained into several pages of manuscript, before I discovered that one link in the chain of evidence was missing, and that I could not prove his connection with our parish: so I was obliged, with much mortification, to let my pirate drift away from our local stream into the wide sea of general history.

At Hanley also I did not venture to add the name of Brihtric, a noble Englishman of the period of the Norman Conquest, to the long list of famous personages who have owned the castle, because I could not find any trustworthy evidence upon which to claim him.

I should like to say here that I think our local history will be valuable in proportion as we can look upon it as a part of the history of the nation. In these historic Midlands there must be very few parishes which have not witnessed some episode of war, or been the abode of some celebrity. In illustration of this I will ask leave to mention a few features of historical interest which may be seen from Upton Bridge. As we look at the graceful outline of the Malverns, we notice that highest summit on which the beacon fires blazed out to rouse "twelve fair counties" at the coming of the Armada; and further south, that hill whose deeply entrenched crest tells us how the Britons vainly strove to stay the advance of the legions of Rome. Between the Severn and the hills was formerly the vast forest of Malvern Chase; and Gallows' Hill, and Hangman's Lane, the latter in the parish of Hanley, still tell the doom of those who broke the forest laws. Near at hand is Severn End, which, with one brief interval, has been the home of the Lechmeres for eight hundred years. Close by is the house at Hanley Quay where Bishop Bonner was born, and further west we see the trees which mark the site of Hanley Castle. It was demolished early in the reign of Henry VIII., but during its four-and-a-half centuries of existence it was the abode of some of the most famous men and women of their time. Upton also belonged to the lords of Hanley Castle, and we could paint a whole series of mental pictures illustrating the history of England by thinking of some of those who have come forth from the castle

gates and passed along the right bank of the Severn. Thence came with stately retinue the barons of the great house of Bello Campo, or Beauchamp, one of whom helped in winning Magna Charta ; one De Clare, who was a leader of the Crusades, and another who fell at Bannockburn ; the De Spensers, favourites and fellow victims of unhappy kings ; the brilliant young Duke of Warwick, whose birth and death occurred at Hanley ; the King-maker Nevill, his wife, and their lovely daughters ; "false, fleeting, perjured Clarence" ; and lastly the young Earl of Warwick, who was beheaded in 1409, and was the fourth lord of Hanley and Upton put to death for political offences. About 300 yards above the bridge, a high mound in a field marks the position of the camp formed by General Massey to prevent the advance of Cromwell's army along the western bank of the river. It all looks so peaceful now that it is hard to realise the scene at early dawn in August, 1651, when a few brave men scrambled across the broken bridge and surprised the careless guard ; a large number of their comrades rode through the ford below, and the Royalists taken by surprise made an unsuccessful but gallant resistance. Along the river bank, in the street, and in the churchyard close by, a short fierce struggle raged, and was ended by the retreat of the king's troops ; and the success at Upton was the preface to the victory of Worcester. Across the same ford, but wading through a much wider and shallower stream, the Romans probably made their way to this part of the land of the Silures. About thirty years ago a workman discovered, deep in the clay of the brick pits which are part of the ancient bed of the Severn, a celt of the first century and a curious metal ball close together. The ball is conjectured by the authorities of the British Museum to be either the weight of a fishing net, or, more probably, the missile used in a small Roman catapult. If the latter supposition be correct, these relics, which are now in the room, are evidences of a fight between the conquering and the conquered race for the passage over our river, since the place of their discovery is in the line of the ancient ford. An old red brick gable opposite this same ford belongs to the "king's stables," where a stud of horses was formerly kept for the

use of the sovereign, probably as some feudal due. The red bank further south is a boundary of Ripple Field, where Prince Maurice and his cavaliers sent the troops of Waller flying to Tewkesbury.

Close to the bridge is the old church, disused now for six years; the nave is of Georgian design and date, and possesses no special beauty nor historical interest beyond the fragment of the statue of a crusader, Sir Thomas De Boteller, which belonged to the older and more beautiful church, of the same date as the tower. This was built in the earliest half of the 14th century, and it was still fresh and new when the Black Death devastated Worcestershire. Many times daily its bell tolled out to call for prayers on behalf of the souls of those stricken by the pestilence, as it sounded in later times a knell of terror and dismay during some visitation of plague, small pox, or cholera. There are several interesting old houses opposite the church and scattered about the town: in one of them lived the non-juror Thomas Morris, better known as "Miserrimus"; and in the same house his niece was wooed and won by the sweet hymn-singer Philip Doddridge

I have only indicated a few points of interest in the neighbourhood of the bridge, but there are historical associations connected with the Bromleys, lords of the Manor for 200 years, which alone would fill a paper; and I could point out in the parish many old houses and fields which have valuable links with history.

I venture to suggest that in most parishes, by tracing out the personal history of the old families of the working class, much romance of the peasantry as well as of the peerage might be revealed. We have several families in Upton which were large and flourishing when registers began, and if you notice two or three of the boys who bear the names of such families, playing marbles near the bridge, they will probably be using over their game a quaint form of words which, no doubt, has been used in the same locality for many centuries. They are strongly-built lads, with well-marked features, restless, lively, and warm-hearted, but not favourably disposed to perseverance or discipline. Nevertheless, the men of these families make good soldiers, and we may be sure

that their ancestors fought well under the banner of their feudal lords at Bannockburn or Agincourt, Towton or Tewkesbury.

It will be seen that Upton can neither claim to possess any ancient buildings of remarkable beauty or antiquity, nor to have been the scene of any of the decisive battles of history. But in passing through a vast forest we sometimes find as lovely flowers and as beautiful views along the obscure by-paths as in the beaten track where a guide is always at hand to tell us what to admire. And so an old English parish like ours is a by-path of history, wherein we may discover many a noble deed or pathetic story, and here and there obtain, through some occasional vista, a glimpse of the wider horizon of national life. The by-path may seem dull and difficult at first ; but if we go patiently on we shall realise, as we can in no other way, that through peace and war, through conquests and revolutions, the men and women of past centuries and we ourselves are all parts of the same great English nation, and that "our rough island story" is written small in the history of each parish.

ON THE DAUBENEY FAMILY, & ITS CONNECTION WITH GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

By B. W. GREENFIELD, *Barrister-at-Law.*

Read at Tewkesbury, 24th July, 1885.

Modern research has hitherto failed in tracing this branch of the great family of Albini higher than the middle of the 13th century. The county historians are silent as to its origin. We meet, however, with evidences of five successive generations, commencing in 36 Hen. III., and ending with the extinction of the name in the tragic end of the sole daughter and heiress in the reign of Rich. II.

The earliest member of the line of whom notice is found to occur is

1. **William de Albiniaco** (or Albaniaco), who, on 4th April, 1252, received a grant from King Henry III. of free-warren within the demesne of the manor of Henton (Hinton-Daubeney, in the parish of Catherington and hundred of Finch-Dean, Hants)—provided such demesne lands were not within the bounds of the King's forest (of Bere)[1]. At the time of his death, which occurred in the interval between the years 1267 and November, 1272, it was found by Inquisition that he held, by sergeanty, two carucates of land in Kingesholme, near the city of Gloucester, worth eight marks per annum, by the service of guarding, at the King's summons, the door of the department of the King's steward. He held also of the King, in chief, at an annual rent of 15s. a mill, called "*Goswitte Mylle,*" in the manor of Barton Kings, without the city of Gloucester, which was then lately held by Henry Lesseberwe and Dyonis his wife, and appertained to their virgate-and-a-half of land within the same manor. He held of John de Muchegros a virgate of land at Upthone (Upton-St-Leonards), paying an

[1] Charter Roll, 36 Henry III. m. 18.

annual rent to the said John de Muchegros of 20s. and to the abbot and monastery of St. Peter of Gloucester of 5s. He held of John de Holecumbe a messuage with its appurtenances, at a rent of a pound of pepper, and half-an-acre of meadow at 1d. He also held of Ralph de Walesworth, 10 acres of land in Barton-King's, worth 3s. per annum. The jury further found that John de Albaniaco, of the age of twenty years, was his next heir.[1]

II. **John Daubeny**, called "dominus de la Kingeshame."[2] Before the year 1284, he gave and granted to Reginald the Abbot and the monastery of St. Peter of Gloucester a messuage and land at Snedham, near to Gloucester,[3] which he had formerly let to William de Ocholte.[4]

A writ of *diem clausit*, on his death, dated 31st March, 32 Edw. I. (1304) was directed to Walter de Gloucestre, the escheator beyond Trent, pursuant to which an Inquisition was taken in the county of Gloucester at "Kyngeshame," on 7th May following, whereby it was found that at the time of his death he held in his demesne, as of fee of the King in chief, the manor of La Kyngeshame (near to Gloucester) by ancient tenure and by the service of guarding, during the King's coronation, the door of the department of the King's steward. He also held the mill in the manor of Barton-Kings above mentioned. The jury also found that John de Aubeny was his son and heir, and of the age of eleven years "*ad gulam autumpni*" (1st August) last past. Another Inquisition was taken at Henton (-Daubeney) in the county of Southampton on 28th May in the same year, when it was found that he also held the manor of Henton (-Daubeney) and that John de Aubeney was his son and heir of the age of twelve years.[5]

III. **John Danbeney** (Albiniaco and Albyniaco), as son and heir of John de Albiniaco deceased, made proof of his age at Grenewycum (Greenwich, in Kent), on 13th February, 8 Edw. II. 1314-5), pursuant to writ, dated 10th February in the same year.

[1] *cf.* Inq. p.m. incerto tempore Henry III. No. 247, and Hist. et Cartul. Monasterii S. Petri Glouc. edit. Hart, 1863-7, III. 67, 69, 70.

[2] Hist. et Cart. S. Pet. II. 79. [3] *Ibid.* III. 277. [4] *Ibid.* II. 285-6.

[5] Inq. p.m. 32 Edw. I. No. 52.

It was then found that during his minority, the guardianship of his lands had been granted by Margaret, the Queen dowager, to Christina, widow of John de Montacute; that he was born at Hokyndene, or Hockingdenne (now Hackendean), Kent, in the feast of St. Peter-ad-Vincula, 22 Edw. I. (1st August, 1294),[1] and was baptized in the church of St. Mary de Creye (St. Mary's Cray) in the same county on the following day; and that his mother's name was Isabel.[2] In September, 1332, he obtained the King's licence to convey his manor of Kyngesholme, near to Gloucester, in fee to Elias de Godeleye (of West-Perle, in the county of Southampton, his father-in-law), to hold to the use of himself (John Daubeny) and Cecilia his wife, and their joint issue, with remainder to his right heirs. At the same time it was ascertained that he was holding the manor of Henton, in the county of Southampton, by service of supplying, at his own cost, a man-at-arms, fully equipped, for forty days, for the King's war,[3] He died at the end of the year 1333, as, in pursuance of a writ of *diem clausit* on his death, dated 7th January, 7th Edw. III. (1333-4), an Inquisition was taken at Hentone-Dabeney, in the county of Southampton, on 4th February following, when it was found that he was holding in fee of the King in chief, by the service of guarding the King's larder on the day of his coronation, the manor of Henton aforesaid; he also held of Richard, Earl of Arundel, six acres of arable land by the service of rendering six feathered arrows at Michaelmas and suit of court in the hundred of Fyncheden (Finch-Dean); and Elias de Albaniaco his son, of the age of 18 years at the feast of Michaelmas last past, was his next heir,[4] consequently, Elias the son and heir, was born on 29th September, 1315.

Cecilia, the relict of John Daubeny. There is presumptive evidence that she was the daughter of Elias de Godeleye, lord of the manor of West-perle, on the borders of Hants and Dorset, for, as is shown above, her husband, John Daubeney, in 1332, conveyed his manor of Kingsholme to Elias de Godeleye to the

[1] This date should be 20 Edw. I. 1292., see Inq. p.m. 32 Edw. I. No. 52

[2] Esch. 8 Edw. II. No. 80. [3] *Ibid.* 6 Edw. III (2nd nrs.) No. 3.

[4] Inq. p.m. 8 Edw. III. (nrs) No. 50.

use of himself and Cecilia his wife, and their joint heirs, and, as shewn below, her son Elias was born in West-perle manor house. Inquisition upon her death was taken at "la Kyngesholme," by Simon Basset, the escheator in the county of Gloucester, on 17th October, 19th Edw. III. (1345) pursuant to a writ of *melius scire*, dated on the 6th of the same month, when it was found that Cecilia, the widow of John Daubeney, at the time of her death, held the manor of "La Kyngesholme" for the term of her life by the feoffment of Elyas dé Godeleye, who held the same by the gift of John Daubeney; she died on Monday next after the festival of St. Michael last past (3rd October, 1345), and Elias Daubeney, son and heir of the said John Daubeney, and Cecilia his wife, was her next heir, and then aged 30 years.[1]

IV. **Elias Daubeney**, as son and heir of John Daubeney, deceased, made proof of his age at Bromere, in the county of Southampton,[1] on the 2nd October, 10 Edw. III. (1336) pursuant to writ, dated 4th August preceding.[2] The lands of his inheritance were committed, during his minority, to the charge of Robert de Shawe. The first witness on the Inquisition, viz., Elias de Godele (or Godeleye) of the age of 50 years, gave evidence that the said Elias Daubeney attained the age of 21 years on the festival of St. Michael last past (29th September, 1336), and that he was born in the manor house of the said Elias de Godele and Christina his wife at West-perle, in the county of Southampton,[3] on Michaelmas day, 9 Edw. II. (29th Sept., 1315), and baptized the same day in the parish church of All Saints, of West-perle aforesaid.[4]

By an Inquisition, *ad quod dampnum*, taken at Chalkton (Chalton), in the county of Southampton, on Tuesday next after the Nativity of John the Baptist, 26 Edw. III. (26th June, 1352), pursuant to writ, dated the 14th of the same month, directed to the escheator in the county of Southampton, it was found that it would not be to the King's prejudice to allow Elias Daubeney to

[1] *Ibid.*, 19 Edw. III. (1st nĩs.) No. 27

[2] Breamore, on the Hampshire Avon.

[3] West-Parley, on the borders of Hants and Dorset.

[4] Esch. 10 Edw. III. (1 nĩs) No. 77.

give and grant the manor of Henton-Daubeney, with its appurtenances, to Geoffrey le Blount and his heirs in exchange for two carucates of land and 50s. of rent in Cromhale and Hordyngton co. Gloucester) to be given and granted to the said Elias and John de Cokeshale, or Coggeshale, and to the heirs of the said Elias.[1]

By final agreement in 1360, between John Sage, Richard Dumound and John Syde, clerk, Querents, and Elias Daubeney, and Agnes his wife, deforciants, the first parties granted messuages and tenements in Newent and one-third of the manor of Cromhale, co. Gloucester, and tenements in Aston, co. Hereford, to the said Elias and Agnes for life, with remainder in tail to Richard Daubeney their elder son.[2]

Pursuant to the writ of "*diem clausit*," on the death of Elias Daubeney, dated 17th May, 7 Rich. II. (1384), inquisition was taken at Suthewyk, in the county of Southampton, on Thursday in the feast of (the translation of) St. Richard the Confessor 7 Rich. II. (16 June, 1384), when it was found that he held the manor of Henton-Daubeney, with its appurtenances, for the term of his life with reversion over to Elizabeth Giffard (his daughter) and her heirs by grant from John Brounyng and Robert Ketford, deceased, which manor was held of the King in chief by the moiety of one knight's fee, and worth 100s. per annum ; and that the said Elias died on Saturday next after the festival of the Purification of B.V.M. last past (6th February, 1383-4), and that the said Elizabeth, then the wife of Andrew Wauton, was his daughter and next heir of the age of 26 years and more. At the foot of the inquisition, it is stated that Sir Gilbert Giffard, chivaler, and Elizabeth his wife purchased the reversion of the manor of Henton-Daubeney by fine, to hold to them and the heirs of the said Elizabeth.[3]

V. **Richard Daubeney,** only son of Elias and Agnes. Pursuant to writ, dated 6th March, 38 Edward III. (1363-4) an

[1] Esch. 26th Edw. III. (2 nrs) No. 43.

N.B.—Chalton is a parish adjoining to Catherington, in which Hinton-Daubeney is situated.

[2] Fin. Conc. Divers Counties, Glouc. & Hereford, 34th Ed. III. No. 68.

[3] Inq. p.m. 7th Rich. II. No. 31.

inquisition was taken at Gloucester on Monday next before the feast of St. Gregory the Pope in the same year (11 March, 1363-4) on the deaths of the said Richard Daubeney and Johanna his wife, when it was found that they held in fee-tail of the King in chief a moiety of the manor of "la Kyngesholme," with its appurtenances, in the county of Gloucester, in grand sergeanty, of the annual value of 66s. 8d. The said Richard died in the festival of St. Matthew the Apostle, 35 Edw. III. (21st September, 1361) and Johanna, his wife, died on Monday next after the festival of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, 35 Edw. III. (20th September, 1361), and Elizabeth, sister of the said Richard, is his next heir and of the age of ten years (at the time of taking the inquisition); and Robert de Upcote, chaplain, the executor of the will of John Coggeshale,[1] was occupying the said moiety since the deaths of the said Richard and Johanna, and receiving the produce and profits thereof.[2]

SIR GILBERT GYFFARD, CHIVALER. An inquisition on his death was taken at Gloucester, on 31st January, 48 Edw. III. (1373-4), pursuant to writ dated on 13th of the same month, when it was found that he held—in right of Elizabeth his wife—of the King in chief by the service of guarding the door of the King's pantry on the day of his coronation, the manor of "la Kyngeshome," near to the city of Gloucester, worth 66s. 8d. per annum. He also held—in right of the said Elizabeth—a messuage and one carucate of land in Matisdon, near to Upton-St-Leonards, of the abbot and monastery of St. Peter of Gloucester in chief by military service, worth 40s. per annum; also—in right of his said wife—the manor of Cromhale, with its appurtenances, of Thomas Lord Berkeley in chief by military service. Sir Gilbert died abroad—beyond sea—on 10th October, last past (1373), and John Giffard, his kinsman, of full age, was his nearest heir.[3]

VI. **Elizabeth Daubeney,** sister and heir of Richard Daubeney, deceased. Her marriage and the custody of her lands were granted to Gilbert Giffard in 1364.[4] At the instance of Sir

[1] See Inq. ad. q. d. 26 Edw. III. (2 nrs) No. 43, abstracted above.
[2] Inq. p. m. 38 Edw. III. (1 nrs) No. 12.
[3] Inq. p. m. 48 Edw. III. (1 nrs) No. 30.
[4] Patent Roll, 38 Edw. III. p. 1.

Gilbert Gyffard, chivaler, who had married the same Elizabeth, his ward, a writ, dated 12th June, 43 Edw. III. (1369), was issued out of chancery to the escheator in the county of Gloucester to take probate of the said Elizabeth's age. By the pursuant inquisition, held at Wotton-under-Egge, on 3rd July following, it was found that the said Elizabeth, sister and heir of Richard Daubeney, deceased, and wife of Sir Gilbert Gyffard, chivaler, was born at Cromhale, co. Glouc., on 11th November, 28 Edw. III. (1354), and baptized the same day in the church of Cromhale,—her sponsors being Walter Goldemere, Rector of Cromhale, Elizabeth Revere and Idonia Baron, and, therefore, the said Elizabeth was 14 years of age on 11th November last past (1368)[1]

On 24th April, 47 Edw. III. (1373), writs were issued to the escheators in the counties of Southampton and Gloucester to enquire whether it would be to the King's damage so allow John Brounyng and Robert Ketford to enfeoff Sir Gilbart Giffard, chivaler, and Elizabeth his wife, in the manors of Henton-Daubeneye and Kyngesholme, with their appurtenances, in the respective counties of Southampton and Gloucester. By the ensuing inquisitions, it was found that the concession would not be to the King's damage. Regarding the manor of Kyngeshome, by the Inquisition which was taken at the city of Gloucester on 8th May the same year it was found that the said manor was held of the King in chief by the service of guarding the door of the King's pantry on the day of his coronation, and worth ten marks per annum. There remained, beyond the said manor, in the hands of the said John Brounyng, a messuage, two carucates of land and twenty acres of meadow at Noke (in Churchdown), held of the Bishop of York ("*Eboꝛ*" in the original) by military service; and in the hands of the said Robert Ketteford a messuage, one carucate of land and forty acres of meadow in Dymmoke, held of Thomas Graunssum (de Grandison) by military service.[2]

It has been already shewn by the inquisition on the death of Elias Daubeney, her father, in 1384, that he had settled the reversion of the manor of Henton-Daubeney—subject to his life

[1] Esch. 43 Edw. III. p. 1 No. 83

[2] Esch. 47 Edw. III. (2 nrs) No. 46.

estate therein—on (his daughter) Elizabeth Giffard, and that she and her husband, Sir Gilbert Giffard, had converted their estate in reversion therein into an estate in fee in possession by fine and purchase. It is probable that it was this transaction which led to the above enquiry in April, 1373.

Before the date of her father's death, she had married to her second husband, Andrew Wauton, by whom she had an only child,—a son and heir, John, who died a minor under age on 5th August, 1392.[1] But at some period between 16th June, 1384—the date of the inquisition on her father's death, and 16th February, 1387-8,—she was convicted of the atrocious crime of feloniously taking the life of her husband, Andrew Wauton, and, in accordance with ancient custom, she suffered the penalty of being burnt to death,—consequently the lands of her inheritance were forfeited and seized into the King's hands.[2] On 16th Feb., 1387-8, the manors of Kingsholme, co. Gloucester, and Henton-Daubeney, co. Southampton, with their appurtenances, lately held by Andrew Wauton, deceased, of the inheritance of Elizabeth his wife, and which, by the forfeiture of the said Elizabeth had come into the King's hands were committed to John de Shepeye, Dean of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, John Shepeye, junior, and John Cokeyn to hold during the King's pleasure, and paying for the same 24 marks annually.[3]

Upon representation being made to the King on the part of Cecilia Sage, Nicholas Mattesdon-Drois (or Droys), Simon Cadel and Eva his wife, and John Swonhongre, that they had become the heirs general of John and Cecilia Daubeney, the grand-parents of Elizabeth Wauton, in consequence of the said Elizabeth's death without issue, the King—being desirous of doing what is just—commissioned John Cassy, Robert de Whitynton, the escheator in the county of Gloucester, William Aumondesham, John atte-Yate and Anselm Guyse, by writ dated 21st Nov^{r}, 18 Rich. II. (1394), to make enquiry by a jury as to the truth of their allegation and of the whole circumstances. In the writ, the descent

[1] Inq. p. m. 16 Rich. II. p. 1, No. 16.
[2] Esch. 18 Rich. II. No. 81.
[3] Originalia Roll, 11 Rich. II. m. 6.

of each of the applicants is minutely set forth, and which is embodied in the accompanying pedigree. Accordingly, an inquisition was held at Gloucester, on Thursday next before the festival of St. Thomas the Apostle, 18 Rich. II. (17th Dec. 1394), when the finding of the jury verified the statements contained in the writ.[1]

The following is the original paragraph respecting the murder of Andrew Wauton by his wife, and its awful consequences :—

"Ac prefata Elizabeth de morte Andree Wauton quondam viri sui felonice per ipsam interfecti convicta fuisset, et virtute cujus conviccionis eadem Elizabeth combusta fuit, per quod manerium predictum (Kingsholme) tanquam nobis forisfactum seisitum fuit in manus nostras."

[1] Esch. 18 Rich. II. No. 81.

Pedigree of the Daubeney Family, of Gloucestershire.

I. WILLIAM DAUBENEY (or de Albiniaco), of the manors of Kingsholme, co. Glouc., and Henton-Daubeney, co. Southampton; ob. inter 1267-1272.

II. John Daubeney, of Kingsholme and Hinton-Daubeney; ob. March, 1304. = Isabel

III. John Daubeney, of Kingsholme and Hinton-Daubeney, nat. at Hackendean, in the parish of St. Mary's Cray, Kent, 1st August, 1292; ob. circa Dec. 1333. = Cecilia, dau. of Elias de Godeleye, of the manor of West-perle, on the borders of Hants and Dorset. Survived her husband, ob. 3 Oct. 1345.

IV. Elias Daubeney, held manors of Kingsholme & Cromhale, co. Glouc. and Henton-Daubeney; nat. at West-perle, Hants, 29th Sept. 1315; ob. 6th Feb. 1383-4. = Agnes, living in 1360.

V. Rich. Daubeney, of Cromhale, in 1360, and half Kingsholme; ob. 21 Sep. 1361, s.p. = Joan; ob. 20 Sept. 1361

Sir Gilbert Giffard, Chr. mar. before June, 1369; ob. 10 Oct. 1373, s.p. =

VI. Eliz. Daubeney, sole surviving child and heir; held Kingsholme, Cromhale and Hinton-Daubeney; nat. at Cromhale, 11 Nov. 1354; burnt to death for murdering her 2nd husb., & all her lands forfeited to the King betw. June, 1384, & Feb. 1387-8 = 2nd hus. Andrew Wauton, m. before Feby. 1383-4. Held Kingsholme & Hinton-Daubeney j.ux.; was murdered by his wife before Feb. 1387-8

John Wauton, only child; ob. under age, 5th Aug. 1392, s.p.

Matilda Daubeney; ob. before 1393 (1) (2) =

Wm. Mattesdon-droys, aged 40 in 1393, and coh. of Eliz. Wauton; (1) dead in 1394 (2) =

Nicholas Mattesdon-droys, coheir of Eliz. Wauton in 1394 (2)

2

Christiana Daubeney; ob. before 1393 =

Eva [ ] aged 40 in 1393, and coheir of Eliz. Wauton in 1394 (1) (2) = Simon Cadel, living in 1393 and 1394 (1) (2)

3

Cecilia Daubeney, aged 40 in 1393, and coheir of Elizabeth Wauton in 1394 (1)(2) = . . . Sagel(1)

4

Isabel Daubeney ;=[Elias (3)] Swonhonger
ob. before 1393 (1) (2)

Elias Swonhonger (2) ;=[Jone, dau. of John]
ob. 13 Ric. II. (3) Bill (3)

John Swonhonger, aged 18 in 1393, & coh. of Elizab. Wauton in 1394 (1) (2); ob. 3 Hen. IV. s.p.(3)

[Isabel Swonhonger (3)=John Thorp (3)]

For continuation of Pedigree, see ante Vol. VI. p. 322.—Ed.

(1) Inq. p.m of John (Wauton) son and heir of Ellzabeth Giffard, deceased, 16 Rich. II. part I. No. 16. (2) Inq. "*melius scire*" as to the heirs of Elizabeth, late wife of Andrew Wauton, 18 Rieh. II. No. 81. (3. Smyth's "Hundred of Berkeley," 370.

N.B.—The suffix "*droys*" appears to have been an integral part of the place-name, *Mattesdondroys* (See Hist. et Cart. S. Pet. Glouc. I., 101.)

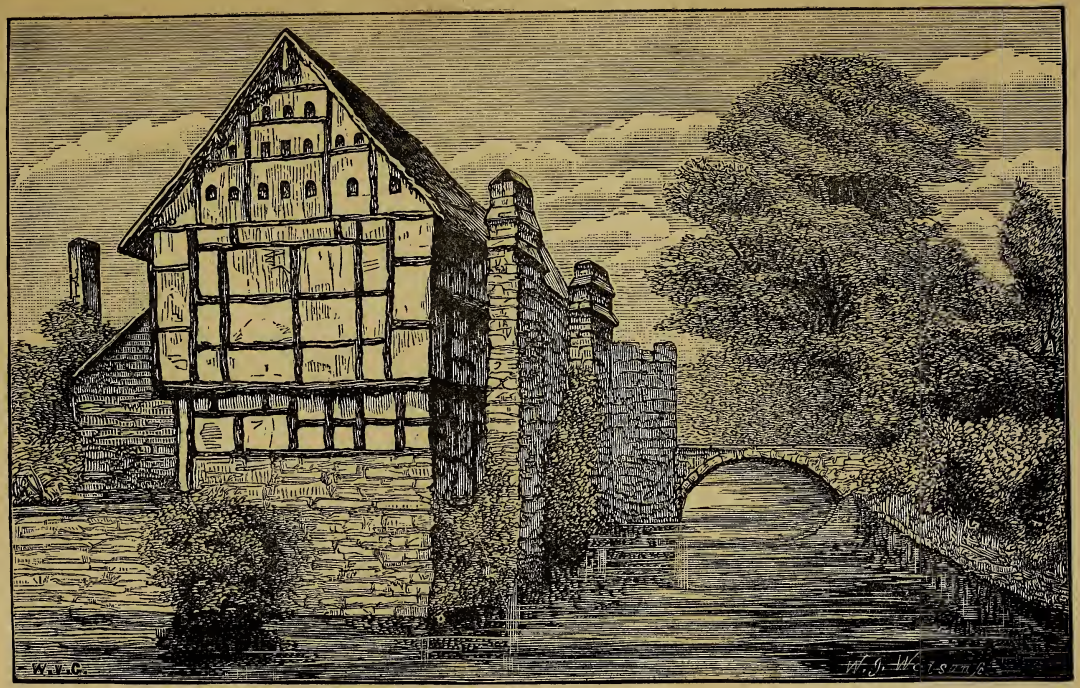
NOTES ON THE MANORS AND ADVOWSONS OF BIRT'S MORTON AND PENDOCK.

BY SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., &c.

IN consequence of the interest manifested on the visit of the Society, on the 25th July last, to the old moated mansion of Birt's Morton with its church, and to the ancient parish church of Pendock; and of the discussion which followed the reading of the paper contributed by the Rev. W. S. Symonds in the evening, we have been induced to look up some memoranda relating to the Nanfan family, made many years ago when writing the history of the "Deanery of Trigg Minor, in Cornwall"; and also on a short visit to London since our meeting at Tewkesbury to make such further researches relative to the devolution of the before-mentioned manors and the advowsons of the churches as we could, in the short time at our disposal, accomplish. We are conscious these notes are very crude and imperfect. Doubtless a more systematic examination of the Feet of Fines, the de Banco Rolls, the Fine Rolls, and other Public Records would throw much more light on the early history of these manors, but imperfect as our notes are they may, and we trust will, induce some Worcestershire antiquary to dig deeper into the exhaustless mines to which we have adverted.

Our talented friend Mr. Symonds has drawn most of his facts from Nash's History of the County, which he has lighted up with that rich fund of tradition of which he is such an accomplished master. We cannot follow in his steps, having no genius for the poetical. Our remarks will be simply dry facts culled from the only unimpeachable authorities—the national records.

We propose in the first instance to offer a few remarks on the manor of Birt's Morton supplementary to Nash's. His early



BIRT'S MORTON COURT IN 1880.

history of the manor is very slight, and is as vague as it is slight. The whole is comprised in two or three short paragraphs, and the only authority quoted is the Habington MSS.,[1] and we have had no opportunity of verifying his statements from other sources. The first definite authority he cites is no earlier than 1407, and it must be from that date only that we can take up the subject. At that time the manor of Bruttis-Morton was in the seizin of one Richard Ruysdale, and it would appear to have been vested in the Ruysdale family from a century earlier, for a Richard de Ruysdale, Lord of Morton Brut, presented to the benefice four times between 1300 and 1361.[2]

However, Rich. Ruysdale being seized of this manor died seized and upon the inquisition taken at Worcester, after his death, on Saturday next after the Conversion of St. Paul, 10th Henry IV., the jurors found that the said Richard Ryal held on the day on which he died in his demesne as of fee one *bullariam aquæ salsæ* in Wych (Droitwych) of the King in burgage, the tenure by which the whole town of Wych was held. The same Richard held on the day on which he died ten (burgages) in Worcester of the King in burgage, being the tenure by which the whole city was held. The same Richard on the said day held conjointly with Elizabeth his wife a moiety of the manor of Queenhull of the King in socage, by *servitiam* of one *canis de muta* rendered annually at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel; also the manor of Bruttis Morton, together with the advowson of the church of the same, of the King as of the Duchy of Lancaster and of the Honour of Monmouth by the fourth part of one knight's fee; also eight *bullaria*

[1] Mr. Habington's Collection for Worcestershire was in 1735 in the possession of Dr. Thomas, of Worcester, upon whose death all the papers were purchased by Dr. Charles Lyttleton, Bishop of Carlisle and President of the Society of Antiquaries, who made many additions to them from the Chapter House, Westminster, then one of the Depositories of the Public Records, the Tower Records and other Public Offices. He died in 1768, and by his will left his Collection to the Society of Antiquaries, in whose library they remained until 1774, when they were entrusted to Nash for revision and publishing. In 1796 the papers were, with the permission of the Society of Antiquaries, consulted by Valentine Green in the preparation of his *History of Worcester* published in that year. We are glad to be able to add that since this note has been in type we have ascertained that the documents are now safe at Burlington House.

[2] Worcestershire Registers of Institutions.—*See List, post.*

aquæ salsæ, also *duas salinas* in Wych and Upwych of the King, by the same tenure as before stated; also two messuages in Wych of the King in burgage. And they say the said Richard died on Monday next before the feast of the Purification of the B.V.M. last past, and that Richard Ryall is son and nearest heir of the said Richard, and was aged two years and more.

Nash states that the Ruyhales were succeeded by Richard Oldcastle, but he does not state by what means the said Richard acquired the possessions of the Ruyhales, or what became of that family, and we are unable to add to his information. It appears from an inquisition taken at Upton-upon-Severn, on Monday next after the feast of St. Laurence, 10th Hen. V. (1422), after the death of Richard Oldcastle that certain John Merbury, Esq., Edward Brugg, Esq., and William Poleyne, by a writing produced to the jury, dated 7th June, 9th Hen. V. (1421), granted and confirmed to the said Richard Oldcastle and Elizabeth his then wife the manors of Bruttesmorton and Ruyhale, with appurtenances in the co. of Worcester, and a moiety of the manor of Queenhull, with appurtenances, and one carucate of land with appurtenances in Longdon, to hold to the same Richard and Elizabeth and the heirs of their bodies, by virtue of which demise the said Richard and Elizabeth were seized, and that in the same state the said Richard died seized, and the said Elizabeth is still living and thereof is seized. And the jurors say that the King, by letters patent dated 8th July in the 10th of his reign, pardoned the same John Merbury and the others, and the same Richard Oldcastle and Elizabeth for the alienation aforesaid without the King's licence. And they say that the manor of Brittesmorton is held of the King, as of the Duchy of Lancaster, by the service of rendering one rose for all services, and that the value of the manor per annum is £4; and the jurors further say that the manor of Ruyhale is held of the Bishop of Worcester as of the right of the church of St. Mary of Worcester, by what service they are ignorant, and that the value per annum is £3; and they say further that the aforesaid carucate of land in Castelmorton, and the said half carucate in Longdon are held of Nicholas Berry, Esq., by fealty for al

services, and they say that the value of the said carucate is 6s. 8d. and that of the said half carucate is 3s. 4d., &c.; and they say also that the said Richard did not die seized of any other lands in the county of Worcester, and that he died on Monday next after the feast of the Purification of the B.V.M. 9th of the present King, and that Wentelina, wife of Robert Whyteney, Knt., and Isabella, wife of Walter Hakelyte, Esq., are sisters of the said Richard Oldcastle and his nearest heirs: viz., the daughters of Thomas Oldcastle, father of the said Richard, and that the aforesaid Wentelina is aged 30 years and more, and the said Isabella is aged 21 years and more.[1]

The alienation referred to in this inquisition must have been made in or before the year 1399, for in that year John de Merbury, probably jointly with his co-trustees, presented to the church of Birt's Morton, as he did again in 1404;[2] and in 1420 John de Brugge, probably the heir of Edward de Brugge, and William Poleyn jointly presented.

Nash states that John Nanfan was Lord of Brutesmorton and Berew in 9th Hen. VI. (1430-1), and by a deed dated at Brutesmorton he passed this manor with appurtenances unto Sible de la Bere for the term of her life, remainder to Richard Earl of Warwick; as authority for which he cites the Habington MSS. Sibella de la Bere presented to the church of Birt's Morton in 1436. Nevertheless, by charter dated 5th Nov., 12th Hen. VI. (1433), a certain Thomas Philipot granted and confirmed to John Throgmorton, Esq., William Moreyn, John Coggeshall, chaplain, and Thomas Hoke, all those lands in the vill of Morton Folet, la Berewe juxta Malvman, Longedon and Morton Brut, which same lands, &c., with appurtenances, William Poleyn and Geoffry Carpenter, lately had of the gift of Elizabeth, who was the wife of Richard Oldcastle, to hold to the said John Throgmorton and the others their heirs and assigns for ever of the Chief Lord of the Fee, and the said Thos. Philipot warrants the same for ever.[3]

And by another charter, bearing the same date, the same Thomas Philipot granted to the same parties those two *bullarias*

[1] Inq. p.m. 10th Hen. V. No. 16. [2] List of Institutions.
[3] Inrolled Rot. Claus. 12th Henry VI. m. 20 d.

aquæ salsæ with appurtenances in le Wych, which Richard Ruyhale and Elizabeth his wife sometime held of the gift and grant of Thomas Brugge, to have and to hold to the said John Throgmorton, William Moreyn, John Coggeshall, and Thomas Hoke, their heirs and assigns for ever.[1]

We cannot gainsay Nash's statement that John Nanfan possessed Birt's Morton as early as 1430, and can only trust to his authorities. In speaking of these conveyances we concur in his statement of fact that during the troubles of the Wars of the Roses, when no man's life or estates were safe, conveyances in fee, either publicly or privately made, were very common, under which the vendor still continued to receive the profits to his own use, and this may have been the case in respect to Birt's Morton during the reign of Edward IV., for the Nanfans were adherents of the Lancastrians.

In the Inquisition taken at the castle of Worcester on the 24th July, 14 Edw. IV. (1474), after the death of John Throckmorton it was found that the said John held, *inter alia*, in his demesne as of fee on the day on which he died seven *bullarias aquæ salsæ* in Droitwych, which were worth per annum 60s., and held of the King *in capite* by homage, scutage and one penny rent. And the jurors say the said John died 3rd August, 12th Edw. IV. (1472), and that Christopher Throckmorton is his son and nearest heir, and was aged 6 years on the day on which the said John died. And they further say that Thomas Throckmorton was seized in his demesne as of fee of twenty messuages, 300 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, with appurtenances in Pendok, Morton Britte, Berough, and Rie, in co. Worcester, and being so seized gave the same to the aforesaid John and Ann his wife to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies, by virtue of which gift the said John and Ann were thereof seized in demesne as of fee tail, and after the said John died and the said Ann herself holds the said messuages, &c.; and the jurors say the said John held no other lands in this county.[2]

[1] Inrolled Rot. Claus. 12th Henry VI. m. 20 d.

[2] Inq. p.m. 12 Edward IV. No. 16. In the inquisition taken for Gloucestershire at the same time the jurors say the said John Throckmorton held in that county a woodwardship in the Forest of Dean, the advowson of the church of Lee, and the manors of Appurley Colverton, Appurley Drynley, etc.

The result of the battle of Bosworth, if it produced no other good, had the effect of closing the internecine war by which the country had been harrassed for a century, and led to the restoration, in a great measure, of social and political order. The family of Nanfan now make their advent in Worcestershire, for although it is stated by Nash that they were established at Birt's Morton many years before, no very satisfactory evidence is as yet forthcoming. John Nanfan, the governor sometime of the Island of Jersey, probably acquired the estate, and on his death it devolved upon his son.

It is represented in the *History of Worcestershire* that the Nanfans were a very ancient family in Cornwall, and Nash states that Sylvestre Nanfan, the great-great-grandfather, according to the pedigree printed by him of the John Nanfan above-mentioned, was seated at Trerice. This Silvestre must have lived about the middle of the 14th century, but as at that period Trerice was certainly vested in the Arundel family, which some century or more before they had acquired by marriage of the sole heir of Michael de Trerice, we must take leave to doubt the fact. We do not dispute the statement that the Nanfans were an ancient family in the county, but they never, in early times, ranked among the greater gentry. Until the 15th century they never held any of the great offices of the crown. The first who held the office of sheriff was John Nanfan in 7th Hen. VI. Of him, Halls, who wrote at the end of the last century, says that "according to tradition he was a servant to one of the Erysies, *temp.* Hen. V., and, in that Prince's Wars with the French was promoted to a captain's post in that expedition, wherein he behaved himself with so much valour and conduct, always attended with success, that he was highly rewarded by that prince with much lands in England and France, upon which foundation, and by his thrift and good conduct, he laid up a very great estate in lands."[1] We need not conclude that John Nanfan held any menial office under Mr. Erisey. The earliest date at which we have observed the name of Nanfan is in the Assize Roll for Cornwall, 35 Edward III. This was an action on

[1] Hist. of Corn., Davis Gilbert, Vol. I. p. 1408.

view of assize of novel disseizin to enquire if John Killigren of Nanfan, and others had unjustly disseized John Andrew, of Tregonwal, and Isabella his wife, and Nicholas de Tencous, of their free tenement in Nanfan. John Killigren answered as tenant of the tenement in view. And said that a certain Robert Nanfyn, uncle of the said Isabella and Nicholas, whose heirs they are, was seized in the said tenement, and by his charter granted the same to Alice his sister, her heirs and assigns for ever, and obliged his heirs to warrant the same, and that the same Alice enfeoffed the said John Killigren, and that the aforesaid Isabella and Nicholas as cousins and heirs of the said Robert, to wit, the said Isabella as daughter of Johanna, sister of the said Robert, and Nicholas, as son of Alianora, sister of the same Robert, ought to warrant the said tenement, with appurtenances, to the said John Killigren as assign of the said Alice. This tenement of Nanfan, which now appears to have to have been alienated, probably gave name to the family, but it does not seem to have been a place of any importance.

Henry Nanfan was Keeper of the Fees of the Duchy of Cornwall in 1374,[1] and he was probably the same whose name appears as Henry Nansan (misprinted for Nanfan), as one of the Commissioners of Array of all Men-at-arms, hobelarios and sagitarios in the county of Cornwall in 1375 for the defence of the realm,[2] as also the same Henry Nanfan who held, as one of the trustees, certain manors belonging to the family of Brodrigan ;[3] and in 1393 the manor of Colquite and other lands of which he had been with John Pollard enfeoffed in trust by Sir Richard Sergeaux.[4] Four years later Thomas Nanfan was one of the jurors upon an inquisition taken in 1391 concerning the manor of Lanow, and the advowson of the church of the said manor.[5]

In 1395 Henry son of John Pollard petitioned against Thomas

[1] Ministers' Accounts, Duchy of Cornwall, 48 Edw. III.

[2] Rot. Franc. 49 Edw. III. m. 8. Rymer Feod. Vol. II. p.

[3] Ped. Fin. 10 Rich. II. Michs.

[4] Inq. p. m. 17 Rich. II. No. 53. Henry Nanfan was the first person of any importance of the name which we have found in Cornwall.

[5] Escheats, 14th Rich. II. No. 97.

Nanfan and Johanna his wife concerning four messuages in Redalan, &c., which, it was pleaded, Henry Pollard, of Redalen, gave to John Pollard and the heirs of his body, and which, after the death of the said John, ought to descend to the said Henry as son and heir of the said John; but Thomas Nanfan denied the allegation that Henry Pollard did make the said grant, and put himself upon the country.[1] We do not know the result. The same Thomas and Johanna his wife, in 1397, were parties to a fine for a settlement upon them and the heirs of their bodies the manor of Penfons and other lands in Cornwall,[2] and in default of such issues to the right heirs of the said Johanna.

In the same year (1397) Thomas Nanfan and James Nanfan his son are mentioned.[3]

It may be as well to cite here a brief abstract of the following lengthy suit, because it affords much genealogical information concerning the earlier history of the family, and shews, also, the nature of the legal precedure as regards real property at that period.

In the year 1407 a writ of view of recognizance was granted to enquire if William Trethaek and others had unjustly disseized Thomas Nanfan of his free tenements in Penhalvoer [Great Penhal] and Penhalvihan [Little Penhal]. The said William pleaded that he had not done any injury or disseizin to the said Thomas, and that the assize ought not to be, because, he said, a certain Ralph Trethaek was seized of the tenements in view in his demesne as of fee, and gave the same to a certain Luke Trethaek, to hold to him and the heirs of his body, and the said Luke was seized in fee tail and took to wife a certain Lucy and had issue a certain John, and died, after whose death John entered as son and heir, and assigned to the said Lucy dower out of the said lands; and the said Lucy demised the said tenements to a certain Henry Nanfan, father of

[1] De Banco Roll, 19th Rich. II. Michs.

[2] Ped. Fin. 20th Rich. II. Easter. Penfons, or Penfound, was a large and important manor in the parish of Poundstock, which gave name to an ancient family of gentry of which Johanna was probably the representative. It was held of the Earldom of Cornwall.

[3] Assize Rolls, Corn., 20th Rich. II. m 200 d.

the aforesaid Thomas, whose heir he is, for the life of the said Henry, and afterwards the said Lucy died, after whose death the said John Trethaek, by his charter dated on Tuesday next after the feast of St. Margaret, 27th Edw. III. (1353), granted to the aforesaid William Trethaek, his brother, the reversion of the said tenements, to hold to him and the heirs of his body; and afterwards the said Henry died, and the said Thomas Nanfan, supposing the said Henry to have died seized of the said tenements in his demesne, entered into the same as son and heir of the said Henry: and he prayed judgement if the assize ought to be.

The said Thomas Nanfan admitted all the early part of the pleadings as far as the marriage of Luke Trethaek and Lucy, and he alleged that, in addition to a son John, they had issue a daughter Johanna. He also admitted that John Trethaek assigned dower out of the said tenements to his mother Lucy, and that the said Lucy demised the same to the aforesaid Henry Nanfan and the aforesaid Johanna at that time his wife, to hold for the term of their lives, and afterwards the said Lucy died, after whose death the aforesaid John Trethaek, by his charter, dated on Monday next after the feast of St. Michael, 29th Edward III. (1355) granted for himself and his heirs to the said Henry and Johanna and the heirs of their bodies the said tenements to hold of the said John and his heirs at the annual rent of 2s. 4d. for all services, save suit at the court of the said John and suit at Mill; and in default of heirs of the said Henry and Johanna remainder to the said John and his heirs in demesne as of fee tail; afterwards the said Henry and Johanna died seized, after whose death the said Thomas entered and was seized in his demesne as of a free tenement, and was thereof so seized until he was unjustly disseized by the defendants, and this he was prepared to verify. The case was postponed, and we know not what was the issue.[1]

In 1416 John Nanfan and Robert Vyhan petitioned against Benedict Molure, of Penryn, of two parts of three parts of two

[1] Assize Roll, Corn., 8th Henry IV. 1407. $\left.\begin{matrix} \text{N} \\ 2 \\ 37 \end{matrix}\right\}$-4, m. 95,

Other pleadings in the same Roll show that Lucy the wife of Luke was the daughter of one William Bray.

acres of land in Tredyn, the third part David Lanyon gave to Michael Pennek and Sarah his wife and the heirs of their bodies, and which after the deaths of the said Michael and Sarah and Gregory their son and heir, and Geta, Sibella and Johanna, the three daughters and heirs of the said Gregory, to the aforesaid John Nanfan son of the said Geta, and Robert Vyhan son of the said Sibella, cousins and heirs of the aforesaid Gregory, and a certain Benedict son of John Molure, son and heir of the said Johanna, ought to descend.[1] Here we have a John Nanfan son and heir of Geta, eldest daughter and coheir of Gregory Pennek, son and heir of Michael Pennek, by Sarah daughter and heir of David Lanyon. It does not, however, appear who was John Nanfan's father. In 1408 Thomas Nanfan is mentioned as son and heir of Henry, and James is named as the son of Thomas and Johanna.[2] Was this James the husband of Geta and father of John Nanfan. In 1417-8, James Nanfan and Margaret his wife, had license to celebrate divine offices in their houses of Nanvan and Bonythan, in the parish of St. Breace, in co. Cornwall.[3] This would seem to be James the son of Thomas, was he twice married?

We have here narrated all we know of the Nanfans of Cornwall before the reign of Henry VI. Who then was John Nanfan to whom we have referred? Was he the son of James as above suggested, and identical with the John Nanfan who so greatly distinguished himself in the French wars of King Henry V., and with the John Nanfan who is mentioned by Nash as being the first of the name who acquired the manor of Birt's Morton? It appears to us to be the most probable; but in that case we must discard the first three descents of the pedigree printed in the History of Worcestershire, and we know of no evidence to support them. John Nanfan, of Cornwall, was sheriff of that county in 1428, and again in 1440. In 1431 he purchased the manor of Trethewell and other lands, together with the advowson of the church of St. Tudy, all in the same county, of David Halep and Margaret his

[1] De Banco Roll, 4th Henry IV. Trinity m. 361.

[2] Assize Roll, Corn., 9 Hen. IV. m. 94.

[3] Bishop Stafford's Register, Exeter. 237b.

wife, which Margaret was the daughter and sole heir of John Billon, of Trethewell, whose ancestors had held that manor during several descents; and John Nanfan, described as of "Trethewell," presented to the church of St. Tudy in 1444. Upon the death of Sir William Bodrugan in 1440, John Nanfan, in conjunction with Henry Earl of Warwick and others, was granted the custody of the lands of the said William during the minority of Henry his son and heir, then aged 15 years.[1] In 1450 a grant was made to him of the manor and town of Helston.[2]

Nash describes the first John Nanfan as an Esquire for the Body of King Henry VI., and cites a deed belonging "to the family which is dated at Rouen in Normandy, written in old French, purporting, that whereas the King had by his Letters Patent, dated July 12th, 1437, given to John Nanfan, Esquire to the Body and captain of Conque, sixteen hundred *salutes d'or*[3] rent, revenue, and heritage, by the year, to be received upon the baronies or other seignories in the dutchy of Normandy, in recompence for the sum of 24,000 salutes d'or wherein the said lord the King was indebted to the said Nanfan; now this deed witnesseth an assignment of certain lands in that dutchy unto him in lieu thereof."[4] He died intestate in 1463, and administration of his effects[5] was granted to Thomas Aworthington and Simon West, of Morton Byrt.

John Nanfan, described in the History of Cornwall as son of the above, was sheriff of Cornwall in 1451, and again in 1457, and of Wilts in 1452. He it was who in this year was appointed Keeper and Governor of the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, with the appurtenances, and of the castles, &c., within the same retained in the King's service,[6] and an indenture was made between the King and the same John to have continually in the

[1] Rot. Fin. 21st Hen. VI. No. 250.

[2] Ibid. 29th Hen. VII. (VI.) m. 19 (29).

[3] Salus, or salute d'or, was a coin struck by our Henry V. after his conquests there, whereon were stamped the arms of France and England.

[4] Hist. of Worcestershire, Vol. I. p. 85.

[5] Lambeth Palace Library (29 Bourchier, 49 b.)

[6] Rot. Pat. 30th Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 25.

said islands, for their security and safe custody, 130 archers well and sufficiently arrayed, for and during the term of half a year, to begin on the day of the musters of the said archers by the said John: viz., the 9th Aug. 30th of the said King, and on the 18th July an issue was made to the said John of £295 15s. for the first quarter of the said half year;[1] and four years later he was made Collector and Receiver of all Customs in those islands.[2]

This John is said to have been a benefactor to the abbey of St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall,[3] but there is nothing in the charters printed by Dr. Oliver to support this statement. As Sheriff of the county, however, on Tuesday next before the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle and Evangelist, 19th Hen. VI., he held an Inquisition concerning the occupation by the Abbess of Sion of the possessions of the priory of St. Michael, of which she had taken the profits from the 9th July, 15th of the King, and he seized the same into the King's hand.[4] He is also stated to have been a benefactor to to the hospital of St. Bartholomew, London, and to the abbey of Tewkesbury by the foundation there of a chantry of 40 marks annually for the celebration of two masses for ever, ordering his body to be buried in the abbey and appointing the abbot with others his executors, and Cecily Duchess of Warwick overseer of his will.[5]

We do not know the date of the death of this John, but it must have been in or before the year 1486, for in that year David Phelip and Matthew Baker, Esquires for the King's Body, were granted in survivorship the office of Governor of Jersey and Guernsey with the same fees, &c., as John Nanfan, Esq., deceased, late governor there enjoyed.[6]

[1] Devon's Issues of the Exchequer, Hen. III. to Hen. VI. p. 473.

[2] Rot. Pat. 34th Hen. VI. m. 35. [3] Hist. of Worc. Vol. I p. 85.

[4] No reason is shewn why the sheriff took this course, and doubtless the King soon amoved his hands. King Henry VI., in his second year, made large grants to the monastery of Syon, *inter alia*, the priory of Mount St. Michael, and it continued in the possession of that house down to the dissolution when it was valued at £26 13s. 4d. a year.—*Aungier's History of the Monastery of Syon.*

[5] Hist. of Worc. Vol. I. p. 85.

[6] Rot. Pat. 1st Hen. VII. p. 3. m. 21.

We should here mention that in 1855 a document from the collection of Mr. W. Maskell, then of Bude castle, Cornwall, was exhibited at a meeting of the Archæological Institute, being a certificate of one Sir Humphrey Nanfan, "that being a captive with the Turks, money had been paid towards his redemption, and for the purchase of the benefits of a Papal Indulgence." It is dated in 1478, and the seal thereto bears an escutcheon on which is a *chevron ensigned with a cross (?) between three human heads*, looking towards the sinister, in hoods of mail or helmets. On the legend the name NANFAN remains.[1]

John Nanfan was succeeded by his son Richard, who, though his father would appear to have held the office of Governor of Jersey and Guernsey during the reign of Edw. IV., and perhaps Richard III., would seem to have been a staunch partizan of the Earl of Richmond, and when that prince assumed the crown was held by the new monarch in such favour and esteem that in the first year of the King's reign he began to partake largely of the royal bounty. He was made an Esquire for the King's Body, and by a privy seal dated 18th September, 1485 (No. 51) received a grant for life of the office of Steward of the Manor and Town of Tewkesbury and Keeper of the Park and Lodge, with the pannage and herbage etc., of the Park; also of Steward of the Manor and Lordship of Elmesley, co. Worcester, and the Park, Lodge, and Warren there, with pannage, herbage, &c.; also of Master or Keeper of the Chase of Croslawude in the same county, with the pannage, herbage, &c., to the said Chase pertaining, and of sheriff of Worcestershire, with wages of £20 sterling a year for the office of Steward of Tewkesbury, and all wages, fees, &c., pertaining to the other offices described; and these grants were confirmed by letters patent.[2]

Further in the same year he, jointly with Richard Rugge, Esq., and Thomas Hillis, gent., received a grant of the custody of the Manors or Lordships of Cokeham and Bray, in co. Berks, and of everything pertaining to the same, and of the lands, rents, pastures, and purprestures in the parish of Bray, in the forest of Windsor, and of all assarts, purprestures, &c., &c., as well in the

[1] Archæol. Journal, Vol. XII. p. 292.

[2] Rot. Pat. 1 Henry VII. p. 4. m. 2.

forest of Windsor as in the manor or lordship of aforesaid, for seven years, at the rent of £133 7s. 6d., and a yearly improved rent of 6s. 8d. per annum.[1]

Also by privy seal, dated 21st February, 1485-6, afterwards confirmed by letters patent, a further grant was made to him jointly with John Tresawell and Thomas Hillis, of the custody of the Manors and Lordships of Triderley and Sokerley, in the county of South Hants, for twelve years, at the yearly rent of £21 6s. 8d., all repairs to be kept up; and it was provided that if any annuities had been, or should be, granted by the crown to any persons out of the said manors, allowance should be made in the rent to be paid by the grantees.[2]

Henry VII. having wrested from the unfortunate Ann Countess of Warwick, the sole heir of the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, and relict of the King Maker, all her extensive possessions, on the 25th May, 1488, he granted to Richard Nanfan, Esquire for the King's Body, the manors of Bliston, Carnanton, and Helstontony, with appurtenances in the county of Cornwall, to hold to him the said Richard and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and in default of such issue to revert to the King and his heirs.[3]

In the same year, under the description of "Mr. Richard Nanfan, Knight for the Body of the King," from which it would appear that he held this office before he had been advanced to the dignity of knighthood, but this could scarcely have been the case, he was, in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Savage, Doctor of Laws and Chancellor of the Marches (the latter being the Chief Commissioner) and attended by Roger Macado, Richmond Herald, and by "John Nanfan, bastard son of the said Richard, on an embassy to Spain and Portugal." The object of the mission to Spain was to treat with the Commissioners of the King of Castile, Leon, Arragon and Sicily, and his Queen Consort, for a perpetual league of peace and friendship, and for a marriage between Henry the VII.'s son, Arthur, Prince of Wales, and Katherine, one of

[1] Rot. Origin. 1 Henry VII. m. 25.

[2] Rot. Claus. 1 Henry VII. p. 2. m. 8. (19).

[3] Privy Seal, 1 June, 1488. Rot. Pat. 3 Henry VII. p. 2. m. 7. (15).

the daughters of the said King of Castile, &c. And the mission to Portugal was to treat with the King for a firm and lasting treaty of peace and friendship : and the same day (21st December) Sir Richard Nanfan received the acolade from the King's hands between Westminster and Syon.

In 1492 Sir Richard Nanfan was one of the knights in attendance upon the King on his interview with the Lord Querdes, Commissioner on behalf of the King of France, upon a treaty of peace. He was not long afterwards appointed Treasurer of Calais, and eventually he became Deputy there.

These offices and appointments held by Sir Richard Nanfan, have fallen under our notice. Doubtless he occupied others which we have not observed, and which, probably a more extended and careful search would disclose.

Sir Richard Nanfan died in 1506, and in the inquisition taken thereupon at Truro, on the 29th of January, 23 Henry VII. (1506-7) it is recited that the King by his letters patent, dated 1st June, in the third year of his reign, had granted to Richard Nanfan, then esquire, in consideration of his good and faithful services, the manors of Bliston, Carnanton, and Helstontony, under the limitations before described, by the service of one Knight's fee, by virtue of which grant the said Richard was seized in fee tail, and so being seized died seized without heirs of his body, reversion to the King. It is also recited that by an Act of Parliament passed on the 9th Nov. the third of the King, John Beaumont, Esq., was attainted of high treason, and all his castles, lands, and manors had been forfeited from 15th November, second of the King, to hold to the King and his heirs for ever, and that by virtue of this act and the King's grant the said Sir Richard Nanfan was seized of the manor of Tregonan, in the county of Cornwall, in his demesne, in fee tail to him and the the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and being so seized died seized without heirs, after whose death the said manor remained to Henry Beaumont, son and heir of the aforesaid John, which Henry at the time of the death of the said Richard Nanfan was of full age : viz., 26 years and more. And the jurors further

say that the aforesaid Richard Nanfan was seized in his demesne as of fee of the manors of Trethewyll, Tregeryan, Trelegh, and Tregartha, &c., &c., and the advowson of the church of St. Tudy, and so being seized enfeoffed the Bishop of Exeter, Thomas Lovell, Knt., Robert Frost, clerk, Richard Vyvyan, and others to have and to hold to them and their heirs in fee to the use of the said Richard Nanfan and his heirs, and to the uses appointed in his will, by virtue of which feoffment the said bishop and others were seized in their demesne as of fee to the uses prescribed, and afterwards, at the special requisition of the said Richard, and with his assent and consent, certain Thomas Bradbury, James Erysey and Robert Tredenek recovered the manors of Trethewyll, Tregeryan, Trelegh, and Tregartha of the said bishop and others, to be held to the use of the said Richard Nanfan, his heirs and assigns, and to the uses appointed in the will of the said Richard, by virtue of which recovery the said Thomas, Robert, and James, entered and thereof were seized in their demesne as of fee to the uses aforesaid; and afterwards the said Richard made his will, dated 10th November, 1506, and proved 16th April, 1507, by the said James Erysey, by which the said Richard bequeathed to the said James, to have and to hold to him and his heirs for ever, all the aforesaid manors, &c., which the said Thomas, Robert, and the same James, held by virtue of the aforesaid recovery, &c., &c. And the jurors say the said Richard died 1st March, 22nd of the now King, and that John Bollys is kinsman and nearest heir of the said Richard, and is aged 26 years and more. [2]

Abstract of the Will of Sir Richard Nanfan, Knt.

The will of Sir Richard Nanfan, Knt., dated 5th Nov., 1506. To be "buried in the place on the north side of the south yle of the Church of St. Bartholomew, Spitell, West Smythfield, in London, where I used to sit in my peu there." "My Executors to purvey a convenient tomb to be set over my body with a scripture to be graven on laten of all such offices as I have held and occupied in this world, to be fixed unto the same tomb." Gives £20 for the wele of his soul, and at his mouth's mind other £20 if the £40 may be borne by his goods. An honest priest to say mass daily for his soul and for the souls of all his friends and all Christian souls at the altar of our lady in the said church for two years after his decease. "I will that Master Wulcy shall have the custody of Thomas Prior, and that the same

1 De Banco Roll, 20th Hen. VII. 488. 2 Inq. p.m. 23rd Hen. VII. No. 8.

Mr. Wlucy to have iiij^{li} for his Keping, and if he will not have the Keeping of the said Thomas than I pray the same Mr. Wulcy to get a good Master to the said Thomas and then he that shall have the Keeping of hym shall have the said iiij ^{li}." Gives to Dame Margaret, his wife, as much plate of silver and silver gilt as shall amount to the value of £120 in money. Gives to his said wife all the bedding, napery, pewter, &c., of his house. Every yeoman of his house to have the horse he was used to ride upon. "I bequeth to the said Mr. Wulcy myn owne hors that I was wont to ride uppon." Gives to the Master of the hospital of St. Bartholomew 40s. to be loving to testator's wife, and helping to the execution of his will. Gives to Richard Staverton £6 13s. 4d., "to John Nanfan my grete Rede hors that came from Calais." His executors to pay to Newburgh, besides York, 40s. Gives a ship of pure silver and 6s. 8d. to be offered to St. George in Southwark, and another ship of silver of like pure to Seynt George of Cornwall. His offering to be borne to our lady of Walsingham, to our lady of Worcester, and to St. Thomas of Canterbury; "40s. to be restored to Mr. Wulcy after such some as he knoweth off." The residue of his goods, &c., after his just debts and funeral expenses paid, and legacies performed, given to executors to be disposed of to such charitable deeds for the wele of his soul as they shall think best. "I will that James Erysy shall have to him and his heirs and assigns for ever, all my lands, advowsons, &c., &c., in Cornwall, to the intent that he shall pay all such of my debts as the said James shall at any time have knowledge, and all the legacies in my will, my feoffees to make sufficient estate in the same. I will that all such persons as be enfeoffed in all my manors, lands, &c., in the county of Worcester, shall, by sufficient writing, grant the same unto William Howell and his assigns for the life of the said William as security for the payment to him of an annual rent of 40s. out of the same"; and he wills that the said persons, after his decease, shall, by writing sufficient in law, give to Elizabeth Welles and her assigns, for the term of her life, an annual rent of £10, conditionally that the said Elizabeth be of good lyving, guyding, and governance. "After the said annual rents of 40s., and £10 be granted by my feoffees, the said feoffees, by their deed indented, to grant all the said manors and lands, &c., in the said county of Worcester, to John Nanfan, my bastard son, and to my heirs for the term of 40 years, remainder after the expiration of that term to him and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten, in default to the right heirs of me for ever; the grant of the said manors and lands to the said John Nanfan, for the said term of 30 years, being to the intent that the said John shall do to be paid to the executors, testators, debts and legacies in my will of £40 sterling, within three months of my decease." Appoints Master Thomas Wulcy, clerk,[1] and the said James Erysy, gent., executors, and revoking all other wills, declares this to be his last will and testament.[2]

Dame Margaret Nanfan died in 1510. By her will she desires to be buried in the church of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, within the hospital of Seynt Bartholomew, in West Smythfield, with her foresaid husband. Gives to James Arysy her great bed in the great chamber as it standeth, and two coffers, residue to Thomas Crewker, Master of the hospital, and the brethren and sustren of the same, which Thomas she appoints executor, "to

1 This was afterwards the great Cardinal Wolsey. 2 Probate P.C.C. 16th April, 1507.

the intent, *inter alia*, that the said Master brethren and sustren shall specially pray for the souls of Richard Nanfan, Knt., and Margaret, his wife, brother and suster of the chapter of the said hospital, and for the souls of Thomas Clemens, and for all Christian souls." The name of John Nanfan is not mentioned in the will.[1]

John Nanfan, who, under the will of Sir Richard just abstracted, succeeded to the Worcestershire estates, is stated by Nash to have distinguished himself in the Wars, but we have no information concerning him beyond what we have already stated. He married Maud, daughter of Sir Richard Cornwalle, of Berington, co. Hereford, by whom he had issue : Thomas, his eldest son, who died s.p., William, second son, who succeeded to Birtsmorton, &c., and John, of Barnesley, co. Gloucester. (See Ped. Table II.)

William, of Birtsmorton, died in Lincolnshire in 1572, and it was found by the inquisition taken at Lincoln on 19th March, 15th Elizabeth (1572-3), that on the day in which he died he was seized in his demesne as of fee-tail of the manors of Thornoke and Laughton, with appurtenances in co. Lincoln, to hold to the said William Nanfan. late of Brutes Morton, in co. Worcester, Esq., and the heirs male of his body, and in default of such issue, remainder to the Queen and her heirs for ever. And the jurors say that the said William died on the 1st November, 14th Elizabeth, and that Giles, the son of the said William, is his nearest heir, and was aged 24 years and more at the time of his father's death. [2] We do not find any Inquisition for Worcestershire.

William Nanfan married Maud, dau. of Richard Monington, of Sarnesfield, co. Hereford, and had issue, for which see annexed pedigree. John Nanfan, the eldest son, married Alice, one of the six daughters and coheirs of Thomas Whittington, of Pauntley, co. Gloucester. He died in 1569, s.p., and the Worcestershire estates devolved upon his brother Giles. His wife survived him, and died 1st May, 1578, and by the inquisition taken thereupon at Helestonborough, co. Cornwall, on the 10th August in that year, it was found that she died seized of the sixth part of the manors of Manely, Coleshill, St. Eve, (Ive) and of divers other lands,

1 Proved at Lambeth, 8th April, 1510 (27 Bennett).

2 Inq. p. m. 15th Elizab. No. 96.

manors, and advowsons in that county in various proportions; and the jurors say that the nearest heirs of the said Alice are: Blanch St. Aubyn, wife of John St. Aubyn, Esq., sister of the said Alice; Thomas Throgmorton, son and heir of Lady Margaret Throgmorton, sister of the said Alice; Elizabeth Berkeley, dau. and heir of Ann Berkeley, sister of the said Alice; Henry Poole, son and heir of Elizabeth Poole, sister of the said Alice; and Thomas Bodenham, son and heir of Joan Bodenham, another sister and heir of the said Alice: and they say further that at the time of the death of the said Alice they were all of the full age of 21 years and more.[1]

Thomas Whittington died seized of divers lands and manors in the co. of Gloucester, which doubtless descended to his coheirs, but the Inq. p.m. of Alice Nanfan for that county is unfornately lost.

We annex a pedigree shewing the descent of Alice Nanfan and her heirs. (*Table IV.*)

Upon the death of Giles Nanfan an inquisition was taken at Evesham on the 18th December, 13th James (1615). The jurors say that the said Giles long before his death was seized in his demesne as of fee in the manors of Brutes Moreton, alias Birch Morton, Pendock, and Berewe, with appurtenances; and of the advowsons of the churches of Brutes Morton and Pendock, and of divers other lands and tenements in the co. of Worcester, and so being thereof seized: viz., on the morrow of All Souls, 24th Elizabeth, levied a fine to Thomas Southwell and others of the said manors and lands, to hold to the use of the said Giles and Elizabeth then his wife, as jointure, and the heirs males of their two bodies, and in default of such issue to the use of the heirs males of the body of the said Giles, in default remainder to Richard Nanfan, brother of the said Giles and the heirs males of his body, in default remainder to the right heirs of the said Giles for ever. By which fine and a charter thereupon, dated 2nd October, 24th Elizabeth (1582), the said Giles and Elizabeth were seized of the said manors, &c., to the uses set out in the fine, and afterwards being so seized: viz., in 28th Elizabeth, in consideration of a marriage between William, son and heir of the said

1 Inq. p.m. 20th Elizabeth, Part 1, No. 14.

Giles, and Jane, one of the daughters of Erasmus Smyth, Esq., and in consideration of a certain sum of money to be paid by the said Erasmus, the said manors, with appurtenances, were conveyed to certain trustees to hold to the use of the said William, and Jane, his wife, and the heirs males of their bodies, and in default of such issue to the heirs males of the body of the said Giles for ever. And the lands in Berew, and other lands mentioned, to the use of the said Giles for life; and if the said William survived him, then after the death of the said Giles to the use of the said William for life, and after his death to the use of the said Jane for life for residue of jointure, and after the death of the said Giles and Jane then to the use of the said William and the heirs males of his body begotten of the said Jane, and in default to the use of the heirs of the body of the said Giles, by virtue of which charter the said Giles, William, and Jane were seized of the said premises with appurtenances. And further, the jurors say that the aforesaid William Nanfan, of the manors of Brutes Morton, alias Birch Morton, Barew, and Pendock, being seized, afterwards: viz., in 6th James (1608), levied a fine between Robert Smith, querist, and the said William, deforciant, by which the said William granted the said manors to the said Roger for the life of the said Jane, and for this fine the said Roger granted the said manors to the said William; and the jurors say that he being so seized at Barrow, died seized on 3rd of December, 10th James, and that Jane, his wife, is still living at Berrew. And they further say that the said Giles Nanfan being of the said manors seized in the same state died seized at Brutes Morton, on 25th September, 12th James, and that Elizabeth, his wife, is still living at Brutes Morton; and they say that John Nanfan, gent., is kinsman and nearest heir of the aforesaid Giles: viz., son of William, son and heir of the said Giles, and was aged 13 years 2 months and 24 days at the time of taking this inquisition. And they further say that the manor of Brutes Morton, with the advowson of the church, and Castle Morton, are held of the King by the fourth part of one knight's fee, and the manor and advowson of Pendock are held of (illegible). [1]

1 Inq. p m. 5th Charles, p. 3, No. 72.

This gives us the descent of the direct line of the family of Nanfan, with the devolution of the manor of Birts, or Brutes, Morton, down to the year 1630. For the further descent it will suffice to refer the reader to the tabular pedigree annexed, from which it will appear that, Giles or Bridges Nanfan, so called in the pedigree recorded in the Herald's Visitation of Worcestershire in 1634, the grandson of the last mentioned William, was then aged 11 years. He married Catherine, daughter and coheir of Sir George Hastings, brother of Henry Earl of Huntington, by whom he left an only surviving child named Catherine. This remarkable lady began her wedded life at a very early age, and continued it very late. She was born on the 9th and baptized on the 13th February, 1665, and married first, at the age of 11 years, Richard Coote, Lord Coote, of Coolony, in 1676, and her son and heir, Nanfan Coote, was born in 1677, when his mother was only 12 yrs. old. She married her fourth husband in 1737, a few months before her death at the age of 72. She was succeeded in the Birt's Morton estates by her second and eldest surviving son, Richard, third Earl of Bellomont, who died in 1766, when the Earldom became extinct, leaving an only surviving daughter and heir, Lady Judith, who, in her life time, sold the manor and advowson of Pendock, and on her death demised the manors of Birt's Morton and Berew to her distant cousin, Charles Coote, who had succeeded her father in the title of Lord Coote, of Coolony, to the exclusion of he issue of her first cousin, Lady Francis Clifford (see Pedigree Table 1, p. 221), the representatives of the Nanfan family from whom the lands were derived. Lord Coolony sold the Birt's Morton lands to John Thackwell, of Rye Court, co. Worcester, whose grandson, John Cam Thackwell, Esq., now enjoys them. The manors have long since been dismembered.

We are indebted for some of the above particulars to a very valuable and interesting collection of papers called the "Bellomont Collection," in the possession of Sir Edmund Lechmere, Bart. It was sold in London and afterwards presented to Sir Edmund by Lord Beauchamp. The papers have been calendared by the Rev. T. W. Wood, Rector of Eldersfield. We are indebted

to the kind courtesy of Sir Edmund for an inspection of these Calendars, from which we have gleaned some of the facts mentioned above. It is very desirable that a selection from this correspondence should be published.

List of Institutions to the Rectory of Birt's Morton.

Dates.	*Incumbents.*	*Patrons.*
1300. 15 Cal. of Apl.	William de Schyrburne[1] Priest	Richard de Ruyhall, Lord of Morton Brut.
1305. 5 id. of Apl.	Wulstan de Scheldesley [2]	The same
1325. 7 Cal. Nov.	William de Burstall [3]	The same
1361. Jan. 3rd	Geoffry Herberd,[4] Priest	The same
1399. Dec. 26th	William Palmer, [5] Chaplain	John de Merbury
1404. Oct. 31st	John Hoo,[6] Vicar	
1420. June 1st	Thomas Webbester,[7] Chaplain	John de Brugge and William Poleyn, litteratus feoffati, Ricardi Oldcastle and his wife
1346. Oct. 11th	John More,[8] Priest	Sibilla Delabere
1482. Jan. 7th	Thomas Leybourn,[9] Chaplain	William Houghton
1501. Aug. 7th	John Hopwood [10]	Nobilis vir Ricardus Nanfan, Mil.
1502. Sept. 15th	Peter Calstris,[11] Chaplain	
1510. July 15th	Thomas Pechye,[12] Chaplain	John Nanfan, Esq.
1539. Jan. 26th	James Suffylde,[13] Priest	John Nanfan, Esq.
1571. June 30th	John Jones [14]	Wm. Nanfan, Esq.
1583. May 6th	Thomas Rychardson,[15] Clerk	Richard Nanfan, of Tewkesbury

[1] Bp. Gifford's Reg. fo. 461[a] and 463[b]
[2] Bp. Gainsborough's Reg. fo. 28[b]
[3] Bp. Cobb's Reg. fo. 107[b], 114
[4] Red. Sed. vac. fo. 112[b]
[5] Bp. Tideman de Winchester's Reg. fo. 46[a]
[6] Bp. Clifford's Reg. fo. 80[b]
[7] Bp. Morgan's Reg. vol. II. fo. 11[b]
[8] Bp. Bourchier's Reg. fo. 25[b]
[9] Bp. Alcock's Reg. fo. 111[b]
[10] Bp. S. Gygle's Reg. fo. 16[a]
[11] Ibid. fo. 21[a]
[12] Ibid. fo. 64[b]
[13] Bp. Bell's Reg. fo. 5[a]
[14] Bp. Bullingham's Reg. 32, fo. 3.
[15] Bp. Whitgift's Reg. fo. 23[a]

Dates.	*Incumbents.*	*Patrons.*
1585. Nov. 18th	William Clerk,[1] Clerk	Richard Nanfan, of Tewkesbury.
1625. July 29th	Edward Cowper, A.M.[2]	John Cowper, of the City of Worcester, Clothier, by the grant of Giles Nanfan, of Castle Morton
1661.	Henry Walwyne,[3] Clerk	John Nanfan de Brutes Morton, Esq.
1703. Dec. 22nd	Giles Nanfan,[4] Clerk, M.A.	Bridges Nanfan, Esq.
1742. Nov. 18th	Meder Edwards, M.A. void by the death of Giles Nanfan	Richard, Earl of Bellomont
1771. June 19th	Charles Stewart Eccles, Clerk, void by the death of Meder Edwards	Charles, Earl of Bellomont
1778. Jan. 16th	Collin Young, B.A., void by the death of Charles Stewart Eccles	Charles, Earl of Bellomont
1779. June 16th	William Smith, Clerk, void by the resignation of Colin Younge	Hon. Edw. Monckton, of Somerford Hall, co. Stafford.
1791. Oct. 31st	William Smith was again admitted the benefice being void by the Cession of the same William Smith	The same patron
1797. March 31st	Wm. Walker, Clerk, void by the death of William Smith	John Thackwell, of of the Berrow, co. Worcester, Esq.

[1] Bp. Treak's Reg. fo. 31[a]

[2] Bp. Thornbury's Reg. fo. 115[b]

[3] Bp. Morby's Reg. fo. 8

[4] Bp. Lloyd's Reg. fo. 83. ; Matric. Brasenose Coll., Oxford, 16th May, 1696 ; aged 17, son of Giles Nanfan, of Eastworth, co. Hereford ; B.A. 3rd Feb., 1699-1700 ; ordained Priest, 23rd May, 1703 died ; 10th Nov. 1742, intestate ; adm°. to Mary Nanfan, his relict, 26th Aug. 1761.

Dates.	*Incumbents.*	*Patrons.*
1800. Aug. 9th	Stephen Thackwell, B.A., void by the resignation of Wm. Walker	John Thackwell, Esq.
1857. Sept. 23rd	Wm. Henry Thackwell, B.A.	Edwin Clarke, of Ashleworth, co. Glouc., gent., and James Collins, of Putley, co. Hereford, Esq.
1858. April 16	Robert Pilson, Clerk, void by the resignation of Wm. Henry Thackwell	Edwin Clarke and James Collins

In the preceding pages we have treated more especially of the Manor of Birt's Morton, otherwise called Brutis or Brugge's Morton. Associated, however, with that manor were other manors, or reputed manors, and lands, sometime in the tenure of the Nanfan family, which require some notice. Chiefly among these is

The Manor of Pendock and the Advowson of its Church.

It is stated in an old document[1] with which we have been favoured by Sir Edmund Lechmere, Bart., that King Edgar in the year 964, in his charter to the church of Worcester, included Pendoc as belonging to that church, but it was afterwards violently seized, with other lands, by Rawulfus the Sheriff, with the assistance of William Earl of Hereford, and never again restored. So it was stated by Hemming, a monk of Worcester, who wrote somewhat after the conquest.

At the time of the Domesday Survey Pendoc was held by Urso D'Abetot. Afterwards Geoffry D'Abetot, as heir of William Broun, held half a knight's fee there by Military Service of Sir William de Bello Campo, and rendered suit at the court of the Hundred of Oswaldeslowe with all his men. Robert de Pendoc held also two hides and half of land in Pendoc, which was equal

[1] This manuscript, apparently written in the early part of the 17th century, has been used by Nash as a portion of the Habington Collection, but we have not ascertained if it is wanting from that Collection.

to half a knight's fee, of the Bishop of Worcester, so that, together, they held one whole fee of five hides, or forty yards land.

In the certificates of Knight's fees rendered into the Exchequer 13th and 14th Henry II. (1166-7), preparatory to the aid levied for the marriage of the King's eldest dau. Maud, to Hen. V. Duke of Saxony, William de Bello Campo certifies among his Knights that William D'Abitot held of him half a fee. We do not find the name of Pendoc in these returns, but the Bishop of Worcester certified that William de Bello Campo held of him 15½ Knight's fees,[1] and Guy de Bello Campo was, on his death in 1314-5, seized of these fees,[2] and probably the other half fee in Pendoc was included in these. Nash states that Sir Henry de Pendoc is named in a deed of Godfrey Bishop of Worcester in 33rd Henry III. (1248-9). In the Book of Aids, 20th Edward III. for making Edward the Black Prince a Knight, John Sapy is returned as holding the two hides and a half in Pendoc which Geoffry D'Abitot formerly held. "Formerly" here refers to the aid levied in 18th Edw. I., to marry the King's eldest daughter, as cited in the Introduction to the accounts.[3] And in the Inquisitions taken in 6th Henry VI. (1427-8) it was found that the heir of John Sapy held two and a half hides in Pendoc which the same John formerly held.[4] Nash states that "Sir Robert de Pendoc gave, with the confirmation of William de Beauchamp, the Manor of Pendoc to the Priory of Lesser Malvern;[5] being thus again restored to the church it so continued to the dissolution of the monasteries, when," Nash says, "falling to the family of Throckmorton, of Gloucestershire, it passed thence to Mr. Thomas Barthelet, who sold it to Mr. Nanfan, of Birt's Morton," but we shall see presently that it was vested in the family of Throckmorton long before the time mentioned, and we have not observed any evidence that Thomas Barthelet ever possessed it, and we shall see *post* that the advowson, at least, passed direct from Thomas Throckmorton to John Nanfan; and Nash adds that "the patronage

[1] Red Book of the Exchequer, and also the Black Book.
[2] Inq. p.m. 8th Edw. II.
[3] Book of Aids, Exchequer King's Remembrancer's Office.
[4] Rolls of Parl. Vol. II. p. 318.
[5] Hist. of Worc. Vol. II. p. 241.

of the Church has always been annexed to the Manor." He further states that William de Pendoke, who presented in 1357, "recovered by law the presentation of the church against the Prior of Little Malvern and others."

If this be correct it is a very remarkable fact that the Abbey has never made a single presentation to the church. The first presentation, of which we have any record, was made by Robert de Pendock in 1290, and the next in 1328 when Sir John Sapy, Knt., Lord of Redmarley, presented as guardian of the lands, &c., of Robert de Pendoke. The succeeding presentation in 1330 was made by the King, because the lands, &c., of Sir John Sapy were then in his hands, and the following, in 1357, by William de Pendoke. During the next century several different patrons presented. If therefore the manor at this date was vested in the abbey and the advowson pertained to it, it must have been held on lease from the abbey by the Pendock family, for more than a century and a half.

The earliest note we have of the place is a fine suffered by Thomas de Dorset and Agnes his wife to Rich Bykerton, in Trinity term 3rd Edw. II. (1309-10), then described as one messuage six acres of land and 14s. rent in Pennedoke. In 1474 it was, together with Birt's Morton and other lands and manors, &c., in the seizin of the family of Throckmorton, as appears from an Inquisition taken at the Castle of Worcester on 24th July, 14th Edw. IV. (1474) after the death of John Throckmorton. The jurors say the said John was seized in his demesne as of fee of certain lands in Eldresfield, in Hardwick and in Staunton, in co. Worcester, and being so seized enfeoffed Thomas Throckmorton, Walter Brekhampton, and Thomas Buckland, to hold for the term of their lives, to enable them to enfeoff Christopher son of the said John Throckmorton when he attained the age of 21 years, in collusion, they said, to defraud the lords of the said messuages, lands and tenements held of them, of their wardship [and] marriage. And they further say that the said John Throckmorton held on the day on which he died seven *bullarias aquæ salsæ* in Droitwich, and

Note.—Peter de Pendock was Abbot of Pershore, 1363.

that the value per annum is 60s., and that the said *bullarias* are held of the King *in capite*, by homage, scutage and . . . rent. And they say that the said John Throckmorton died on the 3rd Aug. 12th Edw. IV. (1472) and that Christopher Throckmorton is his son and nearest heir, and was aged six years on the day the said John died. And further they say that Thomas Throckmorton was seized in his demesne as of fee of twenty messuages, thirty acres of land, and forty acres of meadow, with appurtenances in Pendock, Morton Brittes, Berough, and Rie, and being so seized gave the said messuages, &c., to the aforesaid John Throckmorton and Ann his wife, to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies, by virtue of which gift the said John and Ann were thereof seized in demesne as of fee tail; and they say that afterwards the said John died and Ann survived and now holds the said messuages, and that the said John held no other lands in the county of Worcester.[1]

We have not any further information respecting the Manor of Pendock until 1568, On the 9th of April in that year Thomas Throckmorton, of Tortworth, co. Gloucester, Esq., probably the grandson of Christopher abovementioned, granted the advowson of Pendock, and doubtless the manor also to which it pertained, to John Nanfan and Alice his wife, and John Nanfan, of Pendock, presented to the church in 1583. This John would appear to have been the eldest son of William Nanfan, of Birt's Morton, by his wife Maud Monington. John died s.p. in the lifetime of his father, upon whom the manor would then devolve, with remainder to his son Giles, who being seized of the manor and advowson on the feast of All Souls, 24th Eliz., levied a fine to certain trustees to hold to the use of himself and Elizabeth his then wife, and four years later a further fine was levied conveying the manor and advowson to the use of William Nanfan on his marriage with Jane daughter of Erasmus Smyth (see ante p. 205). William Nanfan, as we have seen above, died on 3rd Dec. 1612, and both

[1] Inq. p.m. 13th Edward IV. No. 16. In the County of Gloucester the said John Throckmorton held a woodwardship in the Forest of Dean, the Advowson of the Church of Lee, and the Manor of Appurley-Colverton, Appurley-Drynley, &c.

his wife Jane and his father survived him. The said Giles the father died 25th Sep. 1614, Elizabeth his wife surviving him, and Giles son of William was found to be his grandfather's heir, and aged thirteen years, two months and twenty-four days.[1] As regards the manors of Pendock and Berew the return made by the jury was not satisfactory, for eight years afterwards, when Giles Nanfan the heir became of age, a writ was issued, which, after citing an Inquisition taken at Evesham on the 18th Nov. 13th, James, on the death of Giles Nanfan, commanded further inquiry to be made concerning the services by which the manors of Pendock and Berew were held at the time of the death of the said Giles Nanfan. Accordingly a further Inquisition was taken at Upton-upon-Severn, on 28th Sept. 13th Charles (1637). The jurors now say that the manor of Berewe was at the time stated held by the said Giles Nanfan, of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, by fealty and the rent of 40s. for all services and demands; and that the manor of Pendock, with appurtenances, and the advowson of the said church, at the time of the death of the said Giles, were held of the Bishop of Worcester in right of his See by fealty for all services and demands.[2]

The manor and advowson of Pendock continued to be held by the Nanfan family, with Birt's Morton, until the death of Bridges Nanfan in 1704, when it devolved upon Catherine his daughter and sole heir, who married first, Richard Coote, Lord Coloony, and Earl of Bellomont, and in her own right, as Countess of Bellomont, she presented to the rectory in 1710. Her son Richard, Earl of Bellomont, died in 1766, having had two sons, both of whom died s.p. and v.p. and an only daughter named Judith, who became sole heir. She died in 1771, but in her lifetime sold the manor and advowson of Pendock to John Martin, of Ham Court, co. Worcester, and of Quy Hall, co. Cambridge, Esq., who died s.p., when the estate devolved upon his brother Joseph, whose grandson and heir, James Thomas Martin, by deed dated in 1832, conveyed the said manor and advowson to Mr Samuel

[1] Inq. p.m. 5th Charles, p. 3, No. 72.

[2] Inq. p.m. 13th Charles, Part 2, No. 11

Beale, who, by his will dated in 1836, settled it upon his daughter, with remainder to her son William Samuel Symonds, clerk, who is now (1886) Lord of the Manor, Patron of the Advowson and Rector of the Church.

INSTITUTIONS TO THE RECTORY OF PENDOCK.

Dates.	*Incumbents.*	*Patrons.*
1290. 6 Ides Aug.	The Bishop committed the custody of Richard,[1] Rector of Pendock, Impotentis, to John, Prior of Little Malvern.	
1290. 3 Kal. Nov.	Henry de Nategrave,[2] Priest.	Robert de Pendoke
1328. June 15.	Henry de Aston,[3] Clerk	John Sapy, Knight, Lord of Redmarley, by reason of the custody of the lands, &c., of John, son and heir of Robert de Pendoke.
1330. April 11.	Richard de Westmancote,[4] Priest.	The King, by reason of the custody of the lands, &c., which had been the property of John de Pendock, deceased.
1357. Dec. 5.	Thomas Berde, of Ledebury.	William de Pendoke.[5]
1369. Sept. 1.	Thomas Spycer,[6] of Gloucester, Clerk, having received the first tonsure,	
Unknown.	William Skynner.	

[1] Bp. Giffard's Reg. fo. 322[b] [2] Ib. fo. 326[b]

[3] Bp. Horlton's Reg. vol. I. fo. 16[b] [4] Ib. fo. 20[b]

[5] Bp. Bryan's Reg. fo. 24[a] *He recovered at law the Church of Pendoke against the Prior of Little Malvern*, and Richard Grede, Priest, whom the Prior had presented, and against John Sapy, Knt., and Gilbert Moris, Priest.

[6] Bp. Lynn's Reg. fo. 1[b].

Dates.	*Incumbents.*	*Patrons.*
1419. Oct. 3.	John Berston,[1] Rector of Beamesbarewe, by exchange with Wm. Skynner, Rector of Pendok.	Dame Katherine Bromewych.
Unknown.	William Alcock.	
1452. May 12.	John Newnton,[2] Chaplain, Wm. Alkokks having resigned on a suitable pension.	Guy Spencer.
1461. April 8.	Hugh Hunt, [3] Chaplain. The benefice being vacant by the resignation of John Newenton, H. Hunt is to pay Wm. Alkokks his yearly pension of four marks.	John Clapam.
1465. Aug. 9.	William West,[4] Chaplain.	Guy Spencer.
Unknown.	Richard Kinge.	
1501. March 30.	Thomas Leybourn.[5]	Christopher Throgmorton.
Unknown.	Thomas Langleye.	
1513. Oct. 7.	Thomas Stock,[6] M.A., the benefice being vacant by the death of Thomas Langley.	John Stock, of Hasfield, *hac vice* by grant of Wm. Throgmorton.
1544. Aug. 12.	John Bromesgrove, [7] Clerk, the benefice being vacant by the death of Thos. Stocke.	Wm. Franckum and Thos. Nest by grant of Thomas Throkmorton, of Tortworth, co. Gloucester, Esq.

[1] Bp. Morgan, vol. I. fo. 2[a]

[2] Bp. Carpenter's Reg. vol. I. fo. 101[b] He swore to pay William Alcock a pension of 4 marks per annum.

[3] Ib. fo. 159[a]

[4] Ib. fo. 189[b]

[5] Bp. S. Gygle, fo. 13[b] *He agreed to pay Richard Kinge a pension of 5 marks.*

[6] Ib. fo. 103[b]

[7] Bp. Heath's Reg. fo. 4[b]

Dates.	*Incumbents.*	*Patrons.*
1545. Dec. 2.	Henry Davx,[1] M.A., upon the death of John Bromesgrove.	Thos. Throkmorton, Esq.
Unknown.	Sir Thomas Harwell, Clerk.	
1583. May 1.	Thos. Merrye,[2] Clerk, the benefice being vacant by the death of Sir Thomas Harwell, Clerk.	John Nanfan, of Pendocke. The right of patronage was granted to John Nanfan and Alice his wife, by Thomas Throgmorton, of Tortworth, Esq., 9 April, 1568.
Unknown.	Samuel Broad, Clerk.	
1638. May 24.	Thos. Nanfan,[3] Clerk, A. B., the benefice being vacant by the death of the last Rector, Samuel Broad.	Jane Nanfan, of city of Bristol, widow.
1661. Aug. 14.	Nichs. Ballard,[4] Clerk, the benefice being vacant by the resignation of Samuel Broad, Clerk.	John Nanfan, of Brutes Morton.
1688. June 20.	John Arnold,[5] Clerk, A.B.	John Nanfan, Esq.
1710. March 6.	William Hall,[6] Clerk, A. B., the benefice being vacant by the death of John Arnold, Clerk.	William Caldwell, of Birt's Morton, Esq., & Catherine, Countess of Bellomont, his wife.
1734. Oct. 9.	John Oakley,[7] A.B., the benefice being vacant by the death of William Hall, Clerk.	Catherine, Countess Dowager of Bellomont, in the Kingdom of Ireland.

[1] Bp. Heath's Reg. fo. 9[b]
[2] R. 32, Whitgift, fo. 22[b]
[3] Bp. Thornborough's Reg. fo. 15[b]
[4] R. 34, Morley, fo. 8[b]
[5] Ib. Skinner's Reg. fo. 16[b]
[6] Ib. Lloyd, fo. 97[a]
[7] Bp. Hough's Reg. fo. 31[a]

Dates.	*Incumbents.*	*Patrons.*
1735. June 19.	Wm. Wodley,[1] B.A., upon the death of John Oakeley.	The same.
1785. Jan. 6.	Joseph Martin,[2] Rector, M.A., upon the death of Wm. Wodley.	John Martin, of Ham Court, Esq., in Upton-upon-Severn.
1791. Nov. 22.	Edw. John Herbert,[3] upon the resignation of Joseph Martin, Clerk, LL.D.	Bishop of Worcester by lapse.
1803. March 15.	Robert Jackson,[4] Rector, upon the resigna- of Edward John Herbert, Clerk.	Thos. Bland, of Ham Court, Esq.
1810. June 23.	Rich. Francis Davis,[5] D.D., upon the death of Dr. Robert Jackson.	Samuel Beale, of Upton-upon-Severn, Esq.
1845. Jan. 20.	William Samuel Symonds,[6] B.A. upon the death of Richard Francis Davis, D.D.	Trustees of Samuel Beale, deceased.

[1] Bp. Hough's Reg. fo. 32[a]

[2] Bp. Hurd's Reg. fo. 99[a]. Joseph Martin was son of Joseph and nephew of John Martin, of Ham Court, the purchaser of the advowson who presented him to the benefice. He was Rector also of Bourton-on-the-Hill, and a Canon Residentiary of Exeter Cathedral. He succeeded to the Ham Court Estates on the death of his brother, s.p., in 1821.

[3] Ib. fo. 23[a]

[4] Ib. fo. 59[b]

[5] Bp. Cornwall's Reg. fo. 73[a]

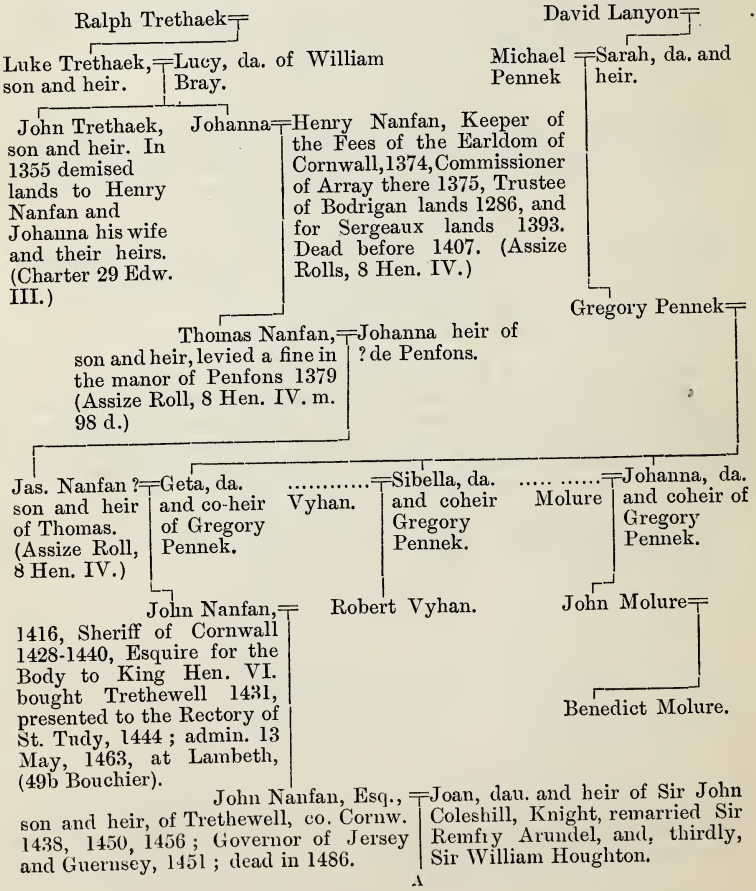
[6] Bp. Pepy's fo. 28[b]

TABLE I.

PEDIGREE OF NANFAN, OF CORNWALL, & BIRT'S MORTON, WORCESTERSHIRE.

Compiled from the Heralds' Visitation of the County and other sources.

Arms—*Sa. a chevron erm. between three wings displayed ar.* were borne by Nanfan, *of Cornwall*, but according to the laws of Arms the Nanfans of Birt's Morton, would not be entitled to those Arms without abatement.



A

A

Sir Richard Nanfan, of Trethewell, son and heir, Esquire for the Body to King Henry VII.; Sheriff of Worcestershire, 1486, of Cornw. 1480, Knight for the King's Body, 1488; Treas. of Calais and Deputy Lieut. of the same, 1563. Died March, 1506. Will dated Nov. in that year. Prob. 16 April, 1407. (21 Adeane). Inq. p.m. 23 Henry VII. No. 9. — s.p.

= Margaret, named in her husband's will dau. of .... Died 1510. Will proved at Lambeth, 8 April, 1510 (27 Bennett). Buried with her husband at St. Barthol. Hosp., Smithfield, London.

Isabell = Richard Bolle, or Bollys, of Haugh, in right of his mother, and of Gasherton, co. Linc. Bur. at Haugh.

John Bollys found kinsman and nearest heir of Sir Richard Nanfan, & aged 6 yrs. on the said Richard's death.

John Nanfan, of Birt's Morton, Esq., by demise of his putative father Sir Richard Nanfan's will. = Maud, da. of Sir Rich. Cornwall, of Berington, co. Hereford. Will dated 17 Aug. 1559. Prob. 10 May, 1560, Worc. *Bur** 26 *Ap.* 1560

Thomas Nanfan, eld. son, ob. s.p.

Wm. Nanfan[1] of Birt's Morton, Esq. 2 son & eventual heir, named in his mother's will = Maud, da. of Richard Monington Barnesfield, co. Herf.

3 John Nanfan, of Barnesley, co. Glouc., exor. to mother's will. *(See Table II)*

Ann Nanfan, marr. John Bromwich, of Bromsboro, co. Glouc. (Heralds' Visit. of that co. 1623) =

Margaret Nanfan mar. Giles Bridges, of Eastington co. Worc. *m.* 8 Feb.* 1541. (Heralds' Visit. of Glouc. 1623) =

3 Frances — 4 Richard

John Nanfan, of B. Morton, Esq., son and heir mar. Alice, d. and coh. of Thomas Whit'gton, of Pauntley, co. Glouc. Dd. 1st May, 1578. (Inq. p.m. 20 Eliz. P.I. No. 14) s.p.

Eliz. da. of John Harley, of Brampton Brian, co. Herf. 1st wife. Bur.* *5th Nov.* 1580. = Giles Nanfan, of B'ts Morton, Esq., æt. 20 yrs. 1569, on his bro. John's death. 2nd son d. 24, bur. 25 Sep. 1614. Will dated 24th Sep. 1614. Prob. 15th April following. B

Eliz. da. of Rich. Southwell, of Horsh'm St. Faith, co. Norf., Esq. 2nd wife. Bur.* 29 Sep. 1630.

See Table III.

Maud, wife of Walter Vaughan, of Harged co. Herf. *Mar.† 5 Oct.* 1573

Anne.

* At Birt's Morton.

1 According to the Heralds' Visitation of Gloucestershire, 1623, this William mar. Alice dau. of Richard Maninge, of Herefordshire; and Elizabeth, his sister, mar. William Wyatt unus vallectorii Elizab. Reginæ, pp. 29, 186.

B

2 Katherine. — 3 Elizabeth. *Bap.** 8 *Sept.* 1577; *mar.** 23 *July*, 1599, *Rich. Brayne.*

Maud. *Mar.** *5 Nov.* 1593, *John Clinton, Esq.*

Thomas Nanfan, 2nd son, *bap.** *6 Jan.* 1578, living 1634, ob. s.p. Bur.* 13 Sep. 1616.

William Nanfan, of Birt's Morton, Esq., eldest son, *bap.** *4 June*, 1576. = Jane, dau. of Erasmas Smyth, of Withcott, co. Leic.

2 Thomas. — 3 William. *bap.** *7 Feb. 8 Mar.* 1609. *died*

John Nanfan, of Birt's Morton, living 1634, bur.* 11 Feb. 1677. = Mary, dau. of Edward Fleet, alʒ Waldgrave, of the city of Worc. Esq.; *died* 17th, *bur.** *Aug.* 1665.

Elizabeth, died unmarr. Admin. of her goods granted 11 Feb. 1664-5 to her brother John Nanfan.

2 John Nanfan, bap.* 20 Oct. 1627

Thos. Nanfan, 3 son, bap.* 28 Mar. (1623), of Hanley Castle, a captain of foot under the Earl of Plymouth, in the militia of Worcestersh. = Mary, dau. of Rich. Brinton, of Powick, and and also of the city of Worc. Mar.* 13 Oct. 1667.

Ann, wife of Humphry Baskerville, of Pontrilas, co. Hereford. *mar.** 16 *May*, 1654.

Mary, *bap.** 24 *Dec.* 1629, wife of Herbert Maisters, of Burghill, co. Hereford.

Richard Nanfan, eld. son, aged 14 yrs. 1683.

George, aged 9.

John, aged 2.

Catherine, aged 5.

Giles or Bridges Nanfan, of Birt's Morton, Esq., son and heir *bap** 25 *Mar.* 1623, *Died 4 & bur.** 6 *June*, 1704, *aged* 82. *M.I.* = Catherine, da. and coh. of Sir Geo. Hastings, Knt., bro. of Henry Earl of Huntington. *Dd.* 8 *Dec* 1702

Richard Coote, 2nd Lord Coote of Coolony, in Ireland, created E. of Bellomont in the Kingdom of Ireland, 2nd Nov. 1689. M.P. for Droitwich, 1688; Gov. of Leitrim; Treas. to the Queen; Gov. of N. York, where he died 5 Mar. 1700. Will dat. 23 Aug. 1697. Prob. 25 Feb. 1704-5. D

Catherine, da. and heir, born at St. Giles, in the Fields, Middx, 9 and bap. 13 Feb. 1665; mar. 1676 at 11 yrs. of age; died 12 Mar. 1737-8; bur.* 3 April, 1738, aged 72. Will proved June, 1741. = Wm. Caldwell, Capt. R.N., afterwards Rear Admiral of the Red; mar. 1 April, 1702, at St. Mary Magd., Old Fish St., London; died 7, bur.* 14 Oct. aged 55, 2nd husband. = Samuel Pitts, of Kyre, co. Worc., mar. at St. Mary's aforesaid, 24 Nov. 1720; died 1729, 3rd husb. = William Bridgen, Alderman & afterwards (1764) Lord Mayor of London; mar. 1737; living 1779; 4th husband.

* At Birt's Morton.

D

Nanfan Coote, son & heir, 3rd Lord Coote of Coolony, and 2nd Earl of Bellomont, born cir. 1677, when his mother was only 12 years of age; died at Bath, 12th July, 1708. Admº to a Creditor 23rd Aug. 1709, s.p.m.

= Lucia Anna, sister of Hen. de Nassau, cr. Earl of Grantham, co. Linc. 1698, by da. of Henry Count of Nassau and Ld. of Auverquerque, &c.; mar. at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, 17 Jan. 1704-5; died 4th Sept. 1744.

Anne, dau. of John Holloway, of Oxf., and relict of Sir Henry Oxenden, Bt. Died s.p.m. 13th Feb. 1723-4; 2nd wife. Bur. at St. Anne's, Soho. Admº 8 July, 1724.

= Richard Coote, 4th Lord Coolony & 3rd Earl of Bellomont, succ'd his brother 1708, and his mother in the lands of Birt's Morton, &c.; in 1737; died s.p.m. 10 Feb. 1766, aged 83; bur.,* when the Earldom became extinct, & the barony desc. to a distant cousin.

= Judith, da. of Francis Wilkinson, of Southwark, Surrey; died at Dublin, 6 April, 1719, and was bur. there; 1st wife.

Lady Frances Coote, only dau. and heir; mar. 28 June, 1723; died 1733.

= Sir Robert Clifton, co. Notts., Bart.

Frances Clifford, sole heir of her mother.

= George Carpenter, 1st Earl of Tyrconnel.

Lady Judith Coote, only surviving child and sole heir succeeded to the Birt's Morton estates, and died unmarr. 10 Jan. 1771; demised Birt's Morton and Berewe to her distant cousin Charles Lord Coote of Coolony.

TABLE II.

PEDIGREE OF NANFANT, OF BARNESLEY, CO. GLOUCESTER.

From the Heralds' Visitation of Gloucestershire, 1623.

No Arms tricked.

John Nanfan, 3rd son of John Nanfan, of Birt's Morton, by Maud, dau. of Sir Richard Cornwall, settled at Barnsley, co. Gloucester, and died there. *Bur.† 15th July, 1590.* = Bridget, da. and heir, of ..... Kemish, of Slough. *This lady would appear to have been the same as married Col. Edward Huntley, as Bridget, da. and. heir of John Kemys, of ..... co. Monm., and afterwards Henry Blower, of Barnesley, Esq., as whose relict she died.*[1]

- Richard, *bap.† 7 Apr.*, 1586.
- John Nanfan, of the Park, Tewkesbury, *bap.† 12 Nov.* 1581. = Christian, dau. of Stephen Baston, of Swell.
- *Charles*, *bap.† 19 Nov.* 1584.

Children of John Nanfan and Christian Baston:

- John Nanfan. — Dorothy, *bap.‡ 28 July*, 1609.
- Edward, *bap.* 26 *Jan.* 1612. — George, *bap.‡* 26 *Aug.* 1616. *bur.‡.* 26 *Aug.* 1678.
- Richard, *bap.‡ 23 May*, 1619. — *Maud*, *bap.‡ Apr.* 1607. — Bridget.
- Mary. — Christian, *bap.‡* 6 *Mar.* 1606.
- Jane. — Anne. *bap.‡ 21 Apr.* 1617.
- Elizabeth *bap.‡ 14 May*, 1620 — Penelope.

[1] *Administration of the goods, &c., not administered to, of Bridget Blower, alias Huntley, alias Nanfan, whilst she lived the wife of Henry Blower, Esq., of Barnesley, co. Glouc., now deceased, left unadministered to by Thos. Hawton, granted 7th Nov.* 1638, *to John Nanfan, gent., of Tewkesbury, natural and lawful son of deceased Bridget.—Former grant in* 1604.

N.B.—The portions printed in *Italics* are added by the Author.

† At Barnesley. ‡ At Tewkesbury.

TABLE III.

PEDIGREE OF NANFAN, OF TEWKESBURY.

From the Heralds' Visitation of Gloucestershire, 1682-3.

ARMS—*Sa. a chev. erm. betw 3 wings ar.* CREST—*A spaniel dog statant ar.*

Continued from C p. 219.

Giles Nanfan, 3rd son of Giles Nanfan, of Birt's Morton, by his 2nd wife Elizab. Southwell, *bur.* 8 Mar.* 1664, *æt. 84.*

= Anne, da. of Charles Trovell, 'of .... co. Hereford. *Mar.** 21*st Jan.* 1607.

Mary. Bur.* 24 Sep. 1630, unmar.

Anne.

A

William, *bap.* 11 Sep.*1620.

Anthony, *bap.* 10 Jan.*1622.

Slain in the service of King Charles I.

Edward.

Thomas, *bap† Mar.* 1610, *bur.†* 26 *Aug.*1616; died in infancy.

Thomas, *bap.† 29 Sep.* 1616 Died in infancy.

John Nanfan, bap. 30 May,* 1618.

Thomas Nanfan, eldest son, of Tewkesbury, bap† 29th Sept. 1616, a Major of Horse in the service of King Charles I., and in 1682 a Cornet of Horse in the Militia of Gloucestershire. *Prime Burgess of Tewkesbury*, 1662; *Bailiff there*, 1666, 1678, 1682 *and* 1684; *died in office. Will dated* 12 *July*, 1683; *prob.* 10 *April*, 1685 (*Glouc.*)

= Frances, da. of William Hill, of Longdon, co. Worcester.

Elizab. living unmarr. 1682; ex^x. to father's will.

Edward, bap.‡ 13 *Nov.* 1653; *bur.‡ 8 Jan.* 1655.

Bridges Nanfan, of Tewkesbury, son & heir appar.; æt. cir. 30 years, 1682, *then unmar. named in father's will.*

= *Elizab.*

Thos. Nanfan of Dublin, living 1682, *named in father's will.*

John Nanfan, æt. cir. 20 years, *named in father's will.*

John Nanfan, bap.‡ 7 Jan. 1684.

Thos. Nanfan, bap.‡ 20 Aug. 1698.

= *Bridges Nanfan, bap.‡* 12 *Dec.* 1701.

Elizabeth, bap.‡ 22 Mar. 1690; *bur.‡*10 *April*, 1691.

—

Elizabeth, *bap.‡ 2nd Feb.* 1693

Ann Nanfan, bap.‡ 26 Aug. 1687.

* At Birt's Morton. ‡ At Tewkesbury.

N.B.—The portions printed in *Italics* are added by the Author.

A

Elizabeth, da. of .. .. 1st wife; *bur.** 21 *Jan.* 1675-6.

Giles Nanfan, *bap.** *5th Aug.* 1619. Capt. in the service of King Charles I. *Bur.** 25 *June*, 1685.

Elizabeth, of ..... Bridget, living unmarr. 1682.

Elizabeth, *bap.** 27*th Dec.* 1675; *bur.** *9th Feb.* 1675-6

Giles Nanfan, clerk, of Birt's Morton, *matric. as from Brasenose Coll. Oxon. 27th May*, 1696, *aged* 17, as son of Giles Nanfan. *B.A. 3rd Feb.* 1699-1700. *Inst. to the Rectory of Birt's Morton, 22nd Dec.* 1703; *died* 10*th*; *bur.** 12*th Nov.* 1742, *aged 63 yrs, M.I.; admº to relict Mary.*

Mary, *dau. & heir of Thos. Horner, of the Berewe, admº to her husband's will*, 1761; *died* 1767, *aged*.84.

Anthony, *bap.** 13 *Oct.* 1681; *bur.** 11 *Oct.* 1683.

John Nanfan; *bap.** *9th March*, 1706; *bur.**21*st May*, 1719.

Giles Nanfan *bap.** 1 *Nov.* 1708. *Of The Gate in the Berewe, born* 1708; *mar. Susanna, da. of John Cocks, of Keysend. He died* 20 *Jan.* 1724; *she in* 1744.

William, *bap.** 24 *April*, 1711.

John Nanfan, of Broomesberrow; *bap.*† 14 *July*, 1720; *died 7 & bur.*† *9 April*, 1755, *aged 34 years, M.I.*

Margaret, dau. of *Matthew Walford, of Claverdon, co. Warw., mar. lic. 7 Nov.* 1774, *to be mar. there.*

Mary. Rich.

Mary Nanfan, eld. da. & coheir, *died* 29 *March*, 1774; *bur.** 2 *Apr.* 1774, *aged* 23. *M.I.*

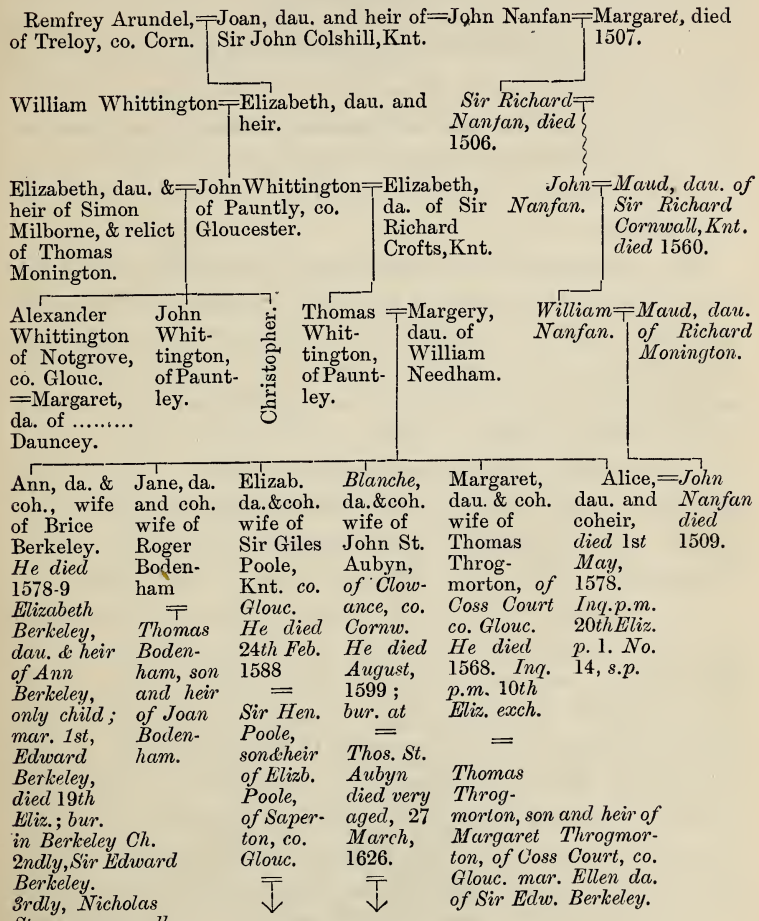
Margaret Nanfan, after the death of her sister, sole heir; marriage license dated 4th June, 1774; mar. at Sherborne the same day.

Thomas Webb, Esq., of Sherbourne, co. Warwick.

* At Birt's Morton.

DESCENT OF ALICE NANFAN AND HER HEIRS.

TABLE IV.



N.B.—The portions printed in *Italics* are added by the Author.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE ARTICLE ON HAYNES

(Vol IX. pp 277-297).

BY THE REV. F. J. POYNTON, M.A.

SINCE the publication of the article *On the Haynesses of Wick and Abston*, the writer has received some further information on the youngest line of the family, descending from Joseph Haynes, born 1744, which he thinks of sufficient interest and value to communicate.

The marriage date of Joseph Haynes, senr. (Capt. R.N.) has been found in the fly-leaf of an old "Breeches" bible, in the possession of Mrs. Lawless Pyne, of Rostellan, co. Cork, a relative of the family, who has kindly communicated with the writer. It stands as follows :—"Joseph Haynes and Philippa Palmer married at St. Michael's Church, Bristol, on Novr. 2nd, 1778." The baptism of Joseph Haynes, jun., also there entered : "Joseph their son born August 1st, 1781, at 2 o'clock afternoon, baptised at Abson by the Revd. Mr. Swayne on the 12th of November.[1] Sponsors Mrs. Jeffreys, Mr. Thomas Haynes and Mr. Nash."

An interesting statement, in detail, on this part of the family was most courteously added by the same lady, which the writer gives thus in summary : "Joseph Haynes [senr.] was born in 1744 ; entered the Royal Navy : was twice married, first to Philippa Palmer, by license; secondly to Elizabeth Shute. Almost immediately after his first marriage he had to join his ship, and remain at sea for a length of time—two or three years. His son Joseph was born in Aug. 1781. Philippa his first wife died at Rostellan Castle, and was buried in the Cathedral at Cloyne between 1790 and 1800, for the family on first coming to Ireland resided at

[1] This date of baptism does not agree with the entry made in the Parish Register of Abson, which stands 3rd August. The sequence of events and entries may have run thus :—Born at Wick, 1st August, privately baptised 3rd Aug., and entered in Abson Register : admitted into the Congregation (often called "Christened") with appointment of sponsors 12th Novr. and then entry took place in the Family Bible.

Cloyne. Captain Haynes married, secondly, in the early part of 1800 at Stapleton Church, near Bristol, Elizabeth second daughter of the Rev. Richard Shute, who was already deceased when his daughter's marriage took place. Her widowed mother was residing in 1800 at Stapleton; of which parish her father may have been Rector. At all events her brother Henry was Rector of Frampton Cotterel. She herself died at Stapleton in April, 1828, six months before her husband. They were both buried at Stapleton. Captain Haynes had been made a magistrate in Ireland, but a short time after returned to England and died at Stapleton.

Joseph Haynes, junr., was married at Middleton, co. Cork, on the 5th Nov., 1805, to Mary Anne,[2] second daughter of Colonel Abraham Augustus Nickson, who had retired from the army, and was living on his property in co. Wicklow. When the Rebellion of 1798 broke out in Ireland, the command was given to him of all the Yeomanry Corps in counties Wicklow, Wexford and Carlow. He was killed by the rebels on the 1st July, 1798. Mr. Joseph Haynes died on the 29th Nov., 1862, aged 82; and Mrs. Haynes died on the 20th Sept. 1878, aged 94. Both were buried in the churchyard of Ballina Cune, near Middleton. Mrs. Rainstorp (*née* Sarah Haynes), died 7th May, 1773, according to a memorial ring.

The writer has been favoured with the sight of a copy of the will of Mr. Richard Haynes, who died in 1816. It throws no *new* light on the Pedigree, but yet confirms it. This document bears date 20th May, 1816; appoints Walter Swayne, of Bristol, gentlemen, sole executor: we gather from it that Mr. Haynes had encumbered his landed estates both in Bitton and Wick for the purpose of taking part in two trading companies, one of which was working coal seams at Bitton, the other carrying on an iron trade

[1] Joseph Haynes and Elizabeth Shute were married at Stapleton, of which parish her father had been sometime "minister" (the church at that time being only a Perpetual Curacy), in 1804. She was buried there in April, 1828, and he in October of the same year.—Ed.

[2] This lady was aunt to Mrs. Lawless Pyne, whose maiden name was Gillespie.

at Wick and in Bristol. To these operations we attribute the origin of those circumstances which led to the sale of the Haines property in the next generation, when the ultimate remainder to Richard Haynes, nephew of testator, had taken effect. By the will, the household effects, pictures, books, &c., are directed to follow the course which the residue of the landed estates should take. Hence after the death of Mrs. Christian Haynes, and the termination of her life interest, as well as that of the testator's brother, sole surviving, viz., Capt. Joseph Haynes, all interests centred in Richard Haynes, testator's eldest nephew through Christopher Haynes late Rector of Siston.

In connection with the alliance of Hawksworth Haynes with Richard Haynes of Thornbury, we have further union of these names shewn in the Visitation of co. Gloucester, 1623, where Richard, fourth son of Peter Hawkesworth, is married to Christian Haynes, daughter of Richard Haynes. In 1634-5, on 5th Feb., Robert Hawkesworth, son of Peter Haynes, of Thornbury, gent., was apprenticed in Bristol to Thomas Philpot and Jane his wife. (Apprentice Roll, civ. Bristol). And in connection with the marriage of Anne Haynes with Mr. Stone, we may observe that on the 18th Feb., 1670-1, Thomas Stone, son of John Stone, of Thornbury, yeoman, was apprenticed to Thomas Haynes, of Bristol, grocer, and Mary his wife.

SOME CORRECTIONS OF THE HAYNES ARTICLE, Vol. IX.

p. 281. In the blazon of arms at the head of the pedigree, for *hounds* read *hinds*, and erase the word *heads* which follows it.

,, In the tabular pedigree, under Richard Heynes II, read *Batt* for *Butt*; and so again where the will is referred to in p. 286.

,, In the same table, under Thomas Heynes, make his burial place to be at *Westbury* and not in the *Gaunt's Church*.

,, In the same table under *Edward*, where it is said "admon. granted to bro. Edward," for *Edward* read *Thomas*, and cancel the marriage of Edward to "Catherine, relict, &c.," as the name of his wife is unascertained. Edward had a sister Catherine who married one *Mors* or *Morse*. Her name should stand on the same line with Charity and Agnes her sisters.

p. 282. The mark of descent (1) should be placed to *Thomas Haynes*, and not to *Mary Lambert* his wife: and to *Hawksworth Haynes*, not to *Richard* her husband.

p. 283. After the name *Richard Gibbs* add *by Jane* (Gaisford) *his wife*, and remove the words from their present place.

p. 284. To the notice of Richard Haynes VIII. in the pedigree, add at the close, *died 18th June, 1816, at Wick, aged 79.*

,, In the notice of Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Hooper, let her burial date stand *1845*, not *1884*.

,, Under Margaret C. A. Haynes Haynes, for *born, &c.*, as in text, read, *born at Surbiton, 11th March*, 1877, *and bapt. at Downend, 13th June, the same year.*

p. 285. Under Joseph Haynes, senr., in the pedigree, for *20th April*, 1774; read 20th April, 1744; and for *about* 1814 read *in* 1828.

,, Under Philippa add *Palmer, first wife, and secondly, Elizabeth Shute, daughter, &c.*, as in the text.

,, Under Joseph Haynes, junr., add his date of death, *29th Nov.*, 1862, and supply his wife's name, *Mary Anne, daughter of Capt. A. A. Nickson, of co. Wicklow*, and correct her age from *90* to *94*.

p. 289. In the foot note, for *Hawkeston* read *Hankerton*.

p. 292. Correct the will reference of Mary Haynes from *Twiss* 122, to 132, and the year of her will from 1544 to 1644.

PERSHORE ABBEY CHURCH.

By Sir JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., &c.

Of this church, which is dedicated to the Holy Cross, we have collected the following notes :—

The Great Abbey Church of Pershore was cruciform with a central tower and a Lady Chapel at the east end. According to Nash its internal dimensions were 220 ft. 4 ins. by 117 ft. At the dissolution of the House in 1539, however, the whole was destroyed except the choir, the tower, the south transept, and a transeptal chapel on the north. In instances in which a conventual church was divided between the monks and the parishioners it has been usually found that the choirs have been destroyed and the naves retained for use of the latter. In case of Pershore, however, the reverse took place, for what reason we know not. The only other instance with which we are acquainted is the Church of Broxbourne, Herts.

We are in possession of some MS. notes on the church made in 1848 by Mr. John Noakes, a local antiquary, from which it appears that at that date it was in a lamentable condition. The tower arch against the nave was necessarily blocked up, as was also that between the chancel and the ruined Lady Chapel. The patrons of the church are the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and when, in 1846, it was proposed to restore the Lady Chapel, apparently for the purpose of using it as a chancel, the Dean and Chapter liberally subscribed to the work. The then Dean, Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, afterwards the popular Bishop successively of Oxford and Winchester, was invited by the Restoration Committee to view the restoration. He expressed a strong opinion that the clergyman officiating at the altar would scarcely be seen and still less heard at the west end of the church. The Lady Chapel was thereupon truncated, and the chancel shorne of its proper proportions. To him, therefore, the parishioners are in-

debted for having an apse, instead of a good chancel. It must be remembered this was forty years ago, and we have all learnt much since that date. The work had been recently executed at the time of Mr. Noake's inspection, who alludes to the chapel as having been recently restored. At the same time he mentions that the church had been partially re-pewed, the whitewash had been removed from the massive pillars of the arcades between the choir and the transepts, &c., but, he observes, "a great deal yet remains to be done, especially to the tower and the south transept, which appear to be in a very dangerous state, presenting extensive fractures in the walls. The miserable west gallery," he also urges, "ought to be removed, as also the modern floor above it, which entirely hides the beautiful tracery forming the inner face of the tower above, which, unquestionably, was intended to be entirely open."

With regard to the monuments Mr. Noake remarks that among those of any note is that to the memory of Abbot Newton. With some difficulty he says he "found it under a heap of matting, dust, and other articles piled upon it." It was towards the east end of the south chapel, and inserted in the wall, and above it was some carved woodwork containing a remarkable legend, which he gives, but not quite accurately. A *fac-simile* appears in Plate III., which we shall notice further on. Nash states that "the church was repaired in 1774, but the inscription to Abbot Newnton was preserved. It is new painted and gilded, and somewhat disfigured; but an account of it was communicated by Richard Graves, Esq., in a letter dated 3rd Dec. 1772, addressed to Mr. Hearne (the antiquary), who printed it in his Appendix to *Hemming's Cartulary*, p. 676."

In this letter the church is thus described: "The whole church was very large . . . . . and the form thereof was a tower in the middle of a cross; but at the dissolution, the main body of the church, or the west end and the north cross ile, and another building at the east end of the quire were pulled down and sold; so that there is now only remaining the tower and quire, and the abovementioned south cross ile, built by Abbot Newnton

which is not made use of, and is all in ruins, though very lofty and stately with a carved roof all of stone."[1] His rebus on one of the bosses is figured *(Plate I. fig. 4)*. On the other bosses are the following arms and devices :—*A head with foliage, crowned. 2. Shield party per pale, three cups and a chief dancettée. Two lions as supporters 3. A heart-shaped shield ducally crowned, charged with two Ws interlaced with two transverse bars. 4. Shield with arms as on (2) borne quarterly. 5. Blank shield. 6. Two Wyverns with one head. 7. Shield charged with two keys saltier-wise. 8. Shield charged with the cross of St. George. 9. The rebus of Abbot Newnton as above. 10. Shield with arms as (2). 11. Ball flowers. 12. A plain corbel. The remaining bosses are decorated with fine foliage.*

Mr. Noake, after mentioning other monuments on the north side of the church to members of the Hazelwood family, and especially one in the south aisle, then very recently erected to General Marriott, who had greatly distinguished himself in the East Indies, alludes to "a figure of a Templar" in the north transept, which, he says, "seems to have been placed there to fill the office of a sentry, and the authorities, thinking it necessary to provide him with a watch box, have jammed him into a stone coffin."

Such was the condition of the church in 1848. The members of the Archæological Institute, on the occasion of the annual meeting of that society at Worcester in 1862, paid it a visit under the guidance of Mr. E. A. Freeman. Mr. Freeman pointed out that the earliest work then to be seen was where the north transept joins the base of the tower. The nave, now destroyed, was of Norman work, as are likewise the tower arches. He expressed his admiration of the tower as singularly fine, and observed that its effect might probably be better in its ruinous condition than when it was surrounded by the four limbs of the church ; its proportions now, he said, "appear lofty and grand, but originally it must have appeared comparatively stunted. The nave had a low roof whilst the roofs of the presbytery and transepts were steeply pitched." On examining the south transept Mr. Freeman

[1] Nash's Hist. of Worc. Vol. II. pp. 251, 525.

adverted to a memoir on the church by Mr. Hopkins, an architect at Worcester, who had given much attenion to local ecclesiology, and was inclined to assign the date of this portion of the fabric to Earl Oddo (A.D. 1056), but that he himself was not inclined to accept so early a date. "The work (he remarked) is very plain and rude, with scarcely any attempt at ornamentation, no mouldings, and the capitals occasionally present the peculiar volute seen in the earliest examples of the style in Normandy. The older portions of the church (he continued) correspond closely with those of Tewkesbury and Gloucester." On proceeding to the presbytery Mr. Freeman stated that "it is an exceedingly good example of the common Early-English style : viz., with the round abacus and clustered shafts, the piers losing all trace of rectangular section. There is no distinct triforium ; the triforium is thrown into the clerestory. In the Decorated period the vaulting of the presbytery was constructed and made to harmonize with the Early English work. No important part of the church belongs to the Perpendicular period."

In this year (1862) Mr. (afterwards Sir Gilbert) Scott, was called in to examine and report upon the church with a view to its restoration. In his architectural description he very closely agrees with Mr. Freeman, but, he adds, "Its form, especially towards the east end, is very peculiar, assuming a plan somewhat intermediate between the square-ended choir, most usual in England, and the apse with radiating chapels, so nearly universal in France." Referring to a fire which occurred very soon after the completion of the church, he says, "its marks and the repairs incident upon it are still plainly visible on the side of the tower piers which face the nave;" adding: "it is probable that after this fire three special works were undertaken : the higher vaulting of the choir, the erection of a beautiful chapel (now destroyed) adjoining the choir and the south transept, and the erection of the two upper storeys of the tower, which together form, externally, the greatest ornament to the church, and of which the lower storey formed a lantern open to the interior, and that probably (with the single exception of the lantern of Lincoln Cathedral) the most beautiful feature of this class to be found in any English

church. "This (he adds) was, no doubt, the period of the greatest perfection of this church, and from this time it probably became deteriorated rather than improved by any alterations that it may have undergone."

The restoration of the church was thereupon carried out under Mr. Scott's superintendence. The gallery, to which Mr. Noake, very properly took exception, together with the modern floor, have been swept away, opening out the beautiful lantern as he suggested. The illegal wooden font has also been removed, and a new stone one, designed by Mr. Scott, has been set up in the south transept.[1]

The cross-legged effigy alluded to by Mr. Noake is now deposited in the south chapel. It is a most interesting and instructive object. The Knight is habited in a hooded hauberk of mail, composed of rings set edgewise. A triangular lappel of the *coif de mailles* under the chin is unlaced and turned back over the hauberk, leaving the chin and neck uncovered, and affording an illustration of the manner of fastening the mail hood. (see *Plate III. fig. 3.*) This arrangement was first brought under the notice of English antiquaries by Mr. Waller, on the head of an effigy in Dorchester Church, co. Oxon. In that example the lappel is fastened up on the right side of the head ready for combat.[2] Over the hauberk is worn a sleeveless surcoat belted. The thighs are covered with ring-mail. A long heater-shaped shield of the Norman form, supported by a guige passing over the right shoulder, covers the left arm. The sword is on the left side, the left hand on the pommel. The glove of mail attached to the right arm is thrown back at the wrist, leaving the right hand uncovered, which is represented as grasping a horn. The feet are broken off at the ancles.[3] (see *Plate III. fig. 2.*) Effigies with horns are very rare, though incised slabs are less so. There is an effigy of this class in Wadworth Church, co. York; and there is another, with which many of us are familiar, in the churchyard

[1] The ancient font mentioned by Mr. Noake is now in the garden of Sir Richard Temple's residence, The Nash, Kempsey.

[2] Figured, Journ. of the Archæl. Assoc., II., 187.

[3] Arch. Journ. XX., 158.

of Newland, in this county, which commemorates Jenkin, or John, Wyrall, Forester in Fee in the Forest of Dean.[1] Both of these, however, are in hunting attire, and therein differ from the example under consideration, which doubtless represents a warrior who held his lands by what is known as cornage tenure, or the service of blowing a horn to give notice of the approach of an enemy.

In the Prattington collection this effigy is described from a MS. dated cir. 1660, as being that of a Knight Templar (a term until recently, commonly, though erroneously, applied to all cross-legged effigies), and it is said "that at his feet is a *Wyvern*, for a Harley, they say."[2] In the Habingdon MSS. the figure is described as a portraiture of a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, and, in a general description of the armour, it is remarked, as regards the shield, "the extreame and lower end thereof a serpent byteth, and it is added that at his feet is a *hare*," and further, "Tis a received tradition that his name was Hareley, sometyme Lord of a place in this pish called Hareley."[3] The effigy is also noticed in the Dingley MS. Collection, made towards the end of the 17th century, formerly in the possession of the late Sir Thomas Winnington, Bart., which was, with his obliging permission, reproduced in *fac-simile* by the Camden Society in 1868. The figure is represented in a pen and ink sketch. Dingley says, It is defaced "which I have toucht off below."[4] It is shewn as complete, the crossed-legs resting on a *couchant lion*, on a slab with a foliated border. The right hand of the figure, moreover, is inaccurately represented as grasping the hilt of the sword instead of the horn. Dingley remarks "there does not appear to be any tradition whom the figure represents."

We have here three varying descriptions of the animal upon which the Knight's feet rested. We may, however, set aside Dingley's. He evidently "toucht it off" from his own imagination to complete his sketch, and all his sketches of objects in this church are marked by haste and inaccuracy.

[1] Figured ante. Vol. VI. p. 361.
[2] Prattington Coll. Soc. of Ant. and Lansdowne MSS. n. 919. p. 53.
[3] Habingdon MSS. Jesus Coll. Oxford, 18. p. 24.
[4] History from Marble, Vol. II. p. 246.

There is another effigy which demands our notice. This is also figured by Dingley, who described it as being "without inscription and adjoins to the door of an ancient chapel now used as a schoole, it hath priestly habit and tonsure."[1] Gough describes it as "the effigy of the last Abbot of Pershore, appearing only as a simple monk on his tomb in the chapel now the school house at Pershore."[2]

The effigy, represented by Dingley, lies with its feet to the east, in a recess under a segmental arch, the spandrils being filled with elongated trefoils. The plinth is divided into small square compartments, containing sunken quatrefoils, and the ends occupied by narrow panels under trefoil-headed arches. Above the recess is an arcade of nine round trefoil-headed arches, surmounted by a frieze ornamented with quatrefoils and a plain, narrow cornice. According to Nash "the Abbot is shewn as wearing the alb, stole, &c., and his head, which is tonsured, resting upon the mitre." From this unusual circumstance the author supposes him to have resigned the abbacy before his death. Abbots William Hervington, Edmund Hart and William Compton all did so. The first is probably the person to whom the monument is erected. This description is quoted verbatim by Mr. Styles, who adds, that on his head the figure has a monk's cowl, though not so represented in the illustration in his work. The first of these Abbots is probably the person to whom the monument was erected; and the late Mr. John Gough Nichols thinks this explanation of the design appears to be reasonable, though the panelling of the tomb would favour its attribution to Compton, and that would agree with the tradition of its representing "the" last Abbot who died before the dissolution. Mr. Nichols would appear never himself to have seen the effigy. We believe that as a fact the Abbot is habited as described by Gough, and he holds in his hands an object which is probably a heart. We agree with Mr. Nichols in thinking that Nash's explanation of the design may be correct, though we do not see why, if he had resigned the rule of the abbey, he should still bear the Pastoral Staff, as he does. We further agree with Mr. Nichols in thinking

[1] Dingley's "Hist. from Marble," Vol. II. p. 249.

[2] Gough's Monuments.—Introduction. Vol. I. p. CLV.

FIG. 1. *Abbot Newton's carving in Pershore Church. Scale $\frac{1}{8}$th.*

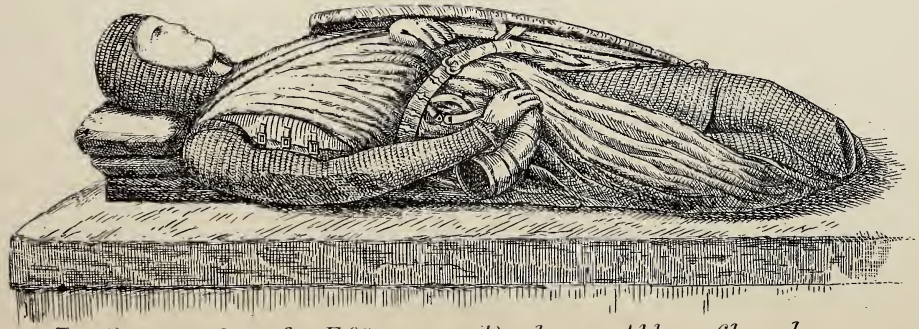


FIG. 2 *Cross-legged Effigy in Pershore Abbey Church.*

FIG. 3.

LAVARS, 51 BROAD ST BRISTOL

that the style of the tomb forbids its being attributed to Abbot Hervington, who resigned in 1340, but it may be assigned to either Hart or Compton.

The effigy itself, roughly executed in the first instance, is greatly abraded from ill-usage. It is clear, however, that there is no appearance of an alb or stole. The habit is the long loose gown with wide sleeves, like the sleeves of a surplice, as worn by the Benedictine Order, the heavy folds of which would shew it to be made of a thick material. The cowl is thrown back from the head and is shewn in thick folds on the right side of the neck and slightly on the left. The shaft of the pastoral staff is seen under the left arm, the pointed end resting on the foot. It reaches to the shoulders, but the head is broken off. We give this description with some diffidence, as Mr. Bagnall-Oakley is of opinion the figure is shewn in a surplice, almuce, and cope.

Mr. Noake, referring (ante p. 231) to the Abbot's tomb in the south chapel, mentions a curious carving then set up in the wall above it. This is carefully drawn to scale of an $\frac{1}{8}$ (*Plate III. fig. 1.*) The quaint legend therein may thus be read: M = 1000. C bisbino, 100 twice doubled = 400; triplex X = 30, addere quarto, adding 4 = 1434—the year William Newnton, Lord Abbot, made it.

In the tracery of the arches are: in the first division, a sceptre between H and VI.—Henry VI. 2. A King's head crowned between A and XII. Anno 12; and in the second division: 1. the head of a pastoral staff between W and N, signifying William Newnton; and 2. An Abbot's head, mitred, between A. & XXII. Anno. 22, shewing that the work, probably the chapel of which this carving formed a portion of the screen, was built in the 12th year of Henry VI. and the 22nd of Abbot Newnton.

In *the Gentleman's Magazine* for 1779 is a description and illustration of a thurible found a few years previously in a mass of gravel in digging a cellar near the middle of the town of Pershore. It is made of brass, quadrangular in the base, and converging at the top by solid bands, the insterstices being filled by open work of a late Saxon character, and it bears the following Saxon inscription on one of its sides, ✠ b̄oDrICMEƿᵛᵒrh.

[1] The last word of the inscription must, we think, be inaccurately printed in the Magazine. It should read BODRIC ME WORH[TE], *Bodric me wrought*. A common form of Saxon inscriptions.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society,

AT A SPECIAL MEETING FOR THE WESTERN DIVISION OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Held at NEWENT, on Wednesday, 30th September, 1885.

THE party, consisting of a large number of Members and their friends, including many ladies, undeterred by the threatening aspect of the weather, assembled at the Gloucester Railway Station at 10 a.m. There were present, Sir WILLIAM GUISE, Bart., Sir JOHN MACLEAN, Colonel HARDY, Major RAIKES, Capt. FROWDE, Dr. DREW, the Revs. Canon WOOD, *vicar of Newent*; J. EWENS, F. E. BROOME WITTS, J. WEAVER, R. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, R. HILL, Messrs. GRANVILLE Ll. BAKER, A. E. HUDD, G. W. KEELING, and many others, both clergy and laity. Special arrangements had been made with the Great Western Railway for conveying the party to Barber's Bridge on the outward journey, and from Dymock on the return. Leaving Gloucester soon after ten o'clock they arrived at Barber's Bridge in due course, where they were joined by Mr. W. P. PRICE, who conducted them at once to the monument which he had erected, with an inscription thereon to commemorate

THE BATTLE OF BARBER'S BRIDGE.

On reaching this spot Mr. PRICE proceeded to give a brief but comprehensive account of the skirmish which took place there in 1643 between the Royalist and Parliamentarian troops. Before reading his paper Mr. Price distributed amongst the party some printed copies of another on the same subject, prepared and read by Major W. E. Price before the Cotteswold Field Club, at Tibberton in 1871. This presented in considerable detail what is given in a condensed form below, and for our present purposes it is unnecessary to quote from it at any length. A few passages, however, which represents local tradition on the subject, will be read with interest. Having referred to the discovery of 86 skeletons in a hillock at Barber's Bridge in the Spring of 1868, and the assumption that they were the bodies of men who had fallen in some of the many skirmishes which took place in the neighbourhood during the civil wars, Major PRICE proceeded :—"The foreman of the works at that time lodged at a house occupied by the daughter of an old blacksmith, named Taylor, who had died a year or two before, at the age of 97. Having heard that enquiries were made respecting these bodies, she told the foreman that they were the remains of Welshmen, who had been engaged in the Siege of Gloucester, and had been slain on the spot; that when she was a child, she was in the habit of passing through

this field with her father to visit relations in Hartpury, and that he had often pointed out the spot to her as that on which the Welshmen had been buried; that she perfectly well remembered being always afraid, in consequence, of passing through this field alone at night; and that she had often heard her father say, still more recently, that, if ever the mounds were disturbed at Barber's Bridge, there would be found the bodies of many soldiers who were killed down below by the brookside, and brought up here to be buried; that they were Welshmen who had fought at Highnam and had been driven back, and met at the brook by another body of soldiers, and there surrounded and killed; that there was no bridge over the brook then; that the bridge had been built in his life time; that he had been told by his father, that his grandfather was an eye-witness of the fight. Two old men, Samuel Colwall and Charles Smith, at the time both of them living in one of the Tibberton Alms Houses, confirmed the statements of Hannah Taylor."

Mr. W. P. Price, having remarked that he was about to proceed to the Continent by the next train, read the following paper:—In the year 1643 Gloucester was twice besieged—once in the month of March by Lord Herbert, son of the then Earl of Worcester, of Raglan Castle, and ancestor of the Duke of Beaufort, who raised a force of 2,000 men in the county of Carmarthen, specially for that enterprise; and a second time by the king himself, in person, in the month of August. It is with the first of these that we are concerned to-day. Lord Herbert was the Lord Worcester who is said to have been the inventor of the steam engine and a machine of some kind worked by steam was used by him in his celebrated defence of Raglan Castle. Lord Herbert's men were marched to Highnam through the Forest of Dean, across which they fought their way, and on arrival encamped behind a line of entrenchments which extended from the Leadon to the Severn, along the high ground now covered by Mr. Parry's woods. The remains of those entrenchments may still be seen on both sides of the road a little above the three-mile stone between this and Gloucester. On the top of the high hill and above the entrenchments, on a projecting shoulder, may also be traced the site of a battery, the guns of which commanded the ground on which we stand, and especially the ford over the brook at the spot where the county bridge, known as Barber's Bridge, has since been built. This ford was known at the time, and was referred to in the local histories as Highleadon Passage—as it connected the parish of Rudford on this side with the hamlet of Highleadon on the other,—and over it was the road into Herefordshire, and one of the roads into Wales. This ford was alternately held during the civil wars either by the Royalist or Parliamentary forces, which were encamped on the large field on the left hand side of the road as you pass over Highleadon Green on the way to Upleadon. A small white cottage, in a little enclosure from the common, in the angle between the road to Newent and the road to Upleadon, and close to which you will pass on your road to Upleadon, is still called the Camp House, as it was the head-quarters of the force which guarded the ford, and is now the property of Mr. Ellis of Minsterworth. The Welsh force occupied the ground between the Leadon and the Severn, overlooking Gloucester, the site of their batteries being still visible in the field near Mr. Parry's Church, and their rear was protected by the entrenchments and works to which I have already referred. At the date of the events I am describing, Gloucester was held for

the Parliament and defended by Colonel Massie, its military governor, and the Parliamentary forces in the field operating in this county were commanded by Sir W. Waller. He was engaged at the time in the neighbourhood of Cirencester or Malmesbury, and he conceived the idea and concerted the plan of a sudden and rapid march by night to the rear of the Welsh forces, and a combined attack by himself on that side, and by Colonel Massie from Gloucester on the other. Flat-bottomed boats were secretly conveyed and kept in readiness at or near Framilode, and having taken the town of Malmesbury he caused it to be supposed that he was moving to the attack of Cirencester, but in the darkness of the night changed the direction of his route, and crossing the river in his flat-bottomed boats, reached Huntley in the evening of March 23rd. The whole of that day Col. Massie had engaged the Welsh in repeated skirmishes. The attack was renewed in the morning of the 24th, and whilst the attention of the Welsh was drawn to their front by Col. Massie, Waller coming up from Huntley, suddenly appeared in their rear, and thus surprised, the Welsh surrendered, having lost, according to different statements, from 400 to 600 men. In 1868 the mound on which we are assembled was lowered to fill up a large pool which reached up to the walls of the shed below. In the course of the work some 80 skeletons were uncovered, all of which were re-interred in a place of which the monument is the centre. That they were the remains of the Welsh who fell on the 24th March, 1643, will, I think, be sufficiently proved by the fuller narrative contained in the paper read at a meeting of the Cotteswold Club in 1871, and copies of which I have placed at your disposal. Sir W. Waller's despatch to the Speaker of the House of Commons with particulars of his victory never reached its destination, and a subsequent despatch, called for by the House, is confined to the general result, and is wanting in detail. A collection of the various reports, public and private, which yet remain to us, leave no room for doubt as to the leading facts. The road from Huntley to Highnam, by which Sir W. Waller arrived, at that time crossed the field on the other side of the railway, and can be traced still in many places. It was cut through in constructing the line between the station and the bridge, and evidently led to the ford, at which place it would fall into the road between Newent and Gloucester. According to tradition, the men whose remains were discovered here were seeking to escape from Waller's force by way of the ford, and were then intercepted by other troops and slain. The historical narratives do not sustain this statement, but they are too imperfect to be trustworthy, whilst the tradition has everywhere been confirmed by recent discovery.

Sir Wm. GUISE, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Price for his interesting address, said he had proved beyond doubt that the bodies placed beneath the cross were those of Welshmen who fell in the skirmish when Highnam was taken.

Mr. PRICE, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, mentioned a curious incident in connection with this matter. A great deal of the evidence given in Major Price's paper was discovered by accident in one part of a very considerable library of works in the British Museum called the "Thomason collection." This was originally formed in Oxford, when the king was holding his Parliament there, by Thomason, who, thinking that when the

Civil War broke out it was likely to be of some duration, took the pains to collect every paper or public document issued in reference to it. These he bound in fortnightly volumes, of which there were now about 500 or 600. He was directed to these by the librarian at the Museum, and worked his way through them to the particular date about which he wanted to get some account. The very volume he wanted was missing, and he told the librarian so, who, after some reflection, suggested that it might be the "King's volume," which amongst other literary curiosities, was kept in a glass case in the lobby of the library. And there he found it, and from it obtained the greater part of the evidence required for the paper. Its history was this: The King being one day short of some document, and knowing that Thomason collected all kinds of documents on the Civil War, sent for it. Thomason had it in one of his books, but insisted on presenting it to the King himself. When he tried to do so the King was mounting his horse, which shied on seeing the book, and the book fell into the muddy street. The old man picked it up and wrote on the fly leaf an account of the incident. This account, together with the stains of the mud, was now in the book. Additional interest attached to this matter from another fact. Mr. S. R. Gardiner, Professor of Modern History at King's College, London, who is now engaged in writing a History of England during the time of the Stuarts, in acknowledging a paper on the Barber's Bridge subject which he sent to him, said it had been particularly serviceable to him because it led him to seek and to find in the identical volume referred to some interesting facts which he had hitherto been unable to obtain.

On the conclusion of Mr. Price's address, the party took their places in the "drags" which awaited them and proceeded to the

Church of Upleadon.

On arriving at the Churchyard Gate the party were met by the Rector, the Rev. Gray Lawson, who welcomed them to the village, and invited them to follow him into the Church, a building of 12th century date, with a half timbered tower.

Mr. Lawson said that he knew but little concerning the Church and Manor of Upleadon; but an extract from the "Knights' Hospitalers in England, printed by the Camden Society, 1856," had led him to believe that the Manor of Upleadon was held by the Knights' Templars, and after them by the Knights' Hospitalers.

Mr. Bazeley remarked that the Manor of Upleadon held by the Knights' Templars and Knights' Hospitalers, was that of Upleadon in the parish of Bostrey, Herefordshire, and referred to the "Household Roll of Bishop Swinfield, printed by the Camden Society, 1855, cxvi. et *seq.*" He then read some notes on the Manor of Upleadon, and said that it was shewn by the History and Chartulary of St. Peter's Abbey, Gloucester, that Upleadon was given, under the name of Ledene, to that Abbey by Walter de Lacy, A.D. 1080.

"Ledene had previously belonged to Roger, son of William Fitz Osborn, Earl of Hereford, and it was one of the 27 manors bestowed by William the Conqueror on Walter de Lacy when the possessions of the rebel Earl were confiscated to the Crown.

Walter de Lacy had three sons, the youngest of whom, Walter, at the age of seven, was devoted to God's service as a monk of St. Peter's Abbey, A.D. 1080. Serlo, the abbot of St. Peter's at that time, received with the boy the Manor of Ledene, and some years later the Manor of Duntsborne. The grant of Ledene was confirmed by a charter, signed at Berkeley and witnessed by William I. and many of his nobles.

It was also confirmed by subsequent charters of King Stephen, A.D. 1138; Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 1139-1148; and Henry II., 1154-1183. The earliest mention of a church at Upleadon is during the episcopacy of Gilbert Foliot, Bishop of Hereford, 1148-1163, who, as having been previously abbot of St. Peter's Gloucester, A.D. 1139-1148, would have special interest in the spiritual welfare of the abbey tenants.

Bishop Gilbert consecrated a chapel and cemetery at Upleadon "for the welfare of souls and as a last refuge for the poor."

He also ordained that the Church of Upleadon, so consecrated, should serve as a chapel to its mother church, St. Peter's, Gloucester, and pay only the customary dues of a chapel.

The north doorway is probably part of the original church, erected about the time of Gilbert Foliot.

Hugh de Foliot, Bishop of Hereford, 1231-1234, confirmed to the Abbot of St. Peter's the tithes of Ledene, and also two garbs of the whole tithing of the tenants of Ledene.

In the taxation of Pope Nicholas it is stated that the Abbot of Gloucester holds in his Manor of Upleadon, eight acres of meadow, valued at 1s. 4d. an acre, and that the portion of the abbot in the Chapel of Upleadon is £2.

In 1195-6 Roger de Stanton, knight, gave the monks of St. Peter's the free use of the water of the Leadon and the Clenche, for the supply of the abbey mill at Upleadon. The prior and cellarer, as an acknowledgement for this gift, gave him three marks of silver and a palfrey.

In 1337 contentions arose between Robert de Stanton and the Monks about the use of this water, and an account of the legal proceedings which followed is given in the Chartulary in Norman-French. In the same records is an extent or survey of the Manors of Upleadon and Highleadon.

In 1284-1306 Abbot John de Gurneyes built the Abbot's lodging at Hartpury and several new houses at Upleadon.

In 1287 the Abbot claimed, and was allowed, free warren at Upleadon. The latest registers of St. Peter's Abbey, are of Abbots Newton and Parker, which contain many leases of the manor and tithes of Upleadon.

After the Dissolution a portion of the tithes of Upleadon was granted to the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The other portion and the free Chapel of Upleadon were granted by Elizabeth, in the 22nd year of her reign, to John Farneham, Esq.

In 40th Elizabeth, the Manor of Upleadon was granted to John Burgess and Jerome Corke. It now belongs to J. Dearman Birchall, Esq., of Bowden Hall, Gloucestershire. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol is the patron of the benefice

An inspection was then made of the church, and also of the parish register, which begins in 1538, and of a black letter Bible, in fine preservation, printed by Robert Barker, and bearing date 1613. An examination was next made of the exterior of the church, the most striking features of which are the old carved doorway, and the fine old timbered tower before mentioned. It was stated that the church dated from 1150 to 1160; but the timbered tower, though undoubtedly a fine specimen of this class of work, could not be more than 350 years old. The line of dark-coloured oak running up the tower with the intervening panels, and the old bell just under the modern-looking slate roof, render the tower a very picturesque object.

From Upleadon the party, amidst heavy rain the greater part of the way, drove to Newent, and under the guidance of the Rector, the Rev. Canon Wood, and Mr. G. H. Piper, F.G.S., visited

NEWENT CHURCH.

Much interest was manifested in the examination of this fine old church, which had been recently restored. It is a matter of regret that the restoration was not made complete by the removal of the two unsightly galleries, which disfigure the fine interior. The roof of the church is a striking feature. The old ceiling has been removed with the best effect, and the oak beams, which are arranged in the form of panels, have been cased, and the roof now well harmonises with the warm tint of the stone walls.

Mr. PIPER read a paper, in which he said :—In Domesday Book, which was compiled in 1086, this place is called "Noent," and it was afterwards spelt Newent, Nuentz, and in other ways. William the Conqueror, at the instance of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord of the Marches of Wales gave the Manor of Newent to the Abbot and Convent of St. Mary de Cormeilles, in Normandy. The Abbot thereupon sent over a Prior and some Benedictine monks, and Newent became a cell to that foreign monastery. The priory house, which was a small establishment only, stood in the grounds of Old Court, adjoining the churchyard, where the present dwelling-house now stands, near whereto the prior formed a large fishpond, which may be seen on the north side of the church to this day. Henry I. confirmed the manor to the Abbey of Cormeilles, and the grant was ratified by Pope Alexander III,, and again by King Henry II. The charter of this monarch confirming the grant included divers other lordships, lands, and churches in the county of Gloucester, Hereford, Worcester, Monmouth, and Southampton. Amongst those in the more immediate neighbourhood were Boulsdon, Compton Malswick, Oakley, Pauntley, and Stalling, and the advowsons of Dymock and Teddington, with the Manor of Tedgewood and the advowson of Aston, in Herefordshire. No doubt the priory contributed to the growth and increase of the town by the purchase from Henry III. of a right to hold a weekly market, and two fairs in each year, and other privileges, and by the company it drew thither. Mr. Piper stated that King Edward III. deprived the Norman Abbey of its English possessions, and that King Henry IV. on founding the College of Fotheringhay, in Northamptonshire, with Edward Duke of York, by virtue of an Act of Parliament granted to the college all the manors with their apurtenances that had belonged to the Priory of Newent. The grant made to Fotheringhay by his father was confirmed by statute 2nd Henry V. at the suppression

of alien priories in 1415. The Manor and Rectory of Newent remained with Fotheringhay College until the general dissolution of Religious Houses in the reign of Henry VIII., and eventually Newent was granted to Sir Richard Lee in the 1st of Edward VI., and afterwards passed, through Sir John Winter, to the Foley family.

Newent Church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It originally consisted of a nave and chancel, with south aisle and Ladye Chapel at the east end, and a tower with spire, which stood at the middle of the south aisle, before its symmetry was destroyed at the rebuilding in 1675. The archway under the tower formed the principal entrance to the church. The buttresses of the tower are complete at all the four angles, which might indicate that it had, at some period, been a separate structure. The inner archway of the porch under the tower, with its Early English mouldings, part of the original structure, give undoubted proof that it was joined to the south aisle, and that the archway was within the aisle. Again, the south door into the church, and the noble archway next to the churchyard, would never have been made except as principal entrance to the church. An additional proof that the tower was not at any time detached is to be found in the fact that the east window in the Ladye Chapel is in its original form and position, with hood mouldings, as the builder left it, in the centre of the east wall of the chapel and opposite the centre of the south aisle. If the tower had been detached there would not have been sufficient room to construct the aisle in such a manner that the east window should be opposite to its centre, and the south wall of the Ladye Chapel would have projected several feet beyond that of the aisle, which was not the case. The inside of the Ladye Chapel has been well preserved, and is a fine specimen of Early English architecture. All the windows are there, inwardly, as the builder left them in the early part of the 14th century, but it is very doubtful whether the new tracery thereof are re-productions of the originals. The external hood mouldings and finials have no true resemblance to Early English work, and are of modern construction and pattern. In the Ladye Chapel is a piscina of Decorated work with ball-flower ornament, which seems to have been left at the time of its erection in an unfinished state. The south window over this is now at least a foot longer than the original, as is shown by the string-course which, though unfortunately cut away, shows in a very definite form its original line. At the base of this window, and near to the piscina, was found, in 1884, a carved stone which Canon Wood has presented to the Gloucester Museum. Mural paintings were found in the Ladye Chapel on removing the whitewash during the restoration of 1884, but in a very imperfect condition and quite beyond revival. The roof of the Ladye Chapel would appear to have been built between the years 1560 and 1600. The original wall plates are there. The chancel and Ladye Chapel are separated by an arcade of two Early English arches, which still exist, and in all probability the same style of arch was continued in the nave to separate it from the south aisle. The large and remarkable window at the east end of the chancel of a late decorated character is, it is stated, an exact copy of the original window, which was, until within a comparatively recent period, blocked up, but the tracery of one-half thereof remained perfect. This window, or the greater part of it, fell into the church on the 15th July, 1651, some years before the fall of the roof. The tower and spire are good examples of Early English,

probably erected late in the 14th century, as the beautiful tracery in the groined roof of the lower chamber, or porch, shows that the Decorated period was at hand. This work has been sadly mutilated by holes made for bell-ropes, but is capable of thorough restoration at no great cost. The tower and spire are 153ft. in height. The top of the spire was blown down in 1662. All that now remains of the Early English church is what survived the downfall of 1673, as the new part of the church was erected at a time when Gothic architecture was in a moribund state before its extinction, and the introduction of "Churchwardens' Gothic" in the 18th century. The roof of the church fell in 1673, on a Sunday night, after service, caused by a quantity of snow lying upon it. After a time the restoration of the church was commenced, and the building of the arches was begun from the west end, but a parishioner who had been to London, and had seen what Sir Christopher Wren was doing at St. Paul's, thought it better to have a timber roof. In consequence of this interference the re-building of the arcade was abandoned, a matter to be much regretted. The new arches were pulled down, and the church was opened. The roof was a curious example of timber work. Mr. Piper stated that King Charles II. made a grant of timber from the Forest of Dean for the roof, to the extent, he believed, of 60 tons. When Sir Gilbert Scott examined the church some years ago he said there was timber enough in it to cover six such churches. The work was very well done, and it bids fair to last for a long period.

On the proposal of Sir W. Guise a vote of thanks was given Mr. Piper for his paper.

The party then adjourned to luncheon at the George Hotel, nearly 100 sitting down.

On the conclusion of lunch the company resumed their places in their carriages and drove to Dymock, passing on the route what is known as "Castle Tump." The heavy rain, however, prevented a visit to it. On arriving at Dymock they were joined by Mr. T. Gambier Parry, who, with the vicar, the Rev. R. Horton, acted as guides to

Dymock Church.

Mr. Parry's description of the church was listened to with much interest. He pointed out that it is chiefly remarkable on account of its masonry, and it is by the peculiar characteristics of its style that some idea may be formed as to its date. Many of the Roman walls were built in the herring-bone style, but the difference between the Roman and the Early English use of it was that the Romans built horizontal courses of stonework to keep the zigzag work solid. In England and Normandy the zigzag work is always found without these courses. This is the case at Dymock. The zigzag or herring-bone, and the reticulated work are styles of masonry of ancient origin, and were taken by the English from Roman traditional use. Of both of these, and of the pecularities of treatment by modes of tooling, there are excellent examples in this church. Of the second kind, known to the Romans as "opus reticulatum," there are good specimens in the small arches outside the chancel toward the south. Of the zigzag masonry there are many other examples in this county, the most important perhaps being in the neighbouring church at Ashleworth. In the use of it there was the

difference between the Roman and the English practice mentioned above. The remains of the flat piers, which appear to be quite as much designed for the ornamental division of the external walls as for strength, and which are characteristic of all architecture of the period when the Lombard, the Romanesque and the Norman styles prevailed in Italy, North Europe and England, are here valuable also for their peculiarity of mason's work by hammering, or hammer-faced work, which was commonly practised long before the Normans introduced the use of the chisel. In Canterbury Cathedral there is some Norman masonry-work as late as 1120, but even there the hammer-work is still noticeable on the surface of the stone, and from this circumstance he was of opinion that Dymock church was not earlier than 1120. The Norman work on the south side of the nave remains only to an irregular height of about 13 or 14 feet; and by the restoration of it being in an advanced style of masonry, it is evident that the church must have remained in a ruinous condition for a long time, probably not less than a century. The theory by which Mr. Parry accounted for this aroused considerable interest. It was to the effect that one of the greatest families in this part of England was the De Bohuns, who came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror. When the Normans began to settle there, a large number of the Norman nobility possessed themselves of the land between the neighbourhood of Dymock and Wales, and as the condition of the country was disturbed, a certain proportion of them were given the title and authority of Lords of the Marches, and were made responsible for the safety of the country between that part and Wales. In the reign of Henry III., Humphrey de Bohun was made the chief of them, and in right of his wife Marjery he became possessed of the manor of Dymock. This fact establishes for the De Bohuns a direct interest in Dymock, and tradition states—for there is no actual history—that they were possessed of the manor and were the actual masters of the place. The elevated situation of the village and church afforded fine opportunities for defence against the Welsh in all that neighbourhood, and as has already been pointed out tradition credits the De Bohuns with erecting the "Castle Tump" in the Eastern part of the parish. About the latter part of the reign of Henry III. was one of the most troublesome times between England and Wales, and the Welsh made inroads into the country. In 1283 Wales was united with England. There had been much trouble between the Welsh and the English forces, and in 1265 the neighbouring castle of Raglan with others had been taken. Dymock was in the heart of the country in which all this trouble was going on. All the repairs of the Church are in Gothic of the earliest period of the 14th century, and as the De Bohuns must have found the Church in ruins, the probability is that at that date they carried out the repairs which are now so easily traceable both in the interior and the exterior of the building.

In reference to the herring-bone work Sir John MACLEAN remarked that the style was still common in some counties in the construction of hedges, especially in Devon and Cornwall, and in some cases an intercepting horizontal layer was used, similar in design to that mentioned by Mr. Parry in reference the Roman masonry.

On behalf of the Society, Sir W. V. GUISE thanked Mr. Gambier Parry for his interesting explanations. Mr. Parry, after acknowledging the compliment, drew attention to some characteristics by which it is sometimes

possible to form an idea of the original style and construction of a dilapidated building. He remarked that it was commonly the habit of the Normans to construct a short, low, central tower in a church, and judging from the situation of the piers in the centre of Dymock Church, he believed that was originally the case there. Sir John Maclean, being appealed to, said he was of the same opinion.

The rain had now ceased and the party, under the guidance of Mr. Gambier Parry drove to Kempley to inspect

Kempley Church and its Mural Paintings.

The little hamlet of Kempley, a few miles from Dymock, possesses one of the most remarkable churches in the diocese, and its inspection afforded an unusual treat. It consists of a Norman nave and chancel, built probably at the end of the 11th century; their sizes are, roughly speaking,—nave 34 feet by 19, chancel 18 feet by 14. All the walls of this early part remain, with the west and south doors, the narrow chancel arch, and four of the original windows. In the 15th and 16th centuries a western tower was added, a wooden porch built on to the south door, and two perpendicular two-light windows were inserted in the nave, probably in the place of original Norman ones. The dedication of the church is not quite certain, but tradition ascribes it to the Blessed Virgin, and this view is supported by legends on the bells which date from the reign of Edward III. The chancel, where the best preserved paintings remain, is covered by a plain, round, barrel vault, built in rubble. Such vaults are common in monastic and military buildings of the 11th and 12th centuries; but, excepting the chapel in the keep of the Tower of London, it is believed there is no other English instance of a church being so roofed. This vault and the chancel arch have both been seriously damaged by settlement, and a crack along the crown of the vault has much injured the paintings on the soffit. The whole wall surface of the chancel has been painted, and most of it still remains in a remarkably perfect condition, considering its great age. The comparative freshness of the paintings is chiefly owing to their having been thoroughly covered with repeated coats of whitewash, and thus preserved from the effects of light and other sources of injury. This covering of whitewash was removed, bit by bit, with the greatest caution and deliberation in the winter of 1872, when the existence of the paintings first came to light. The pictures are painted on a single coat of stucco laid on the rubble wall, which in places is scarcely covered by it, and there can be little doubt that they are contemporary with the building itself, *i.e.*, somewhere near the year 1100.[1]

The Rector (the Rev. C. Weaver) received the visitors and considerately opened the chancel door to admit sufficient light to enable them to examine what they had specially gone there to see, and Mr. Gambier Parry briefly addressed them in reference to the mural paintings. He pointed out that the general subject which occupies the roof and chancel walls

1 These paintings were discovered by our member, Professor J. Henry Middleton, F.S.A., in 1871, who very carefully removed the whitewash and made copies of the pictures, which he placed at the disposal of the Society of Antiquaries. The Society in 1877 printed them in *fac-simile* in the *Archæologia* vol. 46, p. 187, with a very full detailed description by Mr. J. T Micklethwaite, F.S.A.—Ed.

is the Glorification of the Redeemer. The central figure of the roof is that of Christ in Glory, or what is commonly known as a Majesty, which, when associated with other figures, takes the next important place, as in the subjects of the Last Judgment, the Resurrection, or others. This example shows the Lord in Glory, and it is one of the most complete illustrations extant. Over the chancel arch toward the nave, which in the early Christian churches was called the Arch of Triumph, there evidently had been a subordinate representation of the Last Judgment. The central figure in the chancel is our Lord sitting upon a Rainbow, in the act of blessing. He is surrounded by the four evangelistic symbols—the ox and the eagle on the south side, and the lion and angel on the north, holding open books. The fourth figure, which is emerging from a cloud, is rather indistinct, which in earliest Christian art forms a feature in this subject. The seven candlesticks are also shown, and right and left of them are two figures, which appear to be St. Peter carrying the keys, and the Blessed Virgin. In front of them, to introduce the Heavenly Host, are two enormous cherubim, with six wings each, and two cherubim on the east end corresponding. There are two other figures, which probably represent the benefactors of the parish. Mr. Parry found no other way of accounting for them, particularly as there seems to be no sacred associations about them, and he remarked that it is quite a common occurrence to find in works of art of every character figures of the persons who caused them to be erected. Right and left of the altar are two important figures. One is indistinct, but the other is a bishop in mass vestments in the act of blessing. The walls of the chancel on each side are occupied by ranges of six figures under canopies, and representing the twelve apostles, in attitudes expressive of adoration as they look upwards to their glorified Master. Alluding to the construction of the vault, he said the Normans used to construct them with boards placed longitudinally and intersected with rubble, and when the whole was consolidated they took away the boards and left the rough surface to be painted on. In the vault before them they had a complete example of the Norman way of vault-building. Mr. Parry went on to refer to the subject of art itself, saying that in the examples before them they had arrived at the complete period of the third development of art in Europe. Three distinct courses of art were known in Europe, the first being Roman, which died out soon after the Romans retired, but the debased forms of it were perpetuated from bad to worse by the natives. The same characteristics of diminished height and large heads usually prevailed. In England all art seems to have waned away in the social and political confusion which ensued. In Europe, at least in the north, this seems to have been generally the case, till Charlemagne, in his endeavours to establish order and civilization, obtained artists, whose style though of a low type, produced good and great effect throughout his empire. He was succeeded by three Emperors named Otho. Otho the 2nd married a Greek Princess, a lady of much artistic taste, who, when she came to her husband's dominions, was shocked at the rudeness and want of refinement in everything, and resolved to raise the character of the arts of her adopted country. She persuaded her husband to invite artists from Constantinople, and thus was marked the third development of European art. In the first, as he had remarked, the characteristic was a

stumpiness of figure. In the last, which was brought over from Constantinople, the figures were developed in the contrary way, being too tall in their proportions. The result of this was—for these men from Constantinople were true artists—that a revolution took place, and the happy medium in size was struck. This happy medium, in which the figures are fairly natural in their proportions, is to be seen in Kempley Church. The art and artists of that age were mostly associated with sacred buildings, and persons belonging to religious establishments, and exhibited the utmost of conventionalism in drawing and design from the neglect of proper course of study. The study of the nude figure, from which alone correct design can be learnt, was entirely omitted; so figures were drawn principally with reference to draperies, and the limbs beneath them were ignored; and hence originated the awkwardness of early mediæval figures, such as these of Kempley, of the 12th century.

Another vote of thanks having been accorded to Mr. Parry, the Rev. Mr. Weaver conducted the visitors round the church, pointing out the characteristics of the building, and calling particular attention to an antique chest, roughly hewn from the trunk of a tree, whose age nobody ventured to speculate upon. He also pointed out a curious painting in a little window on the north of the nave representing St. Michael weighing a soul and the Blessed Virgin interceding for it. He asked for some explanation of a curious wheel which was painted on the north wall, similar to one in Leominster, but the visitors were unable to account for it in any way. The time had now arrived for returning to Gloucester, which the party did from Dymock station, having, notwithstanding the weather, spent a very enjoyable day.

THE MANOR OF BOSHAM IN COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

INTRODUCTION.

By SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A.

THE following Memoir on the Manor of Bosham, Co. Sussex, has no connection with the County of Gloucester further than that it was written by John Smyth of Nibley, and forms one of the list of that author's works given by him and printed at pp. 411, 412, Vol. III. of the Berkeley MSS. If there were no other reason, however, the printing of it in our Transactions would not need an apology, for the manorial customs of Bosham, as given post pp. 264-272, are peculiar, and of considerable general interest; and, moreover, it may, in a sense, be regarded as a continuation of the LIVES OF THE BERKLEYES.

It will be remembered that Smyth concluded his Lives of the Berkeleys with Theophila, born 1596, and George, born 1601, the only issue of Sir Thomas Berkeley, who died v.p. 1610, and Elizabeth his wife, the only child of Sir George Carey, Lord Hunsdon. George succeeded his grandfather as Lord Berkeley in 1613. The Lady Theophila married 12th August in this year, Sir Robert Coke, Knight, eldest son of Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. This is the lady mentioned by Smyth in the opening part of his letter to Mr. George Berkeley as your "excellent Aunt the Lady Coke."

George Lord Berkeley married in 1616 Elizabeth, second daughter and co-heir of Sir Michael Stanhope, of Sudburne he being then of the age of 13 years and she nine. They, beside a daughter Elizabeth, had issue two sons: Charles, who was drowned in 1640 on his way towards Dieppe, and George, who was the Mr. George Berkeley to whom Smythe dedicates this memoir. By the death of his brother s.p., George Berkeley became heir to the title and estates, and succeeded his father therein in 1656. "He having greatly manifested his loyalty to King Charles II. in order to his happy restoration, and afterwards by

divers eminent services,(as the patent sets forth) was 11th December 31st Charles II. advanced to the title of Viscount Dursley, as also to the degree of an Earl under the title of Earl of Berkeley."[1]

[1] Collins's Peerage, Edit 1741 II. p. 415.

Having inherited the noble library of Sir Robert Coke, he presented, during his life, a portion of it to Sion College, in the city of London, and devised the remainder by his will to the same institution.

The manuscript here printed is the property of Mr. Charles Berkeley, of Funtington, and was most obligingly lent to the Society by him for that purpose.

To Mr. George Berkeley.

Sir,

When my most honoured lady, your grandmother Berkeley, left this life the 23rd day of Aprill, Anno 1635, you were eight yeares and thirteene dayes old: The same month, under the tuition of your excellent Aunt, the Lady Coke (honoured of all that knew her), you, in the world's judgement, first entred into happiness: since when two yeares and twenty daies are now expired, before the address of theis.

In this little handfull of time, by her care and her worthy husband's, how profitably the portion bequeathed you by your grandmother, hath beene husbanded, this history will declare: what you owe to such governors (uncle and aunt), God enable you in ripenes of yeares to remember and acknowledge.

I have, since your grandmother's death, but once seene you, neither am like any more heerafter. Age and habitations soe farre distancinge us; The better to informe you in the passage of

the purchase of this goodly seigniory of Bosham, the ancient and honourable possession of your Ancestors thereby to continue it (as already 325 yeares it hath) in your generations. And to knowe what it is in demesne services, customes, and liberties. I have thus brought togeather this history of that mannor out of many scattered corners, as the margents doe shewe, And privately cast it amongst those evidences nowe delivered to your use ; which if hereafter you fall upon, And not then acknowledge the debt and duty you owe for theis there benefitts conferred upon you, The graves of us that then are dead, and the tongues of the livinge will proclayme you for an ungratefull man ; which, as the foulest of vices, God avert from you.

The humble prayer of
Your Servant,
JOHN SMYTH.

13 Maii, 1637.

THE HISTORY OF THE MANNOR OF BOSHAM, with the members of Funtington, Thorney and Buckfold, in the county of Sussex.

THIS Mannor of Bosham, whereto the hundred called Bosham hundred is appendant, was parcell of the auncient possessions of the Archbishops' See of Canterbury, from the first erection of that Bishoppricke till the time of Kinge Edward the Confessor : howe it was then sevred, Campden, in his Britannia describinge this County[1], shall tell you in his owne words, as Doctor Holland, sometimes your father's tutor in Coventry, hath Englished them.

Bosenham, commonly called Bosham, a place environed round about with woods and sea togeather, where (as Bede saith) Dicull the Scottish monke had a very small cell. And in it five or six religious men livinge poorely in service of the Lord, which many

[1] Campd. Britt. 306, Anno Angl. 70 per Selden, Speed Chron.

yeares after was converted into a retiring place of ease for Kinge Harold: whence hee (when upon a time for his recreation hee made out with a little barke into the maine sea) was with a contrary pirrie carried violently into Normandy, and there detayned in hold untill hee had by oath assured the Kingdome of England unto William of Normandy after the death of Kinge Edward the Confessor: whereby hee presently drewe upon himselfe his owne ruine, and upon England the danger of finall destruction: But with what a crafty amphiboly or equivocation that subtill and captious catcher of sillables Godwyn Earle of Kent this Harold's father caught this place, and howe with a wily word-trapp hee deceived the Archbishop of Canterbury, Walter Mapæus, who lived not many yeares after, shall out of his booke entitled Courtiers toyes tell you in his own wordes.[1]

This Bosham underneath Chichester (saith hee) Goodwyn sawe and had a minde to it; beinge accompanied therefore with a great traine of gentlemen hee comes smilinge and wastinge to the Archbishop of Canterbury whose towne then it was: My lord, saith hee, give you mee Bosham, alludinge happily to Baseum, that is a busse or kisse, used in doinge homage: The Archbishoppe, marveilinge much what hee demaunded by that question, answered, I give you Boseam: Then hee forthwith, with that troupe of his Knights and souldiers fell downe (as hee had before taken order) at his feet, and kissinge them with many thankes, went back to Bosham; kept possession of it as lord by stronge hande, And havinge the testimony of his friends and followers praysed (in the presence of the Kinge) the Archbishop as donor thereof, and soe held it peaceably.

Afterwards as wee read in Testa Nevilli (which was an Inquisition of lands made in Kinge John's time) Kinge William who attayned to the Conquest of England gave this Bosham unto William Fitz Aucher and his heires in fee farme, paying out of it yearely into the Exchequer fourty two pounds of silver tryed and waighed.[2] And after that William Marshall Earle of Pembrooke held it as his Inheritance. Thus Campden.

[1] Mapæus in Biblioth. Oxon.

[2] Rot. feod. miltum vocat Testa Nevilli in Sccio.

The Inhabitants of Bosham have shewed mee, derivinge their knowledge by tradition from their forefathers the ruines of an outworne foundation neere to that auncient parish church which they called St. Bede's chappell, as small in circuite as Bede maketh the cell of Dicull there adjoyninge to bee.

Howe it moved from Fitz Aucher or his heires I have not found ; But Kinge Richard the first in the first yeare of his raigne gave this mannor of Bosham to John Marischall and sonne of Gilbert and his heires, Rendringe per ann. forty two pounds into his Exchequer.[1]

William Marshall (called thelder) sonne of the said John (who in right of Isable his wife daughter and heire of Richard Strongbowe Earle of Pembrooke[2], on the day of Kinge John's coronation[3], was in her right created Earle of Pembrooke, to whom Kinge Richard the first in the first yeare of his raigne [4] gave her in marriage, shee beinge then his ward,) is the next in whome I find the possession of this manor of Bosham to have beene.

By the said Isable this Earle William had issue five sonnes, William, Richard, Gilbert, Walter, and Anselme ; and five daughters, Matild. Joane, Isable, Sibill, and Eve:[5] And of this manor dyed seized the 16th daye of March in the fourth yeare of Kinge Henry the third, Anno 1219, havinge in the second yeare of that Kinge obtained a market to be holden weekly in Bosham on the Thursdayes, which of late yeares is little frequented.[6]

William Marshall called the younger, sonne and heire of the said William and Isable, was also Earle of Pembrooke, and next owner of this manor: hee had two wives the latter whereof was Eleanor daughter to Kinge John, and sister to Kinge Henry the third ; hee dyed without issue the sixth of Aprill 1231, in the fifteenth yeare of Kinge Henry the third, leavinge Richard his brother to succeed him.

Richard second sonne of William Marshall th'elder, was also after the death of William his brother, Earle of Pembrooke and

[1] Antiq. Cartæ in Arce Lond. littera W. No. 9.
[2] Vincent, fol. 413. [3] Anno 1199. [4] Anno 1189.
[5] Rot. Pipæ, 7 Johis.
[6] Rot. Claus. 2 H. III, pars. 2.m. 2, in Arce Lond.

owner of this manor: hee also dyed without issue the 16th of Aprill 1234, in the 18th yeare of Kinge Henry the third, leavinge Gilbert his brother to succeed him.

Gilbert, third sonne of William Marshall th'elder, was also after the death of Richard his brother Earle of Pembrooke and owner of this manor: hee married Margaret daughter of William King of Scots, but dyed without issue Anno 1241, 21th yeare of Kinge Henry the thirde, leavinge Walter his brother to succeed him.[1]

Walter fourth sonne of William Marshall th'elder, was also after the death of Gilbert his brother Earle of Pembrooke and owner of this manor: hee married Margery daughter and co-heire of Robert Lord Quincy sonne and heire of Saer de Quincy Earle of Winchester[2], widowe of John Lacy, Earle of Lincolne, but dyed without issue the fourth of December in the 29th yeare of Henry the third, Anno 1245, leavinge Anselme his brother to succeed him:[3] which Margery after her husband's death was endowed of this manor of Bosham.

Anselme fifth sonne of William Marshall th'elder was also after the death of Walter his brother Earle of Pembroke and owner of this manor: he married Maud daughter of Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford, and dyed without issue the 18th day after his brother Walter, leavinge his great patrimony and inheritance to be divided amongst his five sisters and heires aforesaid, where of the said Matild the eldest was married to Hugh Bigod Earle of Norfolk, to whome this manor of Bosham (amongst others,) with the office of Earle Marshall was allotted in partition: Theis are those remarkable gentlemen buried in the round walke in the Temple Church by Fleetstreet, London.[4]

And Eve the fifth sister and coheire was married to William Lord Breause, of whome you are discended, as elswhere in a like History to this, I have written.[5]

[1] Math. Paris, fol. 546, Glouc. Manusc. Chron.

[2] Math. Paris, fol. 665.

[3] Rot. Claus. 30th Hen. III. pars. 1, m. ult.

[4] Plita. Term. Michs. 9th Hen. III. Rot. 28, Devon. Hill. 4th Edw. I. Rot 7, in dorso in Cõi. Banco.

[5] "Lives of the Berkeleys," Vol. I., page 243.

In the time of Kinge Stephen (saith Campden)[1] Hugh Bigod was Earle of Norfolke, as the composition sheweth betweene him and Kinge Henry the second, whom Henry the second after againe created Earle of Norfolke[2]: hee dyed 27 H. 2. And Roger his sonne succeeded, who was also againe created Earle of Norfolke by Kinge Richard the first, And was father of Hugh, who by Maud the eldest daughter and one of the heires of William Marescall Earle of Pembrooke had issue Roger, who at a Turnament havinge his bones put out of joynt, dyed without issue, And Hugh Bigod Lord Cheife Justice of England slayne in the battell of Lewis: To which Hugh and his heires Henry the third granted free warren in Bosham Funtington and Stoughton[3]: whose sonne Roger succeeded his uncle in the Earldome of Norfolk and dignity of Marescall:[4] But havinge incurred through his insolent contumacy the high displeasure of Kinge Edward the first, was compelled to passe away his honours and well neere his whole inheritance into the King's hands, (whereof Bosham was parcell) To the use of Thomas de Brotherton the Kinge's sonne, whome he had begotten of his second wife, Margaret, sister to Phillip the faire, Kinge of France; for thus reporteth the history out of the library of St. Austin's of Canterbury, viz.,

In the yeare 1301 Roger Bigod Earle of Norfolke ordeyned Kinge Edward the first to be his heire, And hee delivered into his hands the rod of the Marshall's office with this condition That if his wife brought him any children hee should without all contradiction receive againe all from the Kinge and hold it peaceably as before, And the Kinge gave unto him 1000li in mony and one thousand pound land during his life, togeather with the Marshallship and the Earldome[5]: But when hee was departed this life without issue Kinge Edward the second honoured the said Thomas de Brotherton his brother accordinge to the conveyance aforesaid with the titles of Marshall and Earle of Norfolke, whose daughter

[1] Campden, fol. 482.
[2] Pat. 40th Edw. III. part 1 m. 6., Pat. 42nd Edw. III. part 1, m. 2.
[3] Cartæ, 36th Henry III. m. 29.
[4] Rot. Fin. 54th Henry III. m. 5, in Arce, Lond., Pat, 22nd Edw. III. pars. 2, m. 45, Bosham.
[5] Rot. Pat. 8th Edw. II. pars. 2, m. 10, in Arce, Lond.

Margaret called Marshallesse and Countesse of Norfolke, wife to John Segrave, Kinge Richard the second created in her absence Dutchesse of Norfolke for her life, And the same day created Thomas Mowbray the daughter's sonne of the said Margaret, then Earle of Nottingham, the first Duke of Norfolke to him and his heires males, unto whome he had before likewise granted the state and title of Earle Marshall of England. Thus that story.

This is that Duke that was before the Kinge challenged and accused by Henry of Lancaster Duke of Hereford for utteringe inconsiderately certaine reproachfull and derogatory words against the Kinge; And when they were to fight a combate, at the very barre and entry of the lists by the voice of an Herauld It was proclaymed in the Kinge's name, That both of them should bee banished, Lancaster for ten yeares and Mowbray for ever: who after ended his life at Venice in the first yeare of Kinge Henry the fourth, leavinge two sonnes behind him in England: of which Thomas Earle Marshall and of Nottingham, (for no other title used hee) was beheaded for seditious plottinge against Henry of Lancaster, who then by the name of Kinge Henry the fourth had possessed himselfe of the Crowne; But John his brother and heire was by Kinge Henry the fifth raised up to Earle Marshall and Nottingham, and by Kinge Henry the sixth declared Duke by authority of Parliament,[1] as brother and heire to Thomas sonne of the said Thomas who dyed in the eleaventh yeare of that Kinge, as many Inquisitions found in divers counties after his death doe declare: wherein alsoe are laid downe all the former discents from Thomas de Brotherton.[2]

After him succeeded John his sonne who dyed in the first yeare of Kinge Edward the fourth: And after him John his sonne who whilst his father lived was by Kinge Henry the sixth created Earle of Surrey and of Warren, and dyed in the fifteenth of Kinge Edward the fourth, whose only daughter Anne Richard Duke of Yorke, younger sonne of Kinge Edward the fourth marryed, and with her had the titles of Duke of Norfolke, Earle Marshall, Earle

[1] Rot. Parl. 3rd Hen. VI. in Arce, Lond.

[2] Diversæ Inquis. post mort. Ducis Norff. 11th et 12th Hen. VI.

of Warren and Nottingham: But after that both hee and his wife were both made away in their tender yeares, Kinge Richard the third conferringe the title of Duke of Norfolke and the dignity of Earle Marshall upon John Lord Howard, cozen in bloud and one of the heires to the said Anne Dutchess of Yorke and Norfolke, as whose mother was one of the daughters of that first Thomas Mowbray Duke of Norfolke, And who in time of Kinge Edward the fourth was sum̄oned a Baron to the parliament: All whome formerly mentioned in these relations were Lords of this Manor of Bosham, as the sev̄rall Inquisitions found after each of their deathes, and many other records doe shewe.

Take also another relation of the discent of this Manor of Bosham out of other authors and records, not soe much varied as explaininge what formerly is written; Thus: From that renowned Earle William Marshall th'elder Earle of Pembroke a Peere of unvaluable worthiness, Protector of the minority of Kinge Henry the third and restorer of the Crowne and liberty of England almost devoured by Lewis of France, this manor came to his five sonnes (all dying Earles without issue successively each after other,) And from the last of them to Mawd their eldest sister married to Hugh Bigod, Earle of Norfolke, who had issue Roger that dyed without issue, and Hugh Bigod Cheife Justice of England, slayne at the Battell of Lewis: To whome succeeded Roger his sonne Earle of Norfolke and Marshall who was by Kinge Edward the first caste into the Tower, And to regaine Liberty and favour conveyed to the same Kinge and his heires in the thirtieth of his raigne this Manor of Bosham and other his manors and honours: And fower yeares after both hee and the Kinge in one and the same yeare leaft them and this world also.[1]

Kinge Edward the second succeedinge his father, In performance of his will, did, the 16th day of December in the sixth yeare of his raigne, give to Thomas de Brotherton his halfe brother this Manor of Bosham with many others, To hold to him and the heires of his body by the rents of old due and accustomed, leavinge

[1] Anno 1263, 47th Hen. III. Claus. 7th Edw. I. in dorso. Claus. 19th Edw. I. in dorso. Cartæ, 36th Edw. I. m. 5, bis. Daniell, fol. 169. Hollingsh. fol. 311. Claus. 30th Edw. I. in dorso. Esch. 35th Edw. I.

the revertion in the Crowne[1] : under which grant as heire in tayle you by lineall discent now hold the same : And the third yeare after created him the said Thomas his brother Earle of Norfolke and Marshall of England.[2] And afterwards his nephew King Edward the third in the first yeare of his raigne, when hee granted unto him many other manors that had escheated by the attainders of the two great Spensers, the father and the sonne, hee released the foresaid fee-farme rent of fourty-two pounds issuinge out of this manor which these Lres. patents declare to be fourty fower pounds per anñ : under which you hold it at this day.[3]

This Thomas de Brotherton was borne at Brotherton, in Yorkshire the first of June 1300 Anno 28 E. I.[4] And by Alice his first wife daughter of Sir Roger Hales had issue Edward, Margaret, and Alice. Edward was married to Beatrix daughter to Roger Mortimer Lord of Wigmore and dyed without issue before his father, whose widowe was after married to Thomas de Brewosa Knight.[5] Shee dyed 7 R. 2.

This Thomas de Brotherton dyed in the 12th of Edward the third, leavinge his second wife Mary his widowe, who was after married to Sir Ralph Cobham Knight, by whome shee had issue Sir John Cobham, And this Mary was first the wife of William Lord Brewes Lord of Brember and of Gower. And shee dyed in the 36th of Kinge Edward the third.

[1] Cartæ, 6th Edw. II. m. 14. Pat. 4th Edw. II. pars. 1, m. 21. Pat. 8th Edw. II. pars. 2, m. 10. Cartæ, 6th Edw. II. Nos. 30, 31 & 32. Cartæ, 9th Edw. II. No. 32. Parl. 3rd Hen. VI. m. 4 in ced Pat. 8th Edw. II pars. m. 10. Cartæ, 9th Edw. II. m. 7.

[2] Claus. 6th Edw. III. in dorso. Liber Priorat. de Winch. in Bibliotheca Cottoniana.

[3] Pat. 19th Edw. II. m. 10. Claus. 13th Edw. III. pars. 1, m. 33. Bundl. Prob. ætat. a 30 usq. 41st Edw. III.

[4] Pat. 19th Edward II., m. 10. Claus. 13th Edw. III., pars 1. m. 33. Bundl Prob. Ætat. a 30 usq. 41 et Edw. III.

[5] Fin. 19th Edw. III., m. 5. Pat. 6th Edw. III., par 3 dorso. Claus. 11th, Ewd. III., par. 2 dorso., et 12th Edw. III., par. 3, m. 18. Rot. Parl. 3rd Hen. VI., m. 4. Esch. 36th, Edw. III., par. 2. No. 9, Claus. 37th, Edw. III., m. 28 in dorso. Parl. 1st Rich. II., m. 4.

Margaret the eldest daughter of the said Thomas de Brotherton was first married to John Lord Segrave,[1] And secondly to Sir Walter Manny, by whome shee had issue Thomas Manny that dyed young, and Anne married to John Lord Hastings, Earle of Pembroke, who had issue John Lord Hastings that dyed without issue in the 13th of Richard the second.

Alice the younger daughter of the said Thomas de Brotherton was married to Edward de Monte Acuto, who had issue Jone married to William de Offord, Earle of Suffolke but dyed without issue.[2]

And that Bosham was the King's free chapell and exempted from all Episcopall jurisdiction, plentifully appeares by theis five Records heere marginald, which alsoe shewe the various successe thereof.[3]

John Lord Segrave dyed in the 26th of Edward the third, the said Margaret his wife survivinge him, by whome hee had issue John that married Blanch, daughter of John Lord Mowbray, And they both dyed without issue; And Elizabeth then married to John Lord Mowbray, and Anne that was Lady Abbesse at Barkinge in Essex: And the said Margaret for the greatnes of her birth, revenues and wealth, was in the 21th of Kinge Richard the second created Dutchesse of Norfolke for her life, and dyed the next yeare after, And lyeth buried in the Fryers minors in London.

The said John Mowbray and Elizabeth his wife had issue John and Thomas, And goeinge to the Holy land dyed at Constantinople in the 43th of Kinge Edward the third,[4] And the said Elizabeth his wife dyed after in the 49th of Kinge Edward the third.

[1] Fin. 19th Edw. III, m. 5. Fin. 36th Edw. III., m. 21, et m. 7, et 13. Claus. 37th Edw. III., m. ult.

[2] Pat. 12th Edw. III., m. 27. Fin. 12th Edw. III. m. 3. Claus. 13th, Edw. III.. pars 1. m. 33, et pars 3, m. 14. Esch. 5th Rich. II., No. 57. Fin. 5th Rich. II., m. 12, et 7th Rich. II., m. 23.

[3] Rot. Parl. 8th Edw. II., m. 7. Claus 16th Edw. II., m. 2. Pat 22nd Edw. III., pars. 2. m. 4. Rot. Romæ 14th, Edw. II., et 11-12. 13th Edw. II., m. 3.. Claus. 29th Edw. III., m. 37.

[4] Pat. 43rd Edw. III., pars. 1, m. 13. Pat. 6th Rich. II., m. 7.

The said John, sonne of John and Elizabeth, was Lord Mowbray, Earle of Nottingham and Marshall of England, And dyed without issue in the 6th of Richard the second.[1]

The said Thomas was after the death of his brother John, Lord Mowbray Earle Marshal and of Nottingham. And in the 21th of Kinge Richard the second created Duke of Norfolke to him and the heires males of his body: Hee married Elizabeth, sister and co-heire of Thomas Fitz-Alan, Earle of Arundell then widowe of William sonne and heire of William de Monte-acuto, Earle of Salisbury, and dyed in banishment at Venice in the first of Kinge Henry the fourth: The said Elizabeth his wife survived him and was after his death first married to Sir Robert Cowshall and after to Sir Gerrard Ufflete, whereby shee had the society of fower husbands, and vigourous husbands. And dyed in the third yeare of Henry the sixth. And this Thomas left issue by the said Elizabeth, Thomas, John, Margaret, and Isable. Thomas the eldest sonne of the said Thomas, was Lord Mowbray, Earle Marshall, and of Nottingham, And married Constance daughter of John Holland Earle of Huntingdon, neece to Henry the fourth; Hee was beheaded at Yorke 1405, Anno 7 H. 4, leavinge no issue: His wife was after married to John Gray, and dyed in the 16th of Henry the sixth; All which were owners of this manor of Bosham in their successive generations.[2]

John brother and heire of the said Thomas, comonly called Earle Marshall was in the first of Henry the fifth restored to the

[1] Pat. 20th Rich. II., pars. 1, m. 9. Cart. 20th Rich. II., m. 1. Rot. Franc. 19th Rich. II., m. 13. Pat. 17th Rich. II., pars. 1, m. 2. Pat. 12th Rich. II., pars. 2, m. 21. Claus 12th Rich. II.

[2] Pat. 7th Rich. II., pars. 2, m. 2, Cart. 9th, 10th Rich. II., m. 13. Rot. Parl. 21st Ric. II., pars. 5. Rot. Parl. 20 Rich. II., m. 2, Cart. 21st Ric. II., No. 23. Claus. 21st Rich. 1I., m. 12, 18. Pat. 21st Rich. II., pars. 1 m. 5, 11. Rot. Franc. 22nd Rich. II. Fin. 22nd Rich. II, m. 10. Pat 22nd Rich. II. ps,...m. 8, 12. Claus. 1st Hen. IV., pars 2, m. 2nd S. 15, Fin 2nd Hen. IV., m. 9. Clause 2nd Hen. IV., pars. 2, m. 1. Pat. 2nd Hen. IV., pars. 4, m. 6. Esch. 1st Hen. IV., post mort., Thom. Duc. Norff. Pat 1st Hen. IV., pars. 7, m. 22. 23. Pat. 1st Hen. IV., pars. 8. Pat 2nd Hen. IV., m. 6, ps. 1. Fin. 3rd Hen. IV., m. 2. Claus. 5th Hen. IV., ps. 1, m. 7, 19, 25. Pat. 5th Hen. IV., ps. 1, m. 18, 19. Pat. 6th Hen. IV., ps. 2, m. 7. Claus. 7th Hen. IV., m. 39. Fin. 19th Hen. 6, m. 11. Pat 24th Hen. VI. m...

Earledomes of Nottingham and Surrey, with the office of Earl Marshall,[1] And is hee that had the great question in Parliament in the third of Henry the sixth, for precedence and place with Richard Beauchampe Earle of Warwicke, At which time hee was restored to bee Duke of Norfolke. Hee married Catherine, the daughter of Ralph Nevill the first Earle of Westmerland[2] and of Jone his wife daughter of John of Gawnt Duke of Lancaster by whome hee had issue John that was after Duke, And dyed the nyneteenth of October in the Eleventh of Henry the sixth: His wife survived him, and was after first married to John Viscount Beamond, And after to Sir John Woodvile, And dyed the 23th of August, in the first of Richard the third.[3]

The said Margaret sister of the said Thomas and John, was married to Sir Robert Howard, Knight, created Lord in the time of Edward the fourth; And was father of John Howard first Duke of Norfolke of that name, slayne with Richard the third at Bosworth field in Leicestershire.

And Isable the other sister was first married to Henry Ferrars of Groby by whome shee had issue a daughter, And secondly married to James Lord Berkeley, who had issue William Marques Berkeley, James, Maurice, and Thomas, whose lives I have at large written in the history of your auncient and honourable family, wherein many things are handled touchinge this Manor, whereof I heere forbeare to make a double repetition, sith it is alwaies like to lye open unto you.

John Lord Mowbray sonne of the said John and Catherine, was, after the death of his father, Duke of Norfolke, Earle Marshall and Nottingham, Lord Segrave and of Gower;[4] hee married Elianor daughter of William Lord Bourchier and sister

[1] Claus. 2nd Hen. IV., ps., m. 18. Pat. 11th Hen. IV., ps. 1, m. 3. Claus. 14th Hen. IV., m. 9. Claus 1st Hen. V., m. 23. Pat. 3rd Hen. V., ps. 1, Fin 4th Hen. V., m. 19. Rot. Parl. 3rd Hen. VI., m. 4, art. 13.

[2] Fin. 3rd Hen. VI., m. 17. Fin 4th Hen. VI., m. 11.

[3] Esch. post mort. Willi. Hastings 1st Rich. III Pat. 15th Edw. IV.

[4] Cart. a 27th usq. 38th Hen. VI., m. 26, 27. Fin. 11th Hen. VI, m. 2, 12. Claus. 11th Hen. VI., m. 8, 13. Claus. 14th Hen. VI., m. 1. Pat 14th Hen. VI. pars. 2, m. 9. Fin. 30th Hen. VI. m. 1. Franc. 35th Hen. VI., m. 9. Pat. 1st Edw. IV., pars. 2 m., 18. Fin. 14th Edw. IV., m. ult.

of Henry Bourchier Earle of Essex, By whome hee had issue John Mowbray Duke of Norfolke, and died in the first year of Edward the fourth; And the said Elianor dyed in the 14th yeare of Edward the fourth.

John Lord Mowbray sonne of the said John and Elianor was in the life of his father, created Earle Warren and Surrey in the [29th] of Henry the sixth, and after his father's death was alsoe Duke of Norfolke, Earl Marshall of England and Earle of Nottingham, Lord Segrave and Lord Breouse of Gower: hee married Elizabeth daughter of John Talbot first Earle of Shrewsbury of that name in the 27th of Henry the sixth, by whome hee had issue one only daughter, called Anne, And dyed the tenth of January in the fifteenth of Edward the fourth, Anno 1475. His wife survivinge him, dyed in the 22th of Henry the seaventh.[1]

This John by a deed 4to Julii, 7 E. 4, is thus stiled, Johes Dux Norfolk: Comes Warren et Surrey, Marischallus et Nottingham, Marischallus Anglie, Dñs de Mowbray, de Segrave et de Gower, whereby he gave to his servant James Hobart his manor of Aspeley in the county of Warwicke, for thirty yeares without rent.

Anne, only daughter and heire of the said John and Elizabeth under the age of six yeares at the death of her father, was very shortly after married to Richard Duke of Yorke, second sonne to Kinge Edward the fourth who dyed without issue the 16th of January, in the 17th of Edward the fourth as already hath beene said: whereby her inheritance came equally to the Howards and the Berkeleys, who were discended of the foresaid Margaret and Isable daughters of Thomas Mowbray Duke of Norfolke and Elizabeth his wife before mentioned:[2] But howe by William Marques Berkeley sonne and heire of the said Isable his part

[1] Pat. 11th Edw. IV., pars. 2da. Pat. 15th Edw. IV., pars. 2, m. 13. Pat. 2nd Edw. IV., pars. 2, m, 22. Fin. 8th Edw. IV., m. 2. Claus. 8th Edw. IV., m. 12 dorso. Court Roll of Bosham 27th Hen. VI., in titulo. Rot. Parl. 14th Edw. IV., m. 120. Pat. 14th Edw. IV., pars. 2, m. 2. Fin. 15th Edw. IV., et 16. m. 9. Claus. 16th Edw. IV., m. 7 in dorso.

[2] Rot. Parl. 17th Edw. IV., m. ult. Rot. Patent. 17th Edw. IV., pars. 2, m. 6. Pat. 18th Edw. IV., pars. 1, m. 2, et. 16. Act Parl. 22nd Edw. IV.

was cast at severall times into the Crowne; howe it aftsoones reverted: howe this Manor was in partition to him allotted and confirmed by Parliament; howe hee againe cast a remainder in tayle of this manor with others into Kinge Henry the seaventh after the issue of his owne body should bee extinct; howe hee dyed without issue; howe Kinge Henry the seaventh entred, and was of this manor, with other, possessed to him and the heires males of his body; and howe both upon his petition of right by vertue of the entayle thereof, to Thomas de Brotherton And by Act of Parliament [1] that prudent Auncestor of yours, the Lord Maurice, was restored to this Manor and some others, (by such mixt meanes of favour and right as hee used) And thereby at his death in the 22th of Henry the seaventh, found to bee seized therof, is at large declared in the history of his life called Maurice the fifth, in the generations of your family: from whome it discended to the Lord Maurice his sonne; from him, to the Lord Thomas his brother and heire, from him, to the Lord Thomas his sonne; from him, to the Lord Henry his sonne; from him to the Lord George his grandchilde and heire; from whome theis carefull Governors, your Uncle and Aunt, have now purchased the same: And the better to informe you what purchase you by them have made, I will breifely declare whereof it consisteth, And afterwards what records I have read of in the kings severall courts: None of which to the best of my remembrance are nowe delivered to you, nor ever were at any time in the Evidence house at Berkeley.

This Manor of Bosham consisteth of seaven severall Tithings or hambletts, viz., Bosham, Bradbridge, Hooke, Creed, Walton, Fishborne and Southwood, which are within the parish of Bosham; and of three others, vizt., Funtington, Eastashlinge, and Westashlinge, which are within the parish of Funtington next adioyninge, And containeth of Copihold land about foure thousand acres, And come to one Court Baron holden at the Manor house of Bosham adioyninge to the Churchyard; Alsoe, you hold every yeare within this Manor three particuler Leets upon dayes certaine, and one great Leet called the Sheriffs Tourne, with the payment of a Comon Fyne of Five pounds, fifteene shillings and

[1] Act Parl. 19th Hen. VII.

five pence yearly: Also, besides the foresaid Ten Tithings, there also appeare at theis Leets all the Inhabitants of the Isle of Thorney and at the parish of Chidham, which comprehend fower other Manors: Also appendant to this Manor is an hundred, called Bosham Hundred, of a larger extent than the Manor or Leets.

The Freeholders of this manor are about Twenty, who hold to them and their heires accordinge to the course of the Comon lawe, And pay in Cheife Rent by the yeare—$11^{li.}$ $10^{s.}$ $4^{d.}$ ob. q. one pound of pepper and two pounds of Comin seeds: Amongst whome is one freehold called Bowley farme in the Tithinge of Southmundham within the parish of Pagham in the Hundred of Alwicke, more remarkable then any of the other, Aswell for the yearly rent of Five pounds which it payeth, as for the tenure therof, which (whilst it was intire) was holden of this Manor by one knights fee, And is nowe by severall discents the inheritance of eight or more Freeholders, Amongst whom (within my remembrance) the owners of this, your Manor of Bosham, have had seaven wardshipps, whereon, and on the proofes thereof, I will, for your better information, somewhat inlarge my selfe).

Aunciently in the time of Kinge John, it was the freehold land of William de Gardino, or de gardinis; whose posterity were after called Jarden, and lastly, Jurden. Afterward of Knottesford and Soper, by marriage of the sisters and co-heires of Jarden. Afterwards of Darrell, Uvedall, Brunynge and Payne.

And for proofe are theis Evidences and Records; some wherof are with your Evidences nowe delivered to you; The rest you may heerby knowe in what Courts of Record to finde them, vizt

1. Rot. Claus: 38 H. 3. membr 11, et 12, m. arce Londini.
2. Rot. Fin. 18 E. 1, membr. 8, in arce Londini.
3. Inquisitio, 35 E. 1, post mortem, Rogeri Bigod, in arce Lond.
4. Liber Escuagij. 4. E. 2, fol. 38, in Scc̃io cum Rem̃ Thesauř.
5. Extent. Manerij de Bosham, 15 E. 3. Rot. 190, in Banco cõi.
6. Rot, Finiũ 2 E. 3, membr. 11 in arce Lond.

7. Inquisitio, 12 H. 4, post mortem Thomae Jarden, in arce Lond.
8. Rot. Pateñ. 12 H. 4, membr. 19, in arce Lond.
9. Rot. Claus: 13 H. 4, membr. ultimâ, in arce Lond.
10. Rot. Claus: 1 H. 5, membr. 11, in arce Lond.
11. Inquisitio, 6 H. 6., post mortem Joñis Jarden, in arce Lond.
12. Rot. Finiū. 6 H. 6, membr. 12, in arce Lond.
13. Rot. Pateñ. 9 E. 4, pars. 2da. membranâ, 4, in arce Lond.
14. Six or seaven faire Court Rolls at the least in divers kings times nowe delivered unto you, expressely affirminge the tenure to bee by knights service.
15. But, one above all other (omni exceptione maior) is entred of Easter Terme Anno 6to Regis Jacobi, Rot. 1141, in the Comon Pleas upon a writ of Ravishment of ward brought by your great grandfather Henry Lord Berkeley against Agnes the widowe of Thomas Payne for the wardshippe of Thomas Payne her sonne, wherin hee recovered (after stronge defence) by a jury of Sussex.
16. And since that time have divers Releifes been paid and wardshipps had, as will appeare in a parchment booke in the Evidence house in Berkeley Castle kept by mee from time to time, which have happened to your Ancestors for fourty yeares past, which, I assure my selfe will alwaies lye open for you.[1]

The demesnes of this manor containe about 1600 acres, nowe let by 24. Leases, at the yearly rent of—631li 10s. Besides the Coppice woods, which containe about 175. acres, And were two yeares past first let by your father to Henry Chitty of Chichester, at the yearly rent of Fourty pounds. Besides 47. couple of rent hens and Capons.

The Copihold rents are by the yeare—83li 19s. 11d. besides the 23s. 11d. for berry workes, wherin the tenants have an estate of Inheritance, And are of three sorts, knowne by the severall names of Forrep land, Bord land, and Cotland, much

[1] The parchment book here referred to is doubtless that numbered 9 in Smyth's list of Books, page 411, Berkeley Manuscripts, Vol. III., "Hundred of Berkeley."—ED.

differinge one from another in their Customes, and in their services they doe and performe.

1. The first called Forrep land, oweth suit to the Court Baron, payeth Releife upon discent as a Socage tenure at the Comon lawe: The fyne upon every death or alyenation is only one yeares rent, payeth no heriot, beareth noe office in the Manor, as Chamberlaine, Reeve or Hayward

Chamberlaine.

2. The second called Bordland, oweth suit to the Court Baron, payeth the best beast for an heriot after every death or surrender, And in default of a beast—ij^{s}. vj^{d}. And Two yeares rent for a Fyne, besides the rent of that yeare: From out of the tenants of this Bordland are alwaies at Michas Court called the Election Court, chosen the three officers, or Baylyes, to serve the Lord of the Manor for the yeare followinge, vizt the Chamberlaine, who gathereth the cheife Rents, Copihold Rente, Rents and demesne rents of the most part of the Manor; Taketh Surrenders out of Court, Exami-neth woemen covert Baron, seiseth heriots, presenteth Alienations: Hee alsoe is a Coroner: Executeth the servinge and returne of writts as Sheriffe: seizeth wrecks of sea; Is the Lords Woodward; looketh to the Lords Custome fishings; Taketh up the fifth mullet and base for the Lord, wherof the one halfe is to the Lord, the other to the Vicar of Bosham; And receiveth for executinge this his office two pence by the day of ancient Custome.

Hayward.

Then alsoe is chosen the second officer, called the Hayward, who also gathereth another part of the Copihold rents, and all the casualties happeninge within the Manor, and all the Perquisites of the Courts Baron, Leets, and Sheriffs Tourne: And in absence of the Chamberlaine, taketh surrenders out of Court; and for his fee has of antient custome allowed to him the rent of his Bordland, for which he is that yeare chosen Hayward.

Reeve.

Then also is chosen the third officer called the Reeve, and is ever a Copiholder in Funtington or Estashlinge, who also taketh surrenders out of Court in the absence of the Chamberlaine and Hayward, gathereth the Copihold rents there, and of Funtington Farme, And for his fee hath of ancient custome allowed to him the rent of his Bordland, for which he is that yeare chosen Reeve.

3. The third sort of Copihold land called Cotland, doth alsoe lye within the Tithinge of Funtington and Creed, each containinge a messuage and about five acres of ground: And such of them as were in the collection of the Chamberlaine, anciently paid—8^{s}. 4^{d}. ob. the peece of ancient rent, And those in the collection of the Reeve—vj^{s}. viij^{d}. the peece of ancient rent; wherin at this day is a little alteration through want of care or judgement in the Steward of the Manor: The Copyholders of this Cotland vpon each dyinge seized or surrender, pay five pence only for a Fyne, And five pence for an heriott, and noe more.

The full age of every heire for all theis three sorts of Copihold land is at eighteene yeares old: After which, hee may alien and surrender away his land, and other the like.

If an Amerciament or a Fyne bee at any Court imposed vpon any of theis Copiholders by the Steward, And a distresse taken for the same, The Copiholder cannot sue a Replevin, but must pay it; And the foresaid Hayward must vpon his Accompt at the end of the yeare before the Lords Auditor pay all that by the Steward is estreated to him.

Of many other Customes within this Manor of Bosham you may informe your selfe in two paire of severall Indentures (nowe delivered to you) made between Lord and Tenants; and which also are comprised in Two decrees made in Chancery vpon the suit of your said grandmother, wherin shee prevailed above her

first expectation, As at large is to bee read in the history of your family vnder the title of your fathers Lawe suits and hers.[1]

Of the Swanmarke throughout the hundred of Bosham, the Sea coasts and Creekes of the Sea, and of the fishponds in the wasts, and of the Custome of Mulletts, and Base, two much esteemed fishes, I insist not.

The Steward of the Manor, is Admirall of the Seas adioyninge to the Manor, And hath by the grant of Kinge Edward the fourth, in the viijth of his reigne,[2] expresse authority to execute those offices, And also to resist and withstand the sheriffe of the County, And is Escheator, Clarke of the Market, Admirall, Steward, and Marshall of the Kings house, if they enter within or infringe the Liberty of the said Mannor to execute any of their offices or authorities, with other the like, As the said Charter and one other in the 7th of Kinge Edward the first allowed in a Quo warranto brought by the Kinge against Roger Bigod, sonne of Hugh Bigod, doe declare.[3]

Alsoe, the Lord of this Manor hath by the forementioned Charters Returne of all manner of writts and proces out of what Court soever, Also all Fynes, issues, penalties and amerciaments imposed in any Court by any Judge vpon any the Inhabitants within the said Manor and hundred, Also prefynes and postfynes for alienations, straied and waived goods, felons goods, Aswell beinge felons de se, as otherwise attainted, the goods of fugitives, and of outlawed and condemned persons, And (as the generall words of the said Charter are) whatsoever to the Kinge may any waies happen or accrewe by way of Escheat.

[1] In 1615 Elizabeth Lady Berkeley, relict of Henry Lord Berkeley, who held the Manor of Bosham in jointure, visited the Manor to hold a Court, see her tenants, and make her son George known to them, and also to investigate the customs of the Manor, so that neither heriot nor other services might be thereafter denied when due, nor her steward exact more than was justly payable. She was received with much insolence by some of the copyhold tenants who denied her rights. Eventually a Bill was exhibited in Chancery, and in Trinity term, 16 James, a decree was made affirming all the lady's claims with costs against the recalcitrant tenants amounting to £1,960.—See "*Lives of the Berkeleys*," *Vol. ii., p. 432 et seq.*—Ed.

[2] Cart: 8th Edw. IV., in arce Londini.

[3] Quo warranto, 7th Edw. I., in Rec: Scc̃ij.

Also the Inhabitants within this Manor are free from payment of any manner of Tolls, passages and carriages throughout England, and from Contribution to Knights of the Shire elected for the Parliament: free from beinge somoned to Quarter Sessions or Assizes, and from beinge returned vpon any Juries or Enquests, but only within the said Manor.[1]

In the 11th of Richard the Second,[2] It is allowed to bee a Manor in Ancient Demesne, and to bee priviledged accordingly: And soe in the second of Henry the fourth,[3] therby free from payment of Tolls, Pontage and Custome all England over.

The Office in the 11th of Henry the sixth, after the death of John Duke of Norfolke, layeth downe the pedegree thus, (which followe)

William de Breowsa senior, in the Tenth of Edward the first, levyed a Fine of the Castle and Manor of Brember, &c. to himselfe for life; The Remainder to John Mowbray and Aliva his wife and to the heires of their bodies, who had issue John Mowbray, who had issue John Mowbray, who had issue John Mowbray, Earle of Nottingham, and Thomas Mowbray, which John dyed without issue, And Thomas beinge Duke of Norfolke had issue Thomas, who died without issue, and this John Duke of Norfolke that now dyed 11, H. 6.

And the Office in Coñ Midd, in the 11th of Henry the Sixth aforesaid after the death of the said John, is an excellent record for the Office of Earle Marshall, shewinge all the fees and dignities therto belonginge; And howe the Kings Lres Patents to Thomas Mowbray Duke of Norfolke in the 20th of Richard the second were confirmed to him and the heires males of his body by Act of Parliament.

The Lord hath Wrecks of Sea and many other Liberties in Bosham, mentioned in the Marginald Records. [4]

And soe much of Bosham, Nowe, a word of Thorney and Buckfold.

[1] Quo warranto, 7th Edw. I., in Rec: Sccij. Pat. confirmed: 10th Eliz.

[2] Claus: 11th Rich. II., m. 1. [3] Claus: 2nd Hen. IV., pars. 1, m. 17.

[4] Claus: 9th Rich. II., Esch: 17th Edw. I., Claus. 1st Hen. IV., pars. 1., Esch: 7th Hen. IV., nº Sº.

Thorney.

Thorney, is comonly reputed a member of Bosham, yet is a little Manor of it selfe, consistinge of 83 acres of Copihold land there, besides the Farme of Thorney, and of seaven Messuages, who vpon death and surrender pay their best good for an heriot, whose fines also are arbitrable at the will of the Lord, which differeth from all the rest of the Manor: The whole Island of Thorney was but one Manor, but nowe three Manors by Copertioners, wherof the Rectory still remaineth as a badge, wherto you have by this your purchase right to present at every third Turne.

Buckfold.

Buckfold is likewise reputed a member of Bosham, yet is a little Manor of it selfe lyinge within the parish of Petworth Ten myles from Bosham church, And is within the Leet of Bosham, And consisteth of nyne Tenants, holdinge two hundred and ten acres or neere therabouts, In which, heriot is paid for Forrep land vpon each Tenants death and surrender, beinge the best good of the Tenant, which is not soe in Bosham Manor, or in any other part of theis your newe purchased possessions: And heere, the eldest sonne is heire, and not the younger, as in Bosham.

Not longe before the death of that great learned Lord Cheife Justice Sir Edward Coke, I tooke a note to your Aunt Coke with desire to have his opinion thereof, in theis words:

The Manor of Bosham in Sussex, and others in divers Counties were by King Edward the second in the sixth of his raigne given to Thomas de Brotherton his halfe brother, and to the heires ef his body, The remainder in fee beinge left in the Crowne: It is supposed, that this Intayle was by Act of Parliament made a Fee Simple in the issue of Thomas de Brotherton, soe longe as it should continue: Quere, whether my Lord Coke knoweth, of this Act of Parliament, or not.

Wherto, on the backe of that note, hee wrote thus:

1. The Act that made the estate tayle of Bosham and other Manors by Edward the second to Thomas of Brotherton Fee simple, is either in the first of Henry the Eight, or in | the

third of Henry the Eighth, wherby those lands were stated in Fee simple to Thomas sonne of John Howard Duke of Norfolke, heire in Taile to Thomas of Brotherton, with a savinge of the Kings revertion; By this Act, Donyngworth, Sir Michael Stanhops Manor, was saved; This Act is in the Rolls Chappell.

2. See another Act in the Tower Anno 3, H. 6. Thomas Mowbray Duke of Norfolke, cozen and heire of the body of Thomas of Brotherton, was attainted of Treason by that Act; John his sonne was restored. See the Act in the Tower.

3. If any Comon Recovery was suffered before 34 H. 8, by any issue of the estate taile; the estate is barred, Search in the Comon place: Of Brotherton, there is numerosa proles.—Thus hee, and the note from him.

And in trueth, you have a Recovery in the 4th of King Henry the Eighth, vnder the Seale of the Court of Comon Pleas of this Manor with a double voucher, nowe delivered with your other evidence, And therby a perfect good estate accordinge to the opinion of that great learned Judge in his foresaid note, As also one or two other the like in the times of King Richard the third, and of King Henry the seaventh suffered by your Ancestor William Marques Berkeley, As in my history of his life is at large to bee read, And also of the Lord Maurice his brother and heire, whether I send you if occasion require.[1]

If in ripenes of age you desire a further knowledge of this Manor and of the great honour of the owners therof, and of the various successes they have undergone, not mentioned in any Comon Chronicle, my Marginall vouchers will much availe; from none of which you shall depart empty; The cause, why I have soe loaden them with Records.

Thus have you the history of your new purchase by the care of providence of a worthy vncle and Aunt, made for you before you knowe good from evill, as farre as sixteene dayes would give mee leave to looke into my old notes, the sports of my youth and

[1] "Lives of the Berkeleys," Vol. II., p. 154 et seq.—ED.

age ; Otherwise, this Manor, for the payment of your fathers debts had beene sold into a strange family ; I end, as I began ; God Almighty blesse you, and your posterity with this purchase : And when you dye, leave to your posterity in a gratefull memoriall the Meritts of this your vncle and Aunt nowe done vnto you.

Finis.

Ch'res of Liberties of Bosham, out of the trunke of Bosham Evidence vnder seale exempli[fi]ed.

August 23, 1677.

Philippus et Maria Dei gratia Rex et Regina Anglie Hispaniarum Francie vtriusq; Sicilie Jerusalem et Hibernie fidei defensores Archiduces Austriæ Duces Burgundie Mediolani et Brabantie Comites Haspurgi Flandrie et Tirolis. Omnibus ad quos presentes Lr̃e pervenerint, salutem. Inspeximus Lr̃as Patentes Domini Ricardi nuper Regis Anglie Progenitoris ñri p̃dc̃e Regine de Exemplificatione factas in hec verba. Ricardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dñus Hibernie, Omnibus ad quos p̃sentes Lr̃e pervenerint, salutem. Inspeximus tenorem irrotulamenti cuiusdam Brevis ñri Maiori et Ballivis Civitatis Cicestrie directi in hec verba. Ricardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dñs Hib̃nie dilc̃is sibi Maiori et Ballivis suis Civitatis Cicestr̃ salt̃m. Cum Rogerus le Bygod quondam Comes Norff. et Marescallus Anglie clamavit coram Joh̃e de Raygate et socijs suis Justiciar̃ Dñi Edwardi filij Regis Henrici quondam Regis Anglie Progenitoris ñri Anno regni sui septimo, in Co'm̃ Sussex̃ Itinerantibus habere in Mañio suo de Bosham Retornū

Bñium, visum francipleg̃ Assm panis et cervisie, Amerciamenta de Turno Vicecom̃ in eod Hundredo Infangenethef, Tholl, Them, Sok et sak et wreccum Maris, Aquiet̃ per totum Regnum de Stallag̃ et theloñ; Que quidem libertates et Acquietanc̃ coram prefatis Justiciar̃ in Itinere p̃dco Allocate fuerunt sicut per Certificationem Thesaur̃ et Camerar̃ nostroꝝ nobis in Cancellariā nostram de Mandato nostro missam plene liquet; Vobis precipimus, q̃d carissimam Consanguineam nostram Margaretam Mareschall̃ Comitissam Norff. nunc tenentem Manerij p̃dci libertatibus et quietancijs predcis vti et gaudere permittatis iuxta Allocationem supradcam. Teste meipo apud Westm̃ sexto decimo die Novembr̃ Anno ñni ñri nono. **Inspeximus** etiam tenorem Irrotulamenti cuiusdam alterius Brevis ñri Vicecom̃ ñro Sussex̃ similiter directi in hec verba; **Ricardus** Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dñus Hibnie vicecom̃ Sussex̃ salt̃m. Cum Rogerus le Bygod Quondam Comes Norff. et Marescallus Anglie clamavit coram Joñe de Raygate et socijs suis Justiciar̃ Dñi Edwardi filij Regis Henrici quondam Regis Anglie Progenitoris ñri Anno ñni sui septimo, in Com̃ p̃d Itineranț habere in Manerio suo de Boseham Returnū bñium visum francipleg̃ Assm panis et cervisie, Amerciamenta de Turno vic̃, in eod Hundredo, Infangenethef, Thol, Them, Sok, et Sak et wreccum Maris, Que quidem Libertates coram prefat̃ Justiciar̃ in Itinere p̃dco allocate fuerunt sicut per Certificacoem Thes et Camerar̃ ñroꝝ nobis in Cancellariā ñrā de mandato ñro missam plene liquet, Tibi p̃cipimus q̃d carissimam consanguineam ñrā Margaretam Marescall̃ Comitissam Norff. nunc tenentem manerij p̃dci libtatibus p̃dcis vti et gaudere permittas iuxta allocacoem supradictam. Teste meipso apud Westm̃ decimo sexto die Novembris Anno ñni ñri nono. Nos autem tenore p̃dcos ad requisicoem p̃fate Comitisse tenore p̃nciū duximus exemplificand̃. In cuius rei Testimonium has Lr̃as ñras fieri fecimus Patentes. Teste meipso apud Westm̃ decimo septimo die Novembris Anno regni ñri nono. Nos autem tenorem Lr̃arꝝ Patentiū p̃dcarꝝ ad requisicoem Henrici Berkeley Militis Domini Berkeley Mowbray Segrave et Bruce duximus exemplificand per p̃ntes. In cuius rei Testimoniū has Lr̃as ñras fieri fecimus Patentes. Testibus nobis ipsis apud Westmonasteriū duodecimo die Novembris Annis regnorꝝ ñrorꝝ Tertio et Quarto.

Out of an Exemplificacon in the
trunke of Bosham Evidence.
23. Aug., 1677.

Edwardus Sextus Dei gratia Anglie Francie et Hibnie Rex fidei defensor, et in terra Ecclie Anglicane et Hibernice supremū Caput Omnibus ad quos psentes Lre pvenerint, salm. Inspeximus Lras Patentes Dñi Henrici nuper Regis Anglie Quarti progenitoris ñri ne Exemplificacone fact in hec verba. **Henricus** Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie, Omnibus ad quos psentes Lre pervenerint, salm. Inspeximus tenorem Recordi et processus loquele que fuit coram Joñe de Reygate et socijs suis nup Justiciar Itinerantibus Dñi Edwardi regis filij regis Henrici nuper Regis Anglie progenitoris ñri apud Cicestr in Com Sussex anno rni pdci nuper Regis Edwardi, Septimo, Deo eo quod Rogerus le Bygod nuper Comes Norff. clamavit habere certas Libertates in Manerio suo de Boseham, videlt, Returnū brium, visum Francipleg, assisam panis et cervisie, Amerciamenta de Turno Vicecom in eod Hundredo, Infangenthef Thol et Them Sok et sak wreccum Maris, warenn per totum hundredm pdcm, et quiet per totm regnū de Stallagio et Theolonio quem coram nobis in Cancellariam ñram venire fecimus in hec verba. **Plita** de Jur et Assiss coram Joñe de Reygate et socijs suis Justiciar Itinerant apud Cicestriam in Com Sussex in Crastino sci Joñis Baptiste Anno regni Regis Edwardi filij regis Henrici Septimo ; Rogerus le Bygod Comes Norff. etc. per Robtum de Chiggewell Attornatū suū clamat habere Libertates subscriptas in Manerio suo de Bosham, vizt, Returnū brium, visum Francipleg, assisā panis et cervisie, Amerciamenta et Turne vicecom in eod Hundredo, Infangenthef, Thol et Them Sok et Sak, wreccum maris, warennam per totum Hundredum pdcm et quietanc per totum Regnum de Stallagio et Theolonio, Et quod pdictis libertatibus vsus est, Et quod nulla occupac nec vsurpacoem fecit super Dñum Regem nec antecessores suos, petit qnod inquiratur. **Et** Milites ad hoc electi dicunt super sacrm suum, quod pdcus Comes et Antecessores sui vsi sunt libertatibus pdcis, Set dicunt, qd Hugo Bygod pater ipius Rogeri warrenavit Manerium suum de Stoghton

sine warr̃, Et iste Rogerus warrenavit Manerium suū de Stoke; Ideo concessum est, q̃d warennam ibi amodo non habeat, Et in misericordia quia eum warrenñ, Et quoad fact̃m ip̃ius patris sui Rex habeat br̃e cum voluerit. **Et** Rogerus quietus cum alijs Lib̃tatibus Salvo iure Dñi Regis cum inde loqui voluerit etc. Sussex. **Nos** autem tenorem recordi et processus loquele p̃dc̃e ad requisic̃oem Joħis Ducis Norff. Consanguinei et heredis p̃dc̃i Rogeri duximus exemplificanđ per p̃ntes. In cuius rei Testimonium has Lr̃as n̄ras fieri fecimus Patentes. Teste meip̃o apud Westm̃ vicesimo octavo die Octobris Anno regni ñri Decimo octavo. Pemberton. Ex^r per Joħem Brokholes et Joħem Pemberton Cl̃icos. Nos autem tenorem Lr̃arꝝ Pateñ p̃dc̃arꝝ ad requisicõem Dñe Anne Barkeley vidue matris Henrici nunc Dñi Barkeley duximus Exemplificanđ per p̃ntes In cuius rei Testimonium has Lr̃as n̄ras fieri fecimus Patentes. Teste meip̃o apud Westm̃ vicesimo die Maij Anno regni ñri, sexto. R. Beamount Ex^r p nos [T]roke et

Ric̃um lyell.

There is an Exemplificac̃on vnder seale in the Trunke of Bosham Evidence Kinge E. 2, his grant of Bigods lands to Thomas de Brotherton in 6 E. 2, with many Liberties, &c. And an Inquisic̃on in 35 E. I, post mortem Rogeri Bigod pro Bosham—all in one Exempli[fi]cac̃on.

A Copy of an Exemplification out of Domesday booke, vnder seale in Berkeley Castle, of the Manor of Bosham in Sussex and the Hundred of Berkeley in Glouc^rshire.

23. August, 1677.

Elizabetha Dei gratia Anglie Francie et Hib̃nie Regina, fidei Defensor etc. Omnibus ad quos p̃sentes Lr̃e pveñīt salt̃m. Inspeximus quendam librum vulgariter nuncupat̃ **Domesdei** in thesauro recept̃ Scc̃ij ñri sub custođ Thesaurarij et Cam̃arioꝝ ñroꝝ ib̃m remaneñ, Cuius quidem libri tenor in Com̃ Sussex̃ (inter alia) sub titulo terraꝝ regis sic continetur, vt sequitur.

SVDSꝈXꝈ.—TꝈRRA REGIS.

Rex WILLELMUS tenet in dnio BOSEHAM comes GODUIN' tenuit . 7 tc̄ erant .lvj . 7 dimid 7 pro . xxxviij . hid geldauit. 7 mº similit'. Tra ē. In dñio sunt . vj . car . 7 . xxxix . uilti cū . l. bord hñt . xix . car. Ibi æccia 7 . xvij . serui . 7 . viij . molini de . iiij . lib . xxx . denar min'. Ibi . ij . piscariæ de . viij . sol 7 . x . denar. Silua de . vj . porc̄.

Ad hoc M. ptiñ . xj . hagæ in Cicestre. T.R.E. quæ reddeb . vij . solid 7 iiij . den̄. Modo hī Eps decē de illis . a rege 7 mº est una in M. Totū T.R.E. post ; ualuit . xl . lib. Modo similit' . xl . lib . Tam̄ reddit. L . lib ad arsurā 7 pensū . quæ ualent . xlv . lib.

De isto M. hī ENGELĒR . ij . hid de rege . 7 ibi hī . 1 . car . 7 uñ bord.— *Domesday vol.* I., *p.* 16.

Que omnia et singula premissa ad requisicoem dilci et fidelis subditi ñri Johis Smyth gen̄ sub sigillo Scc̄ij ñri duximus exemplificand per presentes. In cuius rei Testimonium has Lras ñras fieri fecimus Patentes. Teste pdilect Consiliar ñro Wiłłmo Dño Burghley almo Thesaurario ñro Anglie septimo die Novembris Anno regni ñri Tricesimo septimo.

Exr p nos Arthurū Agarde et Georgium Austen Clicos Camar in dca Recepta Scij Dñe Regine die et anno supradcis

Intrat hic p me Robm Mandey

THE AID LEVIED IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE IN 20TH EDWARD III. (1349),

ON THE OCCASION OF MAKING EDWARD, THE BLACK PRINCE, A KNIGHT.

Contributed by SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A.

DURING the period of the Early Norman Kings, the Aid under the feudal system formed one of the ordinary incidents of the revenues of the Crown. The power of the King at that time to make such levies was unlimited, but it became reduced to a system under *Magna Carta*, which provided that the only occasions on which the King should, on his own authority, make such a levy, should be to :—Make his eldest son a knight; marry his eldest daughter once, and for the ransom of his person if made a captive in war.

Under the feudal system the King was regarded as the owner of all the lands in the kingdom. All lands were held of him, either immediately or mediately, by military service. The barons and knights, who were tenants in chief, had only an incidental tenure of their lands, from which they were bound to render him military service in war at their own costs. They were his vassals—his sworn men. This service, at first, was unlimited in respect to duration of time, but by subsequent arrangement the service was fixed at 40 days in the year for each *knight's fee*. The area of a knight's fee, like the hide, with which it generally coincided, varied according to the quality of the land and other causes. It will be observed that in this county the number was 134$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{24}$ fees. It was, however, usually four or five hides, the annual value being fixed at £20 a year. This was reckoned as being equal to the support of a knight. These *knights' fees* formed the basis of taxation, and so continued down to the breaking out

of the rebellion in the 17th century, and Military Service was abolished by statute in 12th Charles II.

The principal Aids levied under such of the above-mentioned heads, prior to that now under notice, were the following :—

1. An aid levied by King Henry II. on the marriage of Maud, his eldest daughter, to the Duke of Saxony, at one mark per fee.
2. An aid granted to King Richard I. for the ransom of his person when made prisoner by the Duke of Austria in returning home from the Holy Land, at 40s. per fee.

King Henry III. had three aids of these kinds during his reign, viz :—

3. An aid on the marriage of his sister Isabel to the Emperor, Frederick II. anno regni 29.
4. An aid to marry his eldest daughter, Margaret, to Alexander III., King of Scotland ; and
5. An aid to make his eldest son Edward a knight, anno regina 38.
6. An aid was levied by Edward I., on the marriage of Eleanora, his eldest daughter, to Alphonso, King of Arragon, anno regni 18. This aid was at the rate of 40s. each knight's fee, and at the same rate for portions of fees. It is of considerable importance for it formed the basis of the aid which we print below, and the names in the latter of those who formerly held the fees respectively, refer to those who held them in the 18th year of the reign of the now King's grandfather.

The levy on the present occasion was at the same rate, and the amount collected would therefore be £269 19s. 8d.

We have endeavoured to identify the ancient names as they appear in the record with those now in use, which are printed within square brackets, but have not been so successful as we could wish. The Hundreds have been greatly altered. Some have been incorporated and others created. This has increased the difficulty, and we apprehend that in some cases the text in the record is corrupt.

EXCHEQUER, Q.R. MISCELLANEOUS BOOK, VOLUME III., BOOK OF AIDS.

GLOUC.

Particule compoti Johannis de Actone unius Collectoris auxilii ad primogenitum filium Regis Militem faciendum concessi anno vicesimo pro se et Henrico de Clifforde defuncto altere Collectore ejusdem auxilii de eodem Auxilio.

HUNDREDUM DE CIRCESTRE.

De Thoma de sancto Mauro pro dimidio feodo militis in Hampton Meysy quod Nicholaus de Sancto Mauro quondam tenuit sicut contentum in evidenciis et inquisitionibus predictis. - - - xx^{s}

De Willielmo de Cusaunce pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Dounamoneyeswyk [Down Ampney] quod Petronilla de Valers quondam tenuit sicut contentum in evidenciis et inquisicionibus predictis - x^{s}

De Almarico de sancto Amando pro uno feodo et quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Southcerneye quod Almaricus de Sancto Almando predecessor predicti quo nunc est quondam tenuit sicut contentum in evidenciis et inquisicionibus predictis - - - - l^{s}

De Willielmo de Carswelle pro dimidio feodo Militis in Codyngtone Langeleye quod Johannes de Langeleye quondam tenuit sicut contentum in evidenciis et inquisicionibus predictis - - xx^{s}

De Roberto Barbast pro dimidio feodo Militis in eadem villa quod Robertus Barbast antecessor ejus quondam tenuit sicut contentum in evidenciis et inquisitionibus predictis - - - - xx^{s}

De Thoma de Bradestone pro dimidio feodo Militis in Sodyngdone [Siddington] Musarde quod Matilda Musarde quondam tenuit ibidem sicut ut supra - - - - - - - xx^{s}

De Johanne Dodecote pro tercia parte unius feodi Militis in Chestertone quod Edmundus de Langeleye quondam tenuit ibidem sicut ut supra xiij^{s} iiij^{d}

De Abbate de Teukesbury pro dimidio feodo Militis in Up Ameneye [Ampney Crucis] quod Walterus de Chiltenham et parcenarii sui quondam tenuerunt ibidem sicut ut supra - - - - xx^{s}

De Willielmo Canel et parcenariis suis pro decima parte unius feodi Militis in eadem villa que Willielmus Canel antecessor quondam tenuit iiij^{s}

De Willielmo de Marreys et Waltero de Campedene et Johanne de Evesham pro uno feodo Militis in eadem villa quod Johannes de Mareys et Johannes de Campedone quondam tenuerunt ibidem sicut contentum in evidenciis et inquisicionibus predictis - - - - xl^{s}

De Johanne de Poltone et parcenariis suis pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Astbrok et Upameneye quod Johannes de Poltone antecessor predicti qui nunc est quondam tenuit sicut ut supra - - x^{s}

De Johanne de Wynchestre pro uno feodo Militis in Harnhulle [Harnhill] quod Robertus de Harnhulle quondam tenuit sicut contentum in evidenciis et inquisicionibus predictis - - - - xl^{s}

De Emma que fuit uxor Walteri de Circestre pro uno feodo Militis in Cotes quod Johannes Waleys quondam tenuit ibidem sicut &c - xl^{s}

De Ricardo Vernoun pro dimidio feodo Militis in eadem villa quod Elias Cokerell quondam tenuit ibidem sicut contentum in evidenciis et inquisicionibus predictis - - - - xx^{s}

De Willielmo Lillebrok pro quinta parte unius feodi Militis in eadem villa quod Walterus de Lillebrok quondam tenuit ibidem sicut ut supra &c viij^{s}

De Ricardo de Foxcote pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Dontesbourne Hocat [Duntesborne Abbots] quod Willielmus de Gaa quondam tenuit ibidem sicut ut supra &c - - - - x^{s}

De Johanne le Rous pro dimidio feodo Militis in Dontesbourne Rous quod Johannes le Rous antecessor predicti Johannis qui nunc est quondam tenuit sicut &c - - - - - xx^{s}

De Radulpho Bluet pro duobus feodis Militum in Dagelyngworthe que Radulphus Bluet antecessor predicti &c - - - iiij^{li}

De Johanna de Circestre pro uno feodo Militis in Strattone quod Ricardus de Hamptone quondam tenuit ibidem sicut ut supra &c - xl^{s}

De Ricardo de Baggyngdene pro medietate et duodecima parte unius feodi Militis in Bagyngdene que Ricardus de Baggyngdene quondam tenuit sicut contentum in evidenciis et inquisicionibus predictis - xxiij^{s} iiij^{d}

De Roberto de Penytone pro uno feodo Militis in Baudyngtone [Baunton] quod Robertus &c - - - - - xl^{s}

De Priore Hospitalis sancti Johannis de Lecchelade pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Baudyngtone que predecessores loci predicti quondam tenuerunt sicut &c - - - - - x^{s}

De hered Walteri Helyon pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Northcote que Alicia Helyoun &c - - - - x^{s}

Summa feodorum—xiiij feoda—quinta parte et sexagesima parte unius feodi Militis
Summa - xxviij^{li}. viij^{s} viij^{d}

Hundredum de Bradeleye.

De Adam Martel pro dimidio feodo Militis in Stokwell [Stowell] quod Adam Martel antecessor &c - - - - xx^{s}

De Johanne de Solers pro uno feodo Militis in Sheptone quod Willielmus de Solers quondam &c - - - - xl^{s}

De Willielmo Norman pro tercia parte unius feodi Militis in Sheptone [Shipton] que Robertus de Clyve quondam tenuit sicut ut supra &c j marca

De Johanne de Ravenesholm pro uno feodi Militis in Whityngtone quod Robertus de Croupes quondam tenuit ibidem sicut &c - - xl^{s}

De Thoma Comyn pro dimidio feodo Militis in Salpertone quod Thomas Comyn antecessor ejus quondam tenuit &c - - xx^{s}

De Johanne de Actone Johanne de Solers et Waltero de Circustre pro dimidio feodo Militis in Wynestone quod Johannes Broune Walterus de Bartone et Willielmus Absolon' quondam tenuerunt ibidem sicut &c xx^{s}

De Thoma de Dagworthe pro uno feodo Militis in Coldastone quod Radulphus Piparde quondam tenuit sicut &c - - - xl^{s}

De Johanne Doudeswelle pro uno feodo Militis in Doudeswelle quod Willielmus Doudeswelle quondam tenuit sicut &c - - xl^{s}

De Johanne Crosson pro tercia parte unius feodi Militis in Foxcote que Willielmus Crosson' quondam tenuit sicut &c - - j marca

De Thoma de Rodberwe pro uno feodo Militis in Nategrave [Notgrove] quod Thomas de Rodberwe quondam tenuit sicut &c - - xl^{s}

De Thoma de la Mare pro quinta parte unius feodi Militis in Hildecote [Hidcote] quod Walterus de Marisco quondam tenuit sicut &c viij^{s}

De Episcopo Hereford' pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Hannepenne superiori quod heredes Johannis Marmyon' quondam tenuerunt ibidem sicut &c

De Heredibus Hugonis de Sancto Philiberto pro uno feodo Militis in Thormerton' [Tormenton] quod Hugo de Sancto Philiberto quondam tenuit supra - - - - - xl^{s}

De Abbate de Oseneye Johanne de Polton' et Johanne Semare pro dimidio feodo Militis in Turkeden' [Turkdean] superiori - xx^{s}

De henrico de Cors pro dimidio feodo Militis in Thormerton' quod Henricus de Cors antecessor quondam tenuit sicut ut supra &c - xx^{s}

De Willielmo de Romesden' pro dimidio feodo Militis in eadem villa xx^{s}

De Comite Herford' Johanne de Morton' et Johanne Muntriche pro uno feodi Militis in Hampton' - - - - xl^{s}

De Episcopo Herford' pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Coppeleye x^{s}

Summa feodorum - - xj feoda quarta parte et sexta parte
Summa - - - - xxij^{li}. xiiij^{s} viij^{d}

HUNDREDUM DE RESPIGATE.

De Mauricio filio Mauricii de Bercle pro uno feodo et quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Gremesfelde quod Johannes Giffarde quondam tenuit ibidem - - - - - - l^{s}

De Thoma de la Mare et tenentibus suis pro duobus feodis Militum in Ryndecombe. - - - - - iiij^{li}

De Archiepiscopo Ebor' pro dimidio feodo Militis in Northcerneye xx^{s}

De Thoma filio et herede Egidii de Bercle de Cobberleye pro uno feodo Militis in Cobberleghe - - - - xl^{s}

De Johanne Daiton' et tenentibus suis pro uno feodo Militis in Elkston' xl^{s}

De Thoma de Gardinis pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in eadem villa x^{s}

De Thoma de Bercle tenente terrarum et tenementorum que fuerunt Roberti Bailly pro dimidio feodo Militis in Syde. - - xx^{s}

De Johanne Lohande et tenentibus suis tenentibus terrarum et tenementorum que fuerunt Walteri Lohande pro uno feodo Militis in Colesbourne Magna - - - - - xl^{s}

De Priore Lanton' tenente terrarum et tenementorum que fuerunt Johannis de Morton' et Elizabethe uxoris ejus pro uno feodo Militis in eadem villa - - - - - xl^{s}

De Comite Warrewyk et tenentibus suis Comitatus Lancastrie tenentibus terrarum et tenementorum que fuerunt Hugonis le Despenser et heredis Ricardi de Ameforde pro uno feodo Militis in Cheddeworthe unde heres predicti Ricardi solum quintam partem - - xl^{s}

Summa - - xix^{li}.
Summa - - ix feodo dimidium.

Brightwoldesberghe.

De Henrico de Lancastria pro uno feodo Militis et dimidio in Kynemersforde [Kempsford] - - - - - lx^{s}

De Hugone le Despenser tenente terrarum et tenementorum que fuerunt Comitis Gloucestrie pro uno feodo Militis et dimidio in Fayreforde lx^{s}

De Episcopo Wygornie pro uno feodo et dimidio Militis in Byebury lx^{s}

De Johanne de Grey tenente terrarum et tenementorum que fuerunt Hugonis de Sancto Philberto pro uno feodo Militis in Southrope xl^{s}

De Johanne de Lecche tenente terrarum et tenementorum que fuerunt Radulphi de Lecche pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Astlecche [Eastleach] et Twenynges [Twining] - - - x^{s}

De Abbate de Bruera Johanne Donopons et Thoma Don pro uno feodo Militis in Estlecche et Willamesthorpe [Williamsthorp] - xl^{s}

De Abbatissa de Lacok et tenentibus suis pro dimidio feodo Militis in Hatherope - - - - - xx^{s}

De Thoma de Bradeston tenente terrarum et tenementorum que fuerunt Johannis Plescy pro quinta parte unius feodi Militis in Bardesleghe [Barnesley] - - - - - viij^{s}

De Thoma de Bradeston tenente terrarum et tenementorum que fuerunt Hugonis le Despenser pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in eadem villa x^{s}

De Priore Lanton' juxta Gloucestriam pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in eadem villa - - - - - x^{s}

De heredibus Johannis le Ser de Aldryngton' pro uno feodo Militis in Aldryngton' [? Arlington] - - - - xl^{s}

De Thoma de Berton' tenente terrarum et tenementorum que fuerunt Johannis le Bruyn pro tercia parte unius feodi Militis in Eycote j marca

Summa feodorum - ix feoda quarta parte et vicesima quarta parte unius feodi
Summa - - xviij^{li}. xj^{s}. iiij^{d}.

Hundredum de Langetre.

De Petro de la Mare pro dimidio feodo Militis in Chiriton' [Cherington] quod Robertus de la Mare quondam tenuit ibidem - - xx^{s}

De Thoma de Brewes pro uno feodo Militis in Tettebury cum membris quod Petrus le Brewes quondam tenuit ibidem - - xl^{s}

De Emma que fuit uxor Johannis Beauboys et Simone de Estcourt pro uno feodo Militis in Shipton' Moigne quod Johannes Beauboys et Walterus de Estcourt quondam tenuerunt ibidem - - xl^{s}

De heredibus Radulphi de Wylyngton' et Thoma de Bercle pro tercia parte unius feodi Militis in Weston' [Weston Birt] quam heredes Johannis le Bret quondam tenuerunt ibidem - - - j marca

De Edmundo Mautravers filio et herede Johannis Mautravers pro uno feodo Militis in Wodcestr' quod Johannes Mautravers pater ejus quondam tenuit ibidem - - - - - xl^{s}

De Rogero Bordoun pro dimidio feodo Militis in Redmerton' [Rodmarton] quod heredes Willielmi de Redmerton' quondam tenuerunt - xx^{s}

De Thoma de Aston' pro uno feodo Militis in Lasseberwe [Lasborough] quod Willielmus de Dene quondam tenuit ibidem - - xl^{s}

De heredibus Willielmi Chamberlayn' pro decima parte unius feodi Militis in Rodmerton' - - - - - iiij^{s}

De Abbate de Kyngeswode pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Culkerton' - - - - - x^{s}

Summa feodorum - v feoda dimidium quinta parte et decima parte

Summa - - xj^{li}. vij^{s} iiij^{d}.

HUNDREDUM DE GRYMBOLDESAYSSHE. [Grumball's Ash].

De Nicholao Poyntz filio et herede Hugonis Poynz pro dimidio feodo Militis in Tokyngton' quod predictus Hugo Pater ejus quondam tenuit ibidem xx^{s}

De Priore Bathonie pro dimidio feodo Militis in Olueston' - xx^{s}

De Abbate de Malmesbury pro octava parte unius feodi Militis in Lutleton' [Littleton] - - - - - v^{s}

De Mauricio de Bercle pro dimidio feodo Militis in Rokhampton' quod Margareta Giffarde quondam tenuit ibidem - - xx^{s}

De Thoma de Bercle pro octava parte unius feodi Militis in Overe quam Sibilla de Gornay quondam tenuit ibidem - - v^{s}

De Thoma de Bradeston' et tenentibus suis pro dimidio feodo Militis in Wynterbourne quod Willielmus de Wanetyng' quondam tenuit ibidem xx^{s}

De Johanne de Sancto Laudo filio et herede Johannis de Sancto Laudo pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Clifton' quam Johannes de Sancto Laudo pater ejus quondam tenuit ibidem - - x^{s}

De herede Stephani de la More infra etatem et in custodia Thome de Bradeston' et Edmundo filio David le Blount pro uno feodo Militis in Button' quod Stephanus atte More et David le Blount quondam tenuerunt ibidem xl^{s}

De Willielmo Tracy filio et heredc Willielmi Tracy pro dimidio feodo Militis in Doynton' quod Willielmus pater ejus quondam tenuit ibidem xx^{s}

De Rogero Cantek pro uno feodo Militis in Derham et Henton' quod Willielmus Russel quondam tenuit ibidem - - xl^{s}

De Edmundo le Blount pro octava parte unius feodi Militis in Mangodesfelde quam David le Blount quondam tenuit ibidem - - v^{s}

De Abbate de Stanleghe pro dimidio feodo Militis in Goderyngton' prout predecessores sui tenuerunt ibidem - - - xx^{s}

De Jurdano Bysshop' pro dimidio feodo Militis in parva Sobbury quod Johanne filio et herede Johannes Bysshopp' quondam tenuit ibidem xx^{s}

De Johanne filio et herede Johannis de la Ryvere pro uno feodo Militis in Acton' Turville quod predictus Johannes pater predicti Johannis et Willielmus de Godmanston' quondam tenuerunt ibidem - xl^{s}

De Rogero le Warre filio et herede Rogeri le Warre pro dimidio feodo Militis in Wykewarre quod Rogerus le Warre pater ejus quondam tenuit ibidem xx^{s}

De Johanne de la Ryuere pro uno feodo Militis in Termerton' quod Johannes de la Ryvere, pater ejus quondam tenuit ibidem - - xl^{s}

De Thoma le Botiller pro dimidio feodo Militis in Badmyngton' magna quod Thomas le Botiller pater ejus quondam tenuit ibidem - xx^{s}

De Nicholao Bordon pro dimidio feodo Militis in Oldebury quod Agustinus (Aug^{o}tin') Burdon' quondam tenuit ibidem - - xx^{s}

De Johanne le Bercle de Dursele Chivaler pro dimidio feodo et quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Dodyngton' quod Johannes de la Ryvere quondam tenuit ibidem - - - - - xxx^{s}

De Johanne Turpyn pro dimidio feodo Militis in Dudmerton' quod Petrus Malere quondam tenuit ibidem - - - xx^{s}

De Abbate sancti Petri Gloucestr' pro uno feodo Militis in Boxwelle xl^{s}

De Johanne de Acton' Chivaler pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Acton' Ilger quam Henricus de Mareys quondam tenuit ibidem - x^{s}

De Petro de Veal pro quinta parte unius feodi Militis in Torteworthe quam Nicholaus de Kyngeston' quondam tenuit ibidem - viij^{s}

De Petro le Veal pro dimidio feodi Militis in Charefelde quod Hawisia de Veal quondam tenuit ibidem - - - xx^{s}

De Johanne Chansy pro uno feodo Militis in Alreleye quod Johannes Chansy pater ejus quondam tenuit ibidem - - - xl^{s}

De Magistro Ricardo de Tormerton' pro dimidio feodo Militis in Herton' [Horton] quod Willielmus Burnel quondam tenuit ibidem- xx^{s}

De Abbate de Pershore pro uno feodo Militis in Haukesbury - xl^{s}

De Hugone le Despenser pro uno feodo Militis in Sobbury quod Comes Gloucestrie quondam tenuit ibidem - - - xl^{s}

Summa feodorum - xvj feoda et quarta parte et undecima parte

Summa - - - - - xxxij^{li}. xiij^{s}

Hundredum de Pokelchurche.

De Episcopo Bathon' pro duobus feodis Militum in Pokelchurche iiij^{li}

De Priore Bathon' pro dimidio feodo Militis in Aysshton' - xx^{s}

De Petro Corbat pro dimidio feodo Militis in Ceston' [Siston] quod Mauricius de Bercle quondam tenuit ibidem

Summa - - - - iij feoda

Summa - - - - vj^{li}

Hundredum de Bercle.

De Thoma de Bercle pro tribus feodis Militum in Bercleyeshurnes [Berkeley-herness] que Thomas de Bercle pater ejus quondam tenuit ibidem vj^{li}

De Thoma de Bercle pro uno feodo et dimidio Militis in Beuerston' que Johannes Apadam quondam tenuit ibidem - - lx^{s}

De Johanne Fiz Nichol pro dimidio feodo Militis in Hulle et Nymdesfelde quod Nicholaus filius Radulphi quondam tenuit ibidem xx^{s}

Summa - - - - v feoda

Summa - - - - x^{li}

HUNDREDUM DE WYSTON'.

De Mauricio de Bercle pro dimidio feodo Militis in Stanleghe Regis quod Almaricus le Despenser quondam tenuit ibidem - - xx^{s}

De Johanne de Bercle de Durselee pro quarta parte unius feodi militis in Stanleghe Leonarde quam Johanna de Bercle quondam tenuit ibidem x^{s}

De Matheo filio Herberti pro dimidio feodo Militis in Haresfelde quod Johannes filius Reginaldi quondam tenuit - - xx^{s}

De Ricardo Talebot Milite pro dimidio feodo Militis in Morton' [Morton Valence] quod Almaricus de Valence quondam tenuit - xx^{s}

De Humfrido de Bohun pro dimidio feodo Militis in Whitenhurste quod Humfridus de Bohun pater suus quondam tenuit - xx^{s}

Summa - - ij feoda et quarta pars

Summa - - - - iiij^{li}. x^{s}

WESTBURY.

De Simone de Solers filio et herede Simonis de Solers et Willielmus le Monck tenent quartam partem unius feodi Militis in Westbury quam Petrus de Helyon et Simon de Solers quondam tenuerunt - x^{s}

De Philippo de Mareschal pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Blechesdon' quam Elias de Blakenhale quondam tenuit ibidem - x^{s}

De Johanne de Abenhale et Reginaldo fratre ejus pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Blechesdon' quam Johannes de Abenhale quondam tenuit ibidem - - - - - - x^{s}

Summa dimidium feodum et quarta pars

Summa - - xxx^{s}

HUNDREDUM DE BOTTELOWE.

De Johanne Blount pro dimidio feodo Militis in Tyberton' quod Willielmus quondam tenuit ibidem - - - - xx^{s}

De Johanne de Bures Chivaler pro dimidio feodo Militis in Magna Teynton' et Killecote quod Johannes de Ferers quondam tenuit ibidem xx^{s}

De Johanne de Knovill' pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in parva Teynton' quam Bugo [? Hugo] de Knovill' quondam tenuit ibidem - xx^{s}

De Ricardo Talebot Chivaler pro dimidio feodo Militis in Hunteleghe [Huntley] quod Johannes de Hunteleghe quondam tenuit ibidem xx^{s}

De Ricardo de Carswalle pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Carswalle quam Johannes de Carswalle quondam tenuit ibidem - x^{s}

De Henrico de Penbrigge pro dimidio feodo Militis in Dymmok quod Willielmus de Penbrigge quondam tenuit ibidem - xx^{s}

De Reginaldo de Grey pro dimidio feodo Militis in Kempeleye quod Reginaldus de Grey quondam tenuit ibidem - - xx^{s}

De Willielmo de Whitington' pro uno feodo Militis in Pauntcneye [Pauntley] et Killecote [Kilcot] quod Thomas de Solers quondam tenuit ibidem xl^{s}

Summa - - - - iiij feoda

Summa - - - - viij^{li}

Hundredum de Blideslawe.

De Jacobo de Boxe pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Boxe quam Sibilla Pauncefot et Johannes de la Boxe quondam tenuerunt ibidem x^{s}

De Henrico de Wylyngton' pro uno feodo Militis in Polton' quod Johannes del ylle et Johanna uxor ejus quondam tenuerunt ibidem - xl^{s}

De Johanne de Wyllyg' pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Blydeslawe quam Rogerus de Blydeslawe quondam tenuit ibidem - x^{s}

De Willielmo de Chiltenham pro quinta parte unius feodi Militis in Pyryton [Pirton] quod Johannes Ap Adam quondam tenuit ibidem v^{s}

De Johanne Wyle pro decima parte unius feodi Militis in Zerdeshull' quam Rogerus Wyle quondam tenuit ibidem - - iiij^{s}

De Waltero Waryn pro decima parte unius feodi Militis in Thokeshale quam Walterus Waryn quondam tenuit ibidem - - iiij^{s}

De Comite Warwyk pro octava parte unius feodi Militis in Lydeneye v^{s}

De Priore de Lanthon' de Glouc' pro dimidio feodo Militis in Aywerton' xx^{s}

Summa - - - ij feoda dimidium et quarta

Summa - - - - iiij^{li}. xviij^{s}

Hundredum de Byseleye.

De Ricardo Talbot pro dimidio feodo Militis in Payneswyk quod Hugo le Veer quondam tenuit ibidem - - - xx^{s}

De Henrico de Husee et Waltero del Islee pro dimidio feodo Militis in Saperton' quod Emma Flemmyng' nup tenuit ibidem - xx^{s}

De Comitissa de Kent pro dimidio feodo Militis in Musardere quod Hugo le Despenser quondam tenuit ibidem - - - xx^{s}

De Ricardo de Denton' pro dimidio feodo Militis in Byseleye quod Johanna Corbet quondam tenuit ibidem - - - xx^{s}

De Johanne de Alspathe et Hugone Byselye pro dimidio feodo unius feodi Militis in Byseleye quam Theobaldus de Verdon' quondam tenuit ibidem xx^{s}

De Willielmo Mauncel pro uno feodo Militis in Lupogate superiori et Tonleye quod Willielmus Mauncel quondam tenuit ibidem - xl^{s}

De Johanne de Reom et Priore hospitalis sancti Johannis Jerusalem in Anglia pro dimidio feodo Militis in Lupegate inferiori quod Willielmus de Reom et Prior dicti hospitalis quondam tenuerunt - - xx^{s}

De Johanne de Monemuthe et Johanne de la Felde de Pagenhull' Rogero Seymor Henrico le Fermer Ricardo le Clerk Ricardo de Dodebrygge Waltero le Smythe et Waltero de Dodebrygge pro dimidio feodo Militis in Pagenhull' quod Roseia de Dene Margareta soror ejus Nicholaus Seymor Henricus le Fermer Ricardus le Clerk Matill' le Walsshe et Ricardus Dabetot quondam tenuerunt ibidem - - - xx^{s}

De Thoma Rotheryk pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Budefelde quam Rothericus pater suus quondam tenuit ibidem - - x^{s}

De Johanne de Alspathe pro dimidio feodo Militis in Wynston' quod Henricus Penebrugge quondam tenuit ibidem - - x^{s}

De Willielmo Mauncel pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Frompton' quam Willielmus Mauncel quondam tenuit ibidem - x^{s}

De Johanne Raulye Ricardo Talbot et Thoma Fabian et Roberto de Eggesworthe pro dimidio feodo Militis in Eggesworthe quod Alicia de Helion' et Thomas de Eggeworthe quondam tenuerunt ibidem - xx^{s}

Summa - - vj feoda
Summa - - - xii^{li}

HUNDREDUM DE DERHURST ET TEDBALDESTON'

De Episcopo Wygorn' pro uno feodo Militis et dimidio in Clyve Sutham Goderynton' et Brechampton - - - xl^{s}

De Olivero de Boun pro dimidio feodo Militis in Sutham quod Comes Herdford' quondam tenuit - - - - xx^{s}

De Abbate de Teukesbury pro dimidio feodo Militis in Goderyngton' xx^{s}

Summa - ij feoda dimidium.
Summa - - - c^{s}

HUNDREDUM DE SALMANESBURY IN LIBERTATE DE FISCAMPO.

De Abbate de Evesham pro uno feodo Militis in Bradewell' et Borton' xl^{s}

De Archiepiscopo Ebor. pro uno feodo Militis in Otynton' [Oddington] et Condicote - - - - - - xl^{s}

De Abbate de Wynchcombe pro dimidio feodo Militis in Shirebourne et Baldyngton' [Barrington] - - - - xx^{s}

De Henrico Honep' et Waltero del yle pro dimidio feodo Militis in Magna Rysindon' - - - - - xx^{s}

De Willielmo Lucy pro sexta parte unius feodi Militis in Wilie et Rysindon' quam Willielmus Lucy quondam tenuit ibidem dimidia marca.

De Rogero Blaket pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Rocumbe [Iccumbe] quam Thomas de Rocumbe [Iccumbe] quondam tenuit - x^{s}

De Ricardo de Wylāscote pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Wenryche [Winrush] quam Magistro Willielmo Wale quondam tenuit ibidem x^{s}

De Henrico Wenryche pro decima parte unius feodi Militis in Wenryche quam Robertus de Moreys quondam tenuit ibidem - iiij^{s}

De Johanne de Aston' et Waltero Frater ejus pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Gyforde quam Rogerus de la mare quondam tenuit ibidem *(sic)* viij^{s}

De Ricardo Atte Welle pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Overslouthrd' [Overslaughter] quam Matilda de Monesleye quondam tenuit ibidem x^{s}

De Priore de parva Malverne pro tercia parte unius feodi Militis in Newenton' [Naunton] - - - - - j marca.

De Johanne Crosson et Thoma Hundenemille et pro parcenariis suis pro dimidio feodo Militis in Werinton' parva quod Johannes Crosson et Thomas de la Hundenemull' quondam tenuerunt - - xx^{s}

De Radulpho de Cressy et parcenariis suis pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Wydeford' quam Radulphus Cressy antecessor suus tenuit (? Widford, near Burford, co. Oxon.) - - - xx^{s}

Summa - v feoda quinta parte et decima parte.
Summa - - - - xl^{li} xij^{s}

Hundredvm de Chiltenham.

De Roberto Moryn pro dimidio feodo Militis in Swyndon' quod Robertus Moryn quondam tenuit ibidem - - - xx^{s}

Dimidium feodum

Summa Hundredum de Chiltenham - xx^{s}

Hundredum de Henbury.

De Episcopo Wygorn'

De Margeria de Werbelye pro uno feodo Militis in Stoke Giffarde quod Margareta Giffarde tenuit ibidem - - - xl^{s}

De Radulpho de Wylynton' pro dimidio feodo Militis in Yate quod Johannes de Wylynton' quondam tenuit ibidem - - - xx^{s}

De Willielmo Corbet pro dimidio feodo Militis in ychynton' quod Willielmus Corbet quondam tenuit ibidem - - - xx^{s}

De Willielmo Rossel pro dimidio feodo Militis in Auste quod Willielmus Rossel quondam tenuit ibidem - - - xx^{s}

De Rogero del Acton' pro dimidio feodo Militis in Auste quod Nicholaus Cantel tenuit ibidem - - - - xx^{s}

De Stephano de Salso Marisco pro dimidio feodo Militis in Weston' sancti Laurencii Suthmede et Brumesham quod Stephanus de Salso Marisco tenuit ibidem - - - - - xx^{s}

De Willielmo Weym et Thoma de la Haye et Adam de Hayton' pro uno feodo Militis in Weston' sancti Laurencii Hembur' et Westbur' quod heredes Willielmi Weym et heredes Willielmi de la hay et Adam de Eyton' quondam tenuerunt ibidem - - - xl^{s}

De Roberto Coneleye pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Wik' quam Robertus Coneweye tenuit ibidem - - - x^{s}

De Willielmo Bagepuys pro quinta parte unius feodi Militis in Theriddclond' quod Willielmus Bagepuys quondam tenuit ibidem - viij^{s}

De Ancello de Gorneye pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Hampton' quam Sibilla de Gorneye quondam tenuit ibidem - - x^{s}

De Ricardo Greneville pro dimidio feodo Militis in Compton' Greneville quod Ricardus Greneville quondam tenuit ibiden - xx^{s}

Summa - v feoda dimidium et quinta parte

Summa - - - xj^{li} viij^{s}

Hundredum de Dodeston'.

De Episcopo Ebor' pro duobus feodis Militum in Churchesdon iiij^{li}

De Johanne Daudle et Johanne Strange pro uno feodo Militis in Beggeworth' [Badgworth] quod quondam Johannes Giffarde tenuit ibidem xl^{s}

De Priore de Lantoney pro dimidio feodo Militis in Brocworth' xl^{s}

De Willielms de Mattesdon' pro dimidio feodo Militis in Brocworth' quod quondam Walterus de Glouc' tenuit ibidem - - xx^{s}

De Ricardo Talebot pro quarta parte feodi Militis in Whaddon' quam Johanna de Valentia quondam tenuit ibidem - - - x^{s}

De Johanne Gise pro tercia parte unius feodi Militis in Elmor quod Johannes Gise quondam tenuit ibidem - - - j marca.

De domina de Wilynton' quondam uxor Radulphi de Wilynton' pro uno feodo Militis in Sandhurste quod quondam Johannes de Insula tenuit ibidem - - - - - - xl^{s}

De Willielmo de Gardinis pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Mattresdon [Matson] quam quondam Willielmus de Gardinis tenuit ibidem x^{s}

De Johanne Ferariis pro tercia parte unius feodi Militis in Langeford' quam Johannes de Ferariis tenuit ibidem - - - j marca.

Summa - vj feoda et sexta parte

Summa - - xij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}

HUNDREDUM DE KYFTESGATE.

De Johanne de Walyford' pro dimidio feodo Militis in Shesnescote [Seisincote] quod Nicholaus de Shirebourne quondam tenuit ibidem - xx^{s}

De Abbate de Evesham pro dimidio feodo Militis in Willurdeseye [Willersley] xx^{s}

De eodem Abbate pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Seynesbury x^{s}

De Thoma Boteler pro uno feodo Militis et dimidio in Weston' [Weston-Subedge] et Norton' quod Johannes Gyffard' quondam tenuit ibidem lx^{s}

De Johanne de Peyto pro dimidio feodo Militis in Ollynton' quod tenentes Manerii de Ollynton' quondam tenuit ibidem - xx^{s}

De domina de Dorsinton' pro dimidio feodo Militis quod Thomas Verdun quondam tenuit in Dorsinton' - - - - xx^{s}

De Johanne Golafre pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Buchesore [Bachsore quam Thomas Golafre quondam tenuit ibidem - x^{s}

De Johanne de Shernescote pro quinta parte unius feodi Militis in Shesnescote quam Thomas de Shesnescote quondam tenuit ibidem - viij^{s}

De Ricardo Lambaunk pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Langeberwe [Longborough] - - - - - x^{s}

De Abbate de Bruerd pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in eadem x^{s}

De Johanne Stonore pro dimidio feodi Militis in Cundicote quod Willielmus de Cundicote quondam tenuit ibidem - - - xx^{s}

De Roberto Corbet pro tribus feodi Militum in Ebryton' [Ebbrington] Pebbeworthe Clopton' Quentone que Magistro Willielmo de Bosco quondam tenuit ibidem - - - - xx^{s}

De Thoma West pro dimidio feodo Militis in Weston Manduyt quod Johannes de Langeleye quondam tenuit ibidem - - - xx^{s}

De domina Yarmion' pro dimidio feodo Militis in Quenton' [Queinton] quod Johannes Yarmion' quondam tenuit ibidem - - xx^{s}

De Petro Mounford' pro dimidio feodo Militis in Yune quod Johannes de Penbrugg' et Edwardus frater ejus quondam tenuerunt ibidem xx^{s}

De Ricardo Stafford' pro dimidio feodo Militis in Campeden quod Ricardus de Cromwelle et Isabella de Barreye quondam tenuerunt ibidem xx^{s}

De Abbate de Wychecombe pro dimidio feodo Militis in Holeford' et Greston' - - - - - - xx^{s}

De Abbate de Abyndon' pro dimidio feodo Militis in Lutleton' xx^{s}

De domina de Sudeleye pro uno feodo Militis in Sudleye quod Johannes de Sudleye cum membris quondam tenuit ibidem - - xl^{s}

De Willielmo de Somervylle pro uno feodo Militis in Aston' Somervylle quod Johannes de Somervylle quondam tenuit ibidem - - xl^{s}

De Waltero Godham pro dimidio feodo Militis in parva Wyrmynton' [Wormington] quod Robertus de Godham quondam tenuit ibidem - xx^{s}

De Rogero Talbot pro uno feodo Militis in Formcote [Farncote] cum membris quod [blank] Willielmus de Bosco quondam tenuit ibidem - xl^{s}

De domina de Poteslep' pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Poteslep' [Postlip] quam Johannes de Salers quondam tenuit ibidem - x^{s}

De Comite Warwyk pro dimidio feodo Militis in Wykeware - xx^{s}

* xv feoda quarta parte et quinta parte

Summa - xxx^{li} xviij^{s}

Hundredum de Teukesbury

De Comite Warwyk pro dimidio feodo Militis in Kenemerton' [Kemmerton] cum membris . . . . . xx^{s}

De Waltero de Bello Campo pro dimidio feodo Militis in Kenemerton' xx^{s}

De Johanne de Ferers pro uno feodo Militis in Kemerton' quod Johannes de Ferers quondam tenuit ibidem . . . xl^{s}

De Willielmo Butlesden' pro uno feodo Militis in Butlesden' quod Willielmus Butlesden' quondam tenuit ibidem . . . xl^{s}

De Willielmo Keirdef pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Walton' Keyrdef [Walton Cardiff] quam Willielmus Kayrdef quondam tenuit ibidem x^{s}

De Johanne de Acton' pro sexta parte unius feodi Militis in Fydynton' [Fiddington] quam Odo de Acton' quondam tenuit ibidem dimidia marca

De Johanne Tochet pro dimidio feodo Militis in Oxindon' quod Willielmus Thochet quondam tenuit ibidem . . . xx^{s}

De Willielmo de Esthall' pro quinta parte unius feodi Militis in Shenindon' quam Willielmus de Esthall' et Elia uxor ejus quondam tenuerunt ibidem viij^{s}

De Johanne de Wykham pro quinta parte unius feodi Militis in Shenindon [near Banbury] quam Robertus de Wykham et Elizabetha uxor ejus tenuerunt ibidem viij^{s}

De Henrico Huse pro quinta parte unius feodi [Militis] in Sheandon' quam Henricus Husee et Margeria uxor ejus quondam tenuerunt viij^{s}

De Willielmo de Staure pro quinta parte unius feodi Militis in Shenindon' quam Willielmus de Staure et Ymoyne uxor ejus quondam tenuerunt ibidem . . . . . viij^{s}

De Johanne le Sor pro quinta parte unius feodi Militis in Shenindon' quam Symunda filia Johannes le Sor quondam tenuerunt ibidem . viij^{s}

Summa quarta feoda dimidia quarta parte et sexta parte

Summa . . ix^{li} xv^{s} viij^{d}

HUNDREDUM DE WESTLIT'

De Hugone Mustel pro dimidio feodo Militis in Wodynton' quod Hugo Mustel quondem tenuit ibidem . . . . xx^{s}

De Willielmo Whightsed' pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Yminton' quam Wego de Knolles quondam tenuit ibidem . . . x^{s}

De Fulco de Burmyngham pro dimidio feodo Militis in Whightfeld' quod Ricardus ate Were quondam tenuit ibidem . . . xx^{s}

De Clemencia Pauncefot pro dimidio feodo Militis quod Grymbaldus Pauncefot quondam tenuit ibidem . . . xx^{s}

De Henrico de Lancastre pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Eya quam Henricus de Lancastre quondam tenuit ibidem . . x^{s}

De Willielmo Page et Thoma de Canynges et Willielmo Freman pro sexta parte unius feodi Militis in Lyminton' quam Laurencius le Poer et Thomas de Wateton' et Willielmus le Freman quondam tenuerunt ibidem dimidia marca

De ij feodis sexta parte.

Summa iiij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}

HUNDREDUM DE THORNBURY.

De Comite Gloucestr. pro dimidio feodo Militis in Wolford' quod Antiqui tenet ibidem . . . . . xx^{s}

De Willielmo de Wredon' pro dimidio feodo Militis in Symunda de Abee quondam tenuit in Wokeford' [Okeford !] . . xx^{s}

De Willielmo Corbet dimidio feodo Militis in Tyderynton'[Titherington] quod Ant[iqui] tenent ibidem. . . . xx^{s}

De Johanne de Acton' pro dimidio feodo Militis in Acton' cum membris quod Ant[iqui] tenent ibidem . . . . xx^{s}

De Comite Gloucestr' pro quinta parte unius feodo Militis in Rungeworthe [Rangeworthy] quod Ant[iqui] tenent ibidem . . viij^{s}

De Johanne de Sobbery Clerico pro quarta parte unius feodi Militis in Westmarsfeld' [Marlewood] quam Ricardus de Heydon' quondam tenuit ibidem . . . . . x^{s}

Summa iiij^{li} xvii^{s} ij feoda quarta parte et quinta parte.

Summa feodorum cxxxiiij feoda dimidium quarta parte quinta parte et vicesime quarta parte.

Summa . . cclxix^{li} xix^{d}

A GLOUCESTERSHIRE JURY LIST OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

By SIR HENRY BARKLY, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c.

The publication of this List in the Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society seems desirable, not merely because it contains the names of some of the principal inhabitants of the several Hundreds and Townships in the county six hundred years ago, but as throwing light on the way in which the Juries responsible for making presentments as to criminals, in the Courts of the Justices Itinerant, were constituted.

It is the only list of so early a date extant, for although, according to Bishop Stubbs, the Iters during the reign of Henry the third were septennial, the Rolls of but three, out of the eight, which on that assumption must have taken place in the County of Gloucester, are preserved in the Record Office, those namely of the 5th, 32nd, and 53rd years of that King. The first, although complete in all other respects, does not include any List of Jurors, as may be seen on reference to the valuable work published by Mr. Maitland in 1884 under the title of "Pleas of the Crown for the County of Gloucestershire in 5th Henry III." The last is altogether imperfect, such Pleas being wanting. The second alone is quite complete, the records of the Civil business, which began at Gloucester in the Easter term, 1258, before Roger de Thurkeby and his associate Justices Itinerant, being followed by those of the Criminal business held before the same justices, on the last two Rotulets of which the list now published is engrossed. The entries are in the crabbed hand of the period, with contractions and abbreviations which render them often difficult to decipher; particularly as erasures and interlineations occur, hurriedly made apparently by the judge's clerk while the court was sitting. Indeed but for the kind aid of Mr. Walford D. Selby, of the Record Office, I should have failed in some cases to satisfy myself as to the names of jurors.

The Jury List is prefaced, as will be seen, by an appropriate introduction, setting forth first of all the Sheriffs since the last Iter, viz., John fitz Geoffrey, and Robert Waleran, who still held the office, together with two deputy sheriffs of the said Robert.

The sheriffs named tally well with the supposition that the last Iter had taken place about 7 years previously, John fitz Geoffrey who became sheriff in 1238 in succession to Thurstan le Despenser, having been succeeded in 1248 by Robert Waleran, so that this period would include two years of the formers and five years of the latter's administration.

The Coroners, past and present, during the same term, are next mentioned. They exercised, as is well known, at that time very important legal functions, transferred in the next reign to the custodians of the peace. Gloucestershire had four of them, the usual number for each county. In addition six "Coroners of the Forest" are enumerated, whose duty, of course, was to see that the forest laws were strictly observed. After this the names of the Jurors follow under their respective Hundreds and Townships, those for each being arranged in three parallel columns, so that four, or sometimes five, names are in a division, the totals varying from twelve to fourteen in a few instances. The Hundreds and Townships are the same as those mentioned in the Assize Rolls of 5th Henry III., and do not differ greatly from those of the present day, though two or three have been subdivided. In nearly every case the word "Electores" stands at the top after the name of a Hundred, a couple of faint lines connecting it with the names of two of the jurors in the list below.[1] To understand this it must be borne in mind that, under Regulations regarding "Iters," promulgated in 1198, the justices were directed to appoint four knights in each county, who were to choose two knights in every Hundred, (the "Electores" of this list) by whom ten knights, to complete the Jury of the Hundred were to be elected.[2] If there should not be enough knights resident in the

[1] As the lines could not be reproduced in print, these names are given in *Italics*.

[2] See Introduction to the Curia Regis Rolls, by General Wrotesly, in Vol. III. of the Wm. Salt Archæological Society's Collection for Staffordshire.

Hundred, then "free and lawful men" were to be chosen to make up the number; an alternative which had no doubt to be frequently resorted to, since the tenants in chief of the crown do not seem ordinarily to have served on such juries, but acted as "recognitors," or jurors in civil actions. In the present list we find such names as "Carpentarius," le Mazun, Pistor, &c., the bearers of which can scarcely at that date have attained knightly rank. On the whole, however, the majority of the surnames in the Hundreds are of territorial origin, (including some few of families not even yet extinct in the country); or they are derived from the nature of the place of abode, as "de la More," "de la Grave," "de la Salla," de Bosco, de Lacu, de Monte, &c.; or from the position in life of the bearer, or his parents, as "le Butiller," le Venur, le Paumer, Clericus, Summonitor, Forestarius, and even "le Neuman," while "son of the Provost," and son of the Priest, also occur.

In addition to the reference to Electors in the heading of Hundreds, we find prefixed in several cases an allusion to an officer designated as "Capit' S.", the first doubtless a contraction of "Capitalis," whilst the second is fortunately, in one instance, extended as "Serviens," so that his full title seems to have been "Capitalis Serviens" or Chief Sergeant. It is generally followed by "Jur." as in the case of other jurors, and in one Hundred (Bernestre) the requisite number of twelve would not be made up without, so that the abbreviation cannot stand for "Juratæ." In another Hundred (Pucklechurch) "Capitalis Ballivus" appears after the name of one of the jurors. The "Capitalis Serviens" is not mentioned in any Glossary, but he cannot, under the circumstances, be a Sergeant-at-law, and it must be assumed that he was chief of the "Sergeants of the Hundred," officers spoken of by Bracton as discharging important duties. Wherein they differed from the "Bailiffs of the Hundred," with whom he couples them,[1] he does not explain. It is clear, however, that a chief sergeant's authority extended over several Hundreds, for

[1] The sergeants and bailiffs of the Hundred choose the four Knight. De Coronâ Twiss. Vol. II. Spelman says they were identical,—"Olim Serviens Hundredi dictus fuit, modo Ballivus."—*Vide* Glossary sub voc.

"Idem S." appears on this list above two, three, or even five, juries consecutively. As he could only have resided in one, it seems an anomaly that he should have acted as a juror elsewhere, especially as in Hundreds still owned by the crown, he must have been a functionary nominated by the sheriff, and himself a member of the court.

In the case of Townships and other liberties, the word "Ballivus" occupies the place of "Serviens" and "Electores." It is to be supposed that as regards the larger towns, the bailiff was at this time a municipal officer, and not the steward of the feudal lord, but there is nothing to show the distinction. It is evident, however, from the names of many of the jurors, that a good deal of commercial intercourse and activity existed in the western counties. In Gloucester, we find William of Tewkesbury, John of Lemster, and William of Ludlow, established as burgesses; in Newenham, Richard the Lombard; in Bristol, Gilbert of Marlborough, and Thomas of Berkhampstead: whilst the nature of the occupations of other jurors is denoted by such surnames as, merchant, goldsmith, tailor, wimpler, miller, baker, and dyer, the last apparently a very thriving trade, as several are found among the freeholders summoned from Tewkesbury, Campden, and Redcliffe.

On the whole it is easy to trace the growth of those trading and manufacturing interests which were in a few years to entitle the boroughs to send representatives to the councils of the Nation; and although it may not strike one at first sight that the occasional opportunities afforded to such Juries of direct communication with the King's judges,—not only as to the crime, but on fiscal matters generally,—can have had much effect as a political training,—nobody who is acquainted with the spirit of independence and of energetic protest against the encroachments of the great nobles, manifested in the Hundred Rolls, which resulted from a special extension of the system early in the ensuing reign,—can fail to recognise that the habit of making these presentments to the Crown, exercised considerable influence in preparing the way for a due assertion of the rights of the commonalty by the future House of Commons.

PLACITA CORONÆ 32 HENR. III. [1247-8] GLOUC. Rot 16.

Isti fuerunt Vicecomites in Coñ isto post ultī Iter Justiciař, scilicet, Johes fil Galfř, et Robs Waleranus qui nunc est Vicecomes. Et Galfř de Derherst et Nichs de Monteacuto Sub Vicecoñ eid Roberto. Isti sunt Coronatores post eundem terminum, Vidt, Rads de Radelegh et Robs Maryn, qui obierunt, Et Rics de Cromhal, Henř de Chavingworth et Henř de Drewes et Gilbts de Chyriton.

Et isti Sunt Coronatores de Foresta, videlicet Philip' de Baderoñ, Wills de Auny, Henř Haket, Wills de Helyun, Joh' de Bikerton, et Walt' de Pulton.

Hundr. de Grymbolde Ash.

Electores.

Wms de Killeton - Jur.	*Rob' Joie* de Treshelm Jur.	Thoñ de la Fortheye Jur.
Thoñ de Badmynton Jur.	Stephs de Alketun Jur.	Wills Haldrikt - Jur.
Henř de Audebyř - Jur.	Hug̃ de Hillecote - Jur.	Robs de la Sale - Jur.
Walts le Bret - - Jur.	Colinus Winebald Jur.	Wills Burnel - Jur.
Henr. Linet - - Jur.	Thoñ Cole - - Jur.	

Hundr' de Aggemed.

Electores.

Eis Pukerel de Acton Jur.	*Herb' de Dodingtone* Jur.	Ric' de la Grave - Jur.
Alex de Colewelle Jur.	*Elyas le Butiller* - Jur.	Alan' de Chetteworth Jur.
Walts Tisun - Jur.	Ad le Mansell - Jur.	Walts Caretarius - Jur.
Johs Herman - Jur.	Mich le Venur - Jur.	Ad le Butiller - Jur.
	Robs Tailebosc - Jur.	

Hundr' de Bernestre.

Electores.

(Left blank here but given later on).

Hundr' de Puklechyrch.

Electores.

Rogs Sintell - - Jur.	Ad Joye Caps ballš Jur.	*Ph' de Albodestan* Jur.
Ric' de Holebrok - Jur.	Ric' de Lasnede - Jur.	*Will' de Chyrchesle* Jur.
Ad de Fromton - Jur.	Rob' Amee - - Jur.	Wills Carpentarius Jur.
Wills de la Cra - Jur.	Walts Busseł - - Jur.	Johes Channel - Jur.
	Alan de Pukelchyrch - - Jur.	

Hundr' de Langele

Electores.

Petř Crok - - Jur.	*Will' Franketone* - Jur.	Wills de Brughampton Jur.
Ric' de Eudes - Jur.	Henř de Stokes - Jur.	
Rob' de Feoda - Jun.	Galfř de Marchet - Jur.	Rads Corbet - Jur.
Mauř de Cumton - Jun.	Walts de la More - Jur.	Rob' Bosse - Jur.
		Osbs fil Lauř - Jur.

HUNDR' DE THURNBUR'

Electores.

Rog^{s} de Aketon - Jur.
Joh^{s} fil' Hug̃ - - Jur.
Rob^{s} de Whitcomb Jur.
Rob^{s} fil Isabell - Jur.

Bernard' de Audcbyr' Jur.
Osbern' de eodem - Jur.
Ric' de Boteure - Jur.
Joh^{s} de Walecote - Jur.

Ric' Frankeleyn - Jur.
Rob^{s} de Suthmede Jur.
Ric' le Stut - - Jur.
Thomas Wayte - Jur.

HUNDR' DE SWYNESHEUED.

Electores.

Joh^{s} de Alebuř - Jur.
Gilb^{r} de Mangoldesfeld Jur.
Joh' Pessun - - Jur.

Henr. Peyntel - Jur.
Joh' de Fremsane - Jur.
Will^{s} del Perer - Jur.
Petř de la grave - Jur.

Alured' de Bambrok Jur.
Galfř de Duddiğtoñ Jur.
Will^{s} Fukera - - Jur.
Rob^{s} Humphri - Jur.

HUNDR' DE WHYSTAN.

Steph' de Wyk, Capitalis Serviens Jur. *Electores.*

Rob^{s} de la Feld - Jur.
Nich' de Munshull Jur.
Rog' de Stok - Jur.
Ric' le Waleys - Jur.

Will^{s} de Stayra - Jur.
Ad̃ le Waleys - Jur.
Rog^{s} Hackem - Jur.
Will^{s} le Desp'nš - Jur.

Henr. le Rus - - Jur.
Will' de Colethrop Jur.
Phil'de Quedegleye Jur.
Ric^{s} le Bret - - Jur.

HUNDR' DE BERKEL',

Idem Serv.' *Electores* Will's de Aubemarle et Nicl' le Rus, *Jur.*

Will^{s} de Berkel - Jur.
Rob' de Coueł - Jur.
Eł^{s} de Filton - Jur.
Petř de Euleye - Jur.

Maur de Stan Jur.
Erneius de Haselworth Jur.
Barth' de Euleye Jur.
Rob^{s} le Hord - - Jur.

Joh' de Draycot - Jur.
Rob^{s} fil Widoñ - Jur.
Will^{s} de Kingeswestoń Jur.

HUNDR' DE DUDESTAN.

Walter' le Hare Cap' Serv' Jur. Elect.

Joh' de Piriton - Jur.
Rog^{s} de Matesden Jur.
Galfř de la grava - Jur.
Hug̃ de Brithampton Jur.

Will^{s} Girard - Jur.
Joh' Nichol de Britham-ton - - - Jur.
Ad̃ de Uske - - Jur.
Will^{s} de Wetecumbe - Jur.

Walt' de Grava - Jur.
Rob' de Ledene - Jur.
Will^{s} le Venur - Jur.
Wal^{ts} de Snedhowe Jur.

HUNDR' DE BISELE.

Wills Cruske Cap' Serv' Jur. Elect.

Ric' de Trohū - Jur.
Will^{s} de Budefudd Jur.
Will^{s} de Aurebyard Jur.
Will^{s} le Curteys - Jur.

Walt' Ferre - - Jur.
Will^{s} de Tunleye - Jur.
Will^{s} de Hida - Jur.
Joh^{es} de Frompton Jur.

Rob' de Ruffus - Jur.
Joh' de Cotes - Jur.
Will^{s} Hynder - Jur.
Clemens de la Musarder Jur.

HUNDR' DE SALMONDEBUR'

Ad' Justise Capit Serv' Electores.

Hundr' de Chil'tham.

Idem Serv' Electores.

Hundr' de Derherst.

Will's Wechcharm Cap's Jur. Elect.

Henr̃ Mustel - - Jur.
Ric' le Poer de Levinton Jur.
Petr̃ Ruffus de Ourton Jur.
Hug̃ de Stokwell - Jur.
Johs de Wik - - Jur.
Johs de Paris - Jur.
Johs de Culne - Jur.
Robs de Aqua - Jur.
Wills Freman . Jur.
Joh' de Notclive - Jur.
Laurs de Cumton - Jur.
Walts Buking̃ - Jur.
Thom̃ Alisandr̃ - Jur.

Hundr' de Theoksbur'

Idem Serv' Electores.

Johs de Copushull Jur.
Johs de Cliva . . Jur.
Nich' de Grettoñ . Jur.
Wills de Marisco . Jur.
Andr̃ de Owlesden Jur.
Henr̃ de Alsintoñ . Jur.
Johs de Godeshelve Jur.
Ric̃ Payn . . . Jur.
Patr' de Aldingston Jur.
Will' de Staneweye Jur.
Johs le Knight . Jur.
Wills de Fraxino . Jur.

Hundr' de Theobaldston.

Idem Serv' Electores.

Henr̃ Bigod . . Jur.
Robs fil Nichs . Jur.
Samps Gerard . Jur.
Robs de Marem̃ . Jur.
Wills de Sais . . Jur.
Wills fil Nichs . Jur.
Ric' de Brokamton Jur.
Thom̃ de eodem . Jur.
Sim. de Pendale . Jur.
Rob' Pigat . . Jur.
Nichs de Betelsford Jur.
Thom̃ de Hilneton Jur.

(Rot 16 *in dorso).*

Hundr' de Kyftesgate.

Rogs' Harang Capit' Serv' Jur.

Ad̃ de Wathington Jur.
Thom̃ La Hunt . Jur.
Wills Moij . . Jur.
Alexr de Chardingwyrth Jur.
Johs de Hundicote Jur.
Johs de Stegneecote Jur.
Gilbs de Alsecote . Jur.
Osbs de Luntecumb Jur.
Ranñ de Stokš . Jur.
Rads de Dorsington Jur.
Wills de Cama . Jur.
Wills de Wulleston Jur.
Phs de Weston . Jur.

Hundr' de Holeford.

Idem Serv'.

Rads de Brokhampton Jur.
Robs de Astin de Wirmstiñ . . . Jur.
Siñ de Holeford . Jur.
Rogs le Nennon . Jur.
Nich' de Stanr̃ . Jur.
Galfr̃ de Culbolton Jur.
Ric' de Castreš . Jur.
Wills Euriffe . . Jur.
Wills fil Elie de Cotes Jur.
Henr̃ de Endlewell Jur.
Wills de Dumbleton Jur.
Rics de Weton . Jur.

Hundr' de Gretstan.

Idem Serv'

(No names of Jurors given.—In 5th Hen III. it was combined with Holford).

Hundr' de Bottelawe.

Rog's de Bottelawe Capit Serv' Jur.

Rics de Newent . Jur.
Henr̃ Haket . . Jur.
Walts de Hunteleg̃ Jur.
Maths de Pietes . Jur.
Johs de Bosco . Jur.
Ham̃ de Byfar̃ . Jur.
Wills de Cheltened̃ Jur.
Robs de Stanhuth Jur.
Henr̃ de Acle . Jur.
Rogs de Wyka . Jur.
Robs de Anunde . Jur.
Ad̃ le Frankeleyn . Jur.

Rot. 16 in dorso.

HUNDR' DE WESTBUR'

Elias de Heydon, Cap' Jur.

Will's Heluiñ . Jur.	Hug̃ Juvenis . - Jur.	Will' Jex . . Jur.
Joh' de Blechesdoñ Jur.	Nich' de Blechesdon Jur.	Walt' de Heydon Jur.
Godefr' de Fanton' Jur.	Rog's de Bosco . Jur.	Henr̃ fil Clar de Dodleg̃ Jur.
Ad̃ le (*sic*) Fanton Jur.	Henr̃ de Chakeshill Jur.	Will's le Fulcher . Jur.

HUNDR' DE BLYTHESWICKE.

Henr' de Coventr' Cap' Jur. El'

Walt's de Aure . Jur.	Henr̃ Baret . . Jur.	*Walt' de Pulton* . Jur.
Ph's Badoñ . . Jur.	Hug̃ Hedg . . Jur.	*Pagan' de Hidelegh* Jur.
Will's Menske . . Jur.	Walt' de Eiunas . Jur.	Ph's Hume . . Jur.
Ad̃ de Blideslawe . Jur.	Joh's Sorel . . Jur.	Walt's de Musham Jur.

HUNDR' DE CYRENCESTR'

Umfrid' de la Barre, Cap' Serv' Jur. El'

Galfr̃ de Meysi . Jur.	Simon de Stokes Jur.	*Wiill' de Mattesden* Jur.
Joh's Barbast . . Jur.	Walt' de Pulton Jur.	*Anselm de Cerney* Jur.
Will's de Hanckirteñ Jur.	Walt' de Noeuyl Jur.	Ric' de la Hyde Jur.
Joh' de eodem Jur.	Walt' de Barbeflet Jur.	Walt° Muntag̃ . Jur.

HUNDR' DE BRADELEGH'

Idem. Electores.

Rob's de Northleg̃ . Jur.	Joh' Cleriband . Jur.	*Walt' Juvenis* de Oupton . . Jur.
Rob's de Gayton . Jur.	Will's de Stabl's . Jur.	*Joh' de Shipton* . Jur.
Henr̃ de Shipton . Jur.	Will's de Segre . Jur.	Rob' de Sylers . Jur.
Joh's de Marisco . Jur.	Baldeuin de Hennepenne Jur.	Will's Herberd . Jur.

HUNDDR' DE RESPIGATE.

Idem. El'

Walt's le Hont . Jur.	Nich' de Bosco . Jur.	Hug̃ de Hanapẽ. . Jur.
Rad's fil Ph' . . Jur.	Will's de la Stable Jur.	Walt' Wick . . Jur.
Will's de Crupes . Jur.	Henr̃ Wariñ . . Jur.	Thom̃ de Rindecumbe Jur.
Will's le Mazun . Jur.	Rob's Segar . . Jur.	Ric' Auketin . . Jur.

HUNDR' DE BRICHTWALDESBERGH.

Idem. El'

Galfr. Cumin . Jur.	Henr̃ de Kent . Jur.	*Rad' de Leche* . Jur.
Will's de Stokes Jur.	Ad̃ le Graunt . . Jur.	*Sim le Mazun* . Jur.
Siwat de Fifide . Jur.	Ric' de la Cote . Jur.	Will's Waleys . Jur.
Will's de Frenes . Jur.	Ric' Hemwy . . Jur.	Walt's Belle . . Jur.

Hundr' de Langtre.

Idem. Serviens Jur. El'

Ric^{s} de Wokkesoyẽ Jur.	Galfr̃ Capun . Jur.	*Ric' le Bret* . . Jur.
Ph^{o} de la Hille . Jur.	Walt' Spileman . Jur.	*Will' de Lasseberge* Jur.
Rob^{s} de Ouhtteñ . Jur.	Walt' de Nayleswr̃th Jur.	Joh^{s} le Warnemund̃ Jur.
Rob^{s} de Upton . Jur.	El̃ de Seyntley . Jur.	Walt^{s} Bernard . Jur.

de lib^{e} Episc^{o} Wicetr̃. Hundr' de Bernestre.

Henr' de Werkeburgh, Cap' Jur. Elect.

Will^{s} de Vezin . Jur.	Rob^{s} Pistor de Schanton Jur.	*Joh' de Sautemareys* Jur.
Will^{s} le Saunag̃ . Jur.	Sim̃ Wymund . Jur.	*Will' de Haya* . Jur.
Will^{s} Cragyn . . Jur.	Ric' fil Magr̃i . . Jur.	Walt^{s} Couel . . Jur.
Walt^{s} Hoke . . Jur.	Alex^{r} de Yate . Jur.	

Villata Glouc'

Ballivus.

Walt^{s} de Teokesbr̃ Jur.	Will^{s} Cleymūnd . Jur.	Will^{s} de Waddoñ Jur.
Ric^{s} Blundus . . Jur.	Joh^{s} Lemster . . Jur.	Hug̃ Clericus . . Jur.
Joh^{s} Meints . . Jur.	Will^{s} de Lodelawe Jur.	Joh^{s} de Boneyr . Jur.
Haty Fromund . Jur.	Eg^{s} Piscata . . Jur.	Joh^{s} Long . . Jur.

Vill' dp Campden'

Ballivus.

Ric' Russell . Jur.	Joh^{s} de Burton . Jur.	Will^{s} de Wulford. Jur.
Joh^{s} Tinctor . Jur.	Will^{s} le Vele . . Jur.	Rob' le Engleys . Jur.
Rad^{s} Cawe . . Jur.	Will^{s} de Cestre . Jur.	Ad̃ de Kent . . Jur.
Patr^{s} de Stanton Jur.	Rob^{s} Page . . Jur.	Henr̃ le Taylleur . Jur.

Vill' de Winchcumb'

Ballivus.

Walt^{s} fil Cleric̃ . Jur.	Ph^{s} le Endir . . Jur.	Will^{s} Aurifaber . Jur.
Rad^{s} Tremmō . Jur.	Gerv^{s} de Cruce . Jur.	Will^{s} Winr̃ . . Jur.
Will^{s} Albe . . Jur.	Will^{s} Peder . . Jur.	Achelard fil Bñd̃e. Jur.
Rob^{s} de Kaughañ . Jur.	Walt^{s} Reyde . . Jur.	Joh^{s} Copping . Jur.

Vill' de Tewkesbur'

Ballivus.

Will^{s} fil El̃^{s} . . Jur.	Warm' Tinctor . Jur.	Will^{s} Ernaud . . Jur.
Walt^{s} Berye . . Jur.	Alex^{r} Isaac . . Jur.	Ph^{s} Mercator . Jur.
Regiñ le Vaillant . Jur.	Joh^{s} Hakebone . Jur.	Rañ Marescallus . Jur.
Ric' Tinctor . . Jur.	Nich^{s} fil Sim̃ . . Jur.	Henr̃ Tinctor . . Jur.

Libertas de Foreste de Den'

Will^{s} de Dene . Jur.	Rog^{s} Wyther . Jur.	Thom̃ Ad̃ . . Jur.
Will^{s} de Lacu . Jur.	Will^{s} le Bret . . Jur.	Walt^{s} Herbert . Jur.
Thom̃ de Blakeny. Jur.	Will^{s} Josce - - Jur.	Ph^{s} Bishop . . Jur.
Joh^{s} Blundus . . Jur.	Regiñ le Paumer - Jur.	Rog^{s} de Kotiford Jur.

End of Roll 16.

(Rot. 17).

MANERIUM DE MARSHFIELD.

Ballivus.

Paganus de Marshfield Jur.
Umfred^{s} de eodem Jur.
Will^{s} de Hocford Jur.
Nich^{s} de eodem Jur.
Rob^{s} Molindarius . Jur.
Et^{s} de Hocford . Jur.
Ad̄ de Monte . . Jur.
Gilb^{s} P'posit^{s} . . Jur.
Rad^{s} de Agmāth . Jur.
Walt^{s} de Agmāthā Jur.
Ric^{s} de Hocford . Jur.
Thom̄ de Agm̄thā Jur.

VILL' DE NEWENHAM.

Ballivus.

Will^{s} Longus . . Jur.
Ric^{s} le Lombard . Jur.
Will^{s} de la Hille . Jur.
Rad^{s} fil Thom̄ . Jur.
Nich^{s} Marescall̄ . Jur.
Joh^{s} Regulin . . Jur.
Joh^{s} Chacēg^{s} . . Jur.
Galfr̄ Serviens . Jur.
Rog^{s} Masbill. . Jur.
Rad^{s} le Wympler. Jur.
Ric^{s} de Haya . Jur.
Will^{s} Dorby . . Jur.

MANERIUM DE SODBURY.

Ballivus.

Rad^{s} Mercator . Jur.
Rad^{s} Cam̄ey . . Jur.
Benedic^{s} de Sodbury Jur.
Joh^{s} de Kenegrave Jur.
Ad̄ Blundus . . Jur.
Ric^{s} Clericus. . Jur.
Ph^{s} Summonitor . Jur.
Petr̄ Juvenis . . Jur.
Sim̄ Pistor . . Jur.
Godefr̄ Pistor . Jur.
Joh^{s} le Graunt . Jur.
Joh^{s} de Holebrok Jur.

VILL' DE CUDERINTON.

Ballivus.

Nich^{s} de Stanshawe Jur.
Andr ad Boscū . Jur.
Joh^{s} de Stranshawe Jur.
Ric^{s} Harding . . Jur.
Henr̄ Brun . . Jur.
Will^{s} fil p̄posit^{i} . Jur.

VILL' DE CYRENCESTR'.

Ballivus.

Walt^{s} le Bel . . Jur.
Mich^{s} de la More . Jur.
Ric de aqua . . Jur.
Will^{s} Foliet . . Jur.
Huḡ Colle . . Jur.
Thom̄ le Sannaḡ . Jur.
Rob^{s} Barbast . . Jur.
Wills de Hazelton Jur.
Ph^{s} Haraud . . Jur.
Math^{s} de Munte . Jur.
Gilb^{s} Ramond . Jur.
Auḡ le Newman . Jur.

MANERIUM DE WIK.

Ballivus.

Jordanus le Ware Jur.
Rad^{s} Gule . . Jur.
Thom̄ Barbast . Jur.
Rad̄ de Audertoñ . Jur.
Et^{s} Herman . . Jur.
Regin Forestarius Jur.

VILL' BRISTOLL.

Ballivus.

Jacob^{s} la Ware . Jur.
Thom̄ Long . . Jur.
Will^{s} Clicus . . Jur.
Et^{s} Long . . . Jur.
Elias Aky . . Jur.
Will^{s} de Bellomonte Jur.
Sim̄ Clericus . Jur.
Henr̄ Langeford . Jur.
Rob^{s} de Legh . . Jur.
Walt^{s} Munclyme . Jur.
Gilb^{s} de Marlebergh Jur.
Ulmundus Clericus Jur.
Thom̄ de Berchamsted Jur.
Ric Juvenis . . Jur.

Vill' de Redeclive.

Ballivus

Hug̃ Wembestiñg Jur.	Walt^{s} Blundus . Jur.	Walt^{s} Tinctor . Jur.
Will^{s} le Gape . . Jur.	Walt^{s} de Bedminster	Ed de Haghelbam Jur.
Thom̃ Juvenis . Jur.	Jur.	Joh^{s} de Holton . Jur.
Joh^{s} Gilbert . . Jur.	Will^{s} King . . Jur.	Galfr̃ Long . . Jur.
	Ric fiz al Preŕe . Jur.	

THE END.

THE WILL OF WILLIAM WHITTINGTON, OF ST. BRIAVELS, GENT.—1625.

Communicated with Notes by the REV. W. TAPRELL ALLEN, M.A., Vicar of St. Briavels.

THERE are three pedigrees of the Whittington family of Gloucestershire upon record. First, that descended from a certain Guy Whittington by the daughter and heir of Pauntley, from which Alice Whittington, who married John Nanfan of Birt's Morton, derived her descent, to shew which we have given a portion of the pedigree from the Harl. MS. No. 1041, and 1543 (ante p. 223). No arms are tricked for this family. From this house sprung the branch which for several generations flourished at Notgrove, in co. Gloucester, and that at Hampton, in co. Hereford. The pedigree is recorded in Harl. MS. 1543, fo. 165, which we believe is a record of the Heralds' Visitation of Gloucestershire in 1583. The arms assigned to this branch are :—

Quarterly—1. Gules, a fess chequé, or and azure.
2. Gu., a chev. ermine betw. 3 escalops, ar.; [MILBORNE]
3. Argent, a chev. gules betw. 3 hurts ; [BASKERVILLE]
4. Azure, a bend cotised between six crosses crosslet fitcheé, or ; [BLAKET].

Crest :—*A lion's head erased, sa.*

The third is the pedigree of Whittington of St. Briavels, which was settled there at an early date. The founder was Guy de Whittington, who married a daughter and heir of . . . . Malemore (query Aylesmore, an estate in the same parish). He would seem to have been a cadet of the former house, for the same arms are allowed to him, differenced with a martlet for the fourth son, but we have failed to affiliate him. The fifth in descent from this Guy by Alice daughter of Thomas Ball, of Monmouth, had, besides daughters, a family of six sons, of whom William, the testator, was the fourth, and perhaps he it was who assumed the cadency mark, above mentioned, as a distinction. He married

Alice, relict of one Tilladams, by whom he also had a large family. His daughter, Frances, married William Carpenter, second son of Thomas Carpenter, of St. Briavels, who was fourth in descent from Maurice Carpender, who married Lucia, daughter and co-heir of John Hope, *alias* Bayley.

The arms quartered by Whittington of Pauntley, the blazon of which is given on the last page, were brought in by the marriage of John Whittington of Pauntley with the daughter and coheir of Simon Milborne, of Tillington, co. Hereford, and consist of the arms of Milborne, Baskerville, and Blaket. Sir John Blaket, of Icomb, co. Gloucester, by Margaret, daughter of Sir John Eynesford who died 1420, left a son and heir named Edmund, and a daughter Anne, who married Ralph Baskerville. Edmund died s.p., and was succeeded at Icomb by his sister, whom, with her husband, Edmund names in his will dated 9th September, 1444 (see ante vol. VII. p. 179). Their daughter and coheir, Elizabeth or Jane, married Simon Milborne, one of whose coheirs married John Whittington, as above.

The arms allowed to Thomas Carpender at the Visitation of Gloucestershire in 1582-3, were :—*Gu'es a fess cotised or, in chief three crosses patonce vaire.* But to his sons was allowed a wholly different coat, viz.:—*Paly of six argent and azure, on a chevron gules three crosses-crosslet or* ; and the same arms were allowed to William Carpender, the great-grandson of the above Thomas, when he recorded his pedigree at the Heralds' Visitation of Gloucestershire, 1682-3, with the following crest:—*A lion's gamb erased, or, the paw grasping an arrow, azure, barbed and fledged, argent* ; and this certificate is appended :—"An exemplification to Richard and William Carpender, gent., and their posterity, by William Dethick, Garter, and William Camden, Clarencieux, and also a pedigree allowed and subscribed by them 29th May, 1600."

It may be here noted that the name seems to have been written indifferently *Carpenter* and *Carpender.*

ARMS.—*Gules a fess chequé or. and az., in dexter chief a martlet of the second.*
CREST.—*A lion's head couped sa., charged with a martlet.*

Guy of Whittington=...da. and heir of..... Malemore.

Richard Whittington=

Richard Whittington=

John Whittington=

Robert Whittington, of St. Brevill.=...da. of .....Hyett, of Gloucestershire.

Thomas Whittington=Alice, da. of Thomas Ball, of Monmouth.

Thomas Whittington, son and heir.=Jone, dau. of John Dunning, of Lydney.

Guy Whittington.=Ann, da. of John Callis.=George Mason.

2 John. 3 James.=Mary. William. John.

Jane, wife to Wm. Bedowe.

Charles, 1st son.

Joane.

Richard. Edward. Alice. Jone. Dorothy.

Edward, 6th son.

Richard. 5th son.

WILLIAM WHITTINGTON. 4th son, of *St. Briavels. Will dated 11th July*, 1625. *Proved 2nd August following at Gloucester.*=Alice, *da. of .....*=..... *Tilladams.*

William Tilladams.

John Tilladams.

Robert Whittington, of Cold Ashton. Mar. Eleanor, da. of Richard Moresley.

Joan Whittington, mar. (?Thos.) Yorke.

Warren Whittington, *ob. s.p. before* 1625.

Margaret, *da. & coh.*=Nathaniel Hodges, *of the City of Glouc.*

Mary. *William.* *John.*

William Hodges.

Anne Hodges.

Wm. Carpender, of St. Briavels, ob. St. Paul's Day, 1680, æt 55. Bur.†25 Jan. 168⅘.=Ann, dau. of .... Hall, of Ledbury, co. Hereford, ob. 1654.

Susanna, wife of ..... Newbury, of Stour Provost, co. Dorset.

2 Frances, æt 30, unmar.

Wm. Carpender of St. Briavels, born 1654, living 1682. Bur.†14 Aug. 1709.=Elizabeth, dau. of John Higgins, of Hewelsfield, *mar.*† *22 Dec.* 1673; *bur.*† *16 Nov.* 1712, *aged 82 years M.I.*

Thomas æt 8, *bap.*‡ *26 Sep.* 1674.

Ann, æt 6, *bap.*‡ *25 Oct.* 1676; *died and bur.*† *25 Apr.* 1753; *æt 77. M.I.*=*Thos. Curtis, of the City of Bristol.*

Elizabeth, æt 3; *bap.*‡ *4th Mar.* 1679; *died 21st Jan.* 1720, *aged 44 years; bur.*† *M.I. with Arms.*

* At Newland. † At St. Briavels. ‡ At Hewelsfield.

ARMS.—*Paly of six gu. and ar. on a chevron az. three crosses crosslet or.*

CREST.—*A lion's jamb erased or, the paw grasping an arrow az. barbed and fledged ar.*

An exemplification to Richard and William Carpender, gent., and their posterity by William Dethic, Garter, and William Camden, Clarencieux, and also a Pedigree allowed and subscribed by them 29th May, 1600.

Maurice Carpender, gent., *of Coleford?* = Lucia, da. and coheir of John Hope, *alias* Bayley.

John Carpender =

Richard Carpender = Rose, dau. of Thomas Spicer, remar. Richard Hammond.

John Carpender, son and heir. =

Thomas Carpender = Ann, dau. of Thomas Monnoux.

Frances, dau. of Willliam Whittington, of St. Briavels	William Carpenter, of St. Briavels, 2nd son. =	Lady Elizb. Somerset, da. of Wm. Earl of Worcester, bur.* 30 June 1597. 1 wife	Richard Carpender, of Coleford. Eldest son. Will 1610. =
			Ann, dau. and heir.

Elizabeth (?) dau. of William Carpender, of Coleford, bap. 4th May*, 1615.

The portions of this Pedigree printed in Roman type are from the Heralds' Visitations, and those in *Italics* from Parish Registers and other authentic sources. The name of the testator is printed in SMALL CAPITALS, and those of parties named in the Will in black type.—ED.

THE WILL.

IN the name of God Amen the elleventh daye of July in the ffirste yere of the raigne of ower most gracious Sovraigne Lorde Charles by the grace of God Kinge of England Scotland ffrance and Irelande Defender of the ffaith Año Dm̃ 1625/ I William Whittington of St. Breavells in the County of Glouc gent. beinge sicke in bodye, but of good and pfecte memory, (thanks be therefore gyven to allmightye God) Doe make and declare this my last will and Testamt in manner and forme followinge (That is to say) ffirst I comend my sowle unto Allmyghtye God my Creator Stedfastly assuringe myself through the merits of Jesus Christ his onely Sonne, my Savior and Redeemer and by his bitter death and passion to obteine ffree Remission of all my Sinnes and to be made ptaker of his heavenly Kingdom And my bodye to be buried in the pishe Church of St. Breavells at the discrecõn of my Executor / Itm I gyve bequeathe and appoint the some of ffyve poundes of lawfull money to be distributed by my Executor at my ffunerall to the poore wch shalbe then and there present. / Itm I gyve and bequeathe to Alice my Wife Sixe Kyne, Twenty Ewes, and Twenty lambes, one Pecke of Wheate and Rye now beinge at my house And all my barley now growinge in or upon the Horsepool meadowe And all my oates now growinge in or uppon my meadow neere to my saide dwellinge house And one Mare and my Tallet over the Sheepcotte full of heye and all my pvision for maintenance of my house as corne, malt, butter, cheese, meate, pigges, Gees, poultrye and such like and also all her wearinge lynnen apparell jewels and Ringes. Itm I gyve and bequeathe to my said Wife the use and occupacõn of all my plate household stuffe and ymplemts of householde and the benefit therof for & duringe the Terme of her naturall life only, And after her decease my will and meaninge ys And I doe gyve & dispose the same to Wm. Hodges my grandechilde Sonne of Nathaniell hodges of the Cittye of Glouc. and Margaret his wife my daughter / Itm I gyve and bequeathe to my saide wife all those landes called the Whitelands, And one pcell of lande called the Worrells wch I hold by Lease of St Edward Wyntour, Knight, late deceased Togither w̃h all my right title interest estate and terme of yeres therein to come and unexpired she payinge and pforming the Rents Reservacõns and covenants therein conteyned Itm I give to my said wife all that pcell of lande as I houlde by Lease of Henry Probert gen. Togither wth the said lease & all my estate terme & interest therein to come and unexpired She payinge and pforming the Rents Reservacõns and Coveñnts therein conteyned Itm I gyve & bequeathe to my saide Wife the some of ffyve poundes of lawfull english money to be paid to her by my Executor Itm I gyve and bequeath to my two Soñinlawes vzt. Wm. Tilladdams and Joh Tilladdams my Wife's Sonnes the Some of Tenne Poundes a peece to be payed unto them within Sixe moneths next after my decease / Itm I gyve and bequeath to Anne Samford my mayde servant the some of Tenne poundes of lawfull English money to be payd by my Executor to my brother Robt Whittington to dispose thereof to her use within Six monthes of my Decease and also I gyve to her one fflock bedde and bowlster one healing [1] one blankett and one payer of sheetes/ Itm I gyve and bequeath to my nephew Wm. Whittington one heyfer wch I bowght of wydow hynam nowe goinge & depasturing in hudnolles Itm I gyve

1 A coverlet.

& bequeath to all my servants one shepe a peece. Itm I gyve & bequeath to my late servan Thomas Greene one sheepe. Itm I gyve and bequeath to my Godson William Morse the some of Twenty Shyllings to be paid to him w^th^in Syxe monthes of my decease. Item I gyve and bequeath unto Anne hodges my Graundchilde the Some of xxx^l^ to be paid unto the hands of my brother Robt Whyttington gen. and Dennis Wyse gent w^th^in one yeare next after my Decease. to be imployed by them to the best benefitt pfitt and use of the s^d^ Anne untill shee shall accomplish the age of eightene yeares. And then to be by them paid to the said Anne her Executo^rs^ or her assignes together wth the use pffyt & benefitt thereof / Itm I gyve & bequeath to my Landlord Edward Bell gent my best mare cowlt Itm I gyve & bequeath to my grandchilde Wm Carpender all my waynes & ploughtacling / Itm I gyve & bequeath to my brother Robt Whyttington one howse and garden & one barne & one lyttle close thereunto adioyning one pcell of meadow neare unto the petty marshe with their appertenances in St Brevills afores^d^ nowe in the Tenure of Edward Morse & wch he holdeth by lease for a Tearme of hys lyfe Johan his wyfe William theyr sonne whereuppon is Reserved the yearely Rent of ffifty Three Shyllings & ffower pence & one cowple of henns./ to have and to hould the same together wth the Rents Reversc̃on & Remainder to the said Robt Whyttington for terme of his naturalle lyfe and after his decease I gyve & bequeath & my will and meaninge is that the same shall come & remaine to my nephew W^m^. Whyttington his son & to his heyres for ever / Itm I gyve & bequeath to the s^d^ W^m^. hodges all those landes with the appurtenances callede Ats marshe & hathwayes orcharde wch I doe howld of Sir W^m^. Throckmorton Knight & Barronett by Lease for Diverse yeares yet to come together wth the s^d^. Indenture of Lease And all my Tyttle Terme & Estate therein to come & unexpyred Itm I gyve & bequeath to my Syster Johan Yorke the Some of ffyve pounds of lawfull mony of England to be paid her by my Executo^r^./ And I Do gyve Devyse & bequeath the howse and lands wch I howld of Edw Bell gent for lyves together wth the s^d^ lease and all my Right Tyttle interest estate & Terme of yeeres therein to come & unexpired unto ffranncis Carpenter my dawghter yealding & paying and pforming all Rents & Reservac̃ons theruppon Reserved Due & payable. Itm I gyve & bequeath unto my nephew W^m^. Whittington Sonne of my brother James Whittington & to his heyres for ever one close or pcell of land lying in a close called the Gyllowghes wch I purchased of Edmond Whyte & Edw : his Sonne Item I gyve & bequeath to my nephew John Whittington his brother and his heyres for ever in full discharge & satisfac̃on of all Reckoninge matters & demands whatsoever wch he may can or might demand claime or challenge from me w^ht^soever one pcell of meadow called Snapcrofte lying in S^t^. Bre. afores^d^ & in the tenure of W^m^. marshe on rent of ffower & Twenty Shyllings & a cowple of hens. Itm I gyve & bequeath to Mary Whittington my neece syst^r^ of the sd. W^m^. & John Whittington all such other lands lying in Gyllowes wch I howld by lease of Edw Bell gent together with the lease and all my Right Tyttle & interest & terme therein to come & unexpired paing all Rents & Rerervac̃ons ther upon payable and Reserved[1] It^m^ I give devise and bequethe unto Sr Richard Catchmay of Bixwear Knight, Warren Gough gent William tyler John Griffith William Whittington & John Whittington Sonnes of James

1 This part is written in another hand.

Whittington deceased Edward Dale all that ground with a barne ther upon beinge with the appurtenance called or known by the name of harthilles beinge divided into two parte in the tenure or occupation of henry martin And whiche he holdeth for divers yeres yet to come under the yearely Rent of six poundes and one couple of hennes And all that tenement garden barne and close of meadowe thereunto adioyninge with the appurtenances in the tenure or occupacon of Edward morse and whiche he holdeth by will under the yerely rent of thirtie and five shillinges And also one parcell of land with the appurtenances lying in the spurralls conteyninge by estimacion fouwer acres more or lesse in the tenure or occupacion of blanche lewes widowe and under the yerely rent of thirtie shillinges togither with the Revercion reversions and Remainder therof and of every parte therof and all Rentes and Reservacions due and reserved by and upon all & every demise and graunt of the said severall premisses & of every parte therof To have and to hold the said ground barnes gardens landes and last mentioned premisses with their appurtenances togither with the reversion and revercions due & reserved upon any demise or demises of the premisses unto the said Sr. Richard Catchmay warren gough william Tyler John Griffith William Whittington John Whittington and Edward Dale & to their heires and assignes for ever upon trust & confidence and to the intent and purpose that they and every of them shall & will from time to time and at all times hereafter yearely for ever well and truly satisfie content and pay or cause to satisfied and paid out of the yearely rents issues and profittes of the landes and other the premisses so to them given devised & bequeathed to twelve the poorest people of the said parish of St Brevells for the time beinge three poundes of good and lawfull money of England to bee equally paid and distributed betweene them at the feast of St. Michael the Archaungell and the Anunciacion of our blessed lady St. mary the virgin or with in one monthe next after either of the said feastes yearely for ever by even and equall porcions And three poundes more of good and lawfull money of england yearely for ever for the settelinge abrode placinge to trades binding apprentises and providinge stockes for such poore yonge boyes girles and youthes of the said parish of St Brevels as for the time beinge shalbe fittinge to be setteled placed bound apprentices or deserve to be be assisted who are fatherlesse or whose parentes for the time beinge are not of ability to so place or preferre them as aforesaid And also twentie six shillinge and eight pence of like lawfull money yerely for ever to one sufficient preacher or sufficient preachers of Gods worde to preache fower Sermons every yeare in the churche of St Brevels aforesaid that is one sermon in every quarter of every yeare for ever. And twenty shillinges of like lawfull money to be yearely for ever bestowed and imployed in Repayringe amendinge and beautifieing the said church of St Brevels and providinge decent ornamentes for the same but not to be bestowed and imployed in coveringe tylinge wallinge or doinge any outeward worke or common Reparacions And the remayne and over plus of the yearely rentes issues and profittes aforesaid my intent and meaninge is and I doe appoint shalbe paid yearely for ever to my two daughters ffrauncis and margarett and to their heires The one moyetie of all the rest of my messuages houses edifices gardens orchardes landes tenements meadowes pastures walles underwoodes Rents reversions & hereditaments whatsoever with their appurtenances

within the said parish of St Brevels or else where in the said countie of Gloucester hereby before not devised I give devise and bequeath unto ffrauncis my daughter wife of William Carpender gent for terme of her life and after her decease to William Carpender her sonne and my graundchild and to the heires of his body lawfully to bee begotten and for want of suche issue to the heires of the body of the said ffrauncis my daughter lawfully to bee begotten and for want of suche issue to William hodges one other of my graundchildren and to the heires of his body lawfully to bee begotten and for want of such issue to my right heires for ever. The other moyetie of all the rest of my messuages howses edifices gardens orchardes landes tenementes meadowes pastures walles underwoodes rentes reversions & hereditamentes whatsoever with their appurtenances within the said parish of St Brevels or else where in the said countie of Gloucester I give devise and bequeathe unto the said margaret my daughter wife of nathaniell hodges of the citty of Gloucester for terme of her life and after her decease to the said William hodges her sonne and my graundchild and to the heires of his body lawfully to bee begotten and for want of suche issue to the said heires of the body of the said margaret my daughter lawfully to bee begotten and for want of suche issue to the said William Carpender my graundchild and to the heires of his body lawfully to bee begotten and for want of suche issue to my Right heires for ever.

I^{t} I give and bequeathe to John Ray servant to my lady Escott [1] the some of ffive poundes of good and lawfull money in satisfaccion of such demandes as he demandeth from Warren Whittington my son deceased [2] Itm I give and bequeathe to John Gryffeth my best cloake. Itm I gyve and bequeathe to Edward Morse my second cloake. Itm I gyve to Richard Moorton of Colf: [3] my best suyte of Apparell Itm gyve to Thomas York one other sute of apparell. Itm I gyve to the afores^{d}. Thomas Grene my thirde sute appell Itm I gyve ffyve pounds to be imployed for making a causeway in the Bearse in the way leading over the Bearse from St Brevels towards Deane All the rest of my goods Cattells and Chattells w^{t}soever not herein before devysed my debts legacies & funerall expences being Discharged I gyve and bequeath to the s^{d} Nathaniell hodges whom I doe make & ordaine my sole executo^{r}. of this my last will & testam^{t}/ And I doe appoint constitute & desyre my very loving ffriend Edward Bell gent & my loving brother Robt. Whyttington my overseers to dyrect my Executo^{r}. & to see this my Will truly pformed And for theyre paines I gyve them xx^{s} a peece to be paid by my Executo^{r}./

(Signed)
William Whittington

Signed publyshed & declared in the presence of
Will Bell
Samuell Bave
The marke of John X Greeffeth
Thomas Phyllpotts /.

Proved at Gloucester on the second day of August 1625 before William Sutton, priest A.M. Vicar general in spirituals of Godfrey, Bishop of Gloucester.

1 In the Probate Copy "Estcourt."
2 The older hand seems to be resumed here.
3 Colcford.

NOTES BY REV. T. ALLEN.

The lands called Spurrills and Harthill, which were bequeathed by Wm. Whittington to Trustees for the benefit of the parish of St. Briavels, were bought by him of George Wyrhall, of Bicknor Court, Esquire, in the first year of James I.

These lands, with the piece called "Morres," continued for more than two centuries in the hands of Trustees, but, through the trust being allowed to lapse, the charge upon Harthill was not paid for several years. In consequence a petition was presented to the Court of Chancery, and in July, 1852, an order was made by the Court, whereby the fee simple of the lands was vested in new Trustees. With the consent of the Chancery Commissioners, the interest of the Trustees was, in 1878, sold to the parties entitled to the surplus rents, and the proceeds invested for the purposes of the charity. Harthill, with other lands, has since been sold to the present owners. The "Spurrells" now forms part of the Hoggins Farm; and "Morses Piece," much reduced evidently from what it was when devised by Wm. Whittington, is merged in the New-house Farm.

Most of the lands mentioned in the will as belonging to the Testator may now be identified, as the names, with perhaps one or two exceptions, remain the same. The will was bought by me of Mr. James Coleman, of Bloomsbury in 1877, from whom I also obtained the exemplification of the fine, whereby Harthill and Spurrells passed from George Wyrhall, Esq., to Wm. Whittington. The original Probate Copy of the will is in the hands of the Whittington Trustees.

I may add a few words respecting one of the witnesses to the will, who would seem to have been a somewhat remarkable character—Samuel Bave. He is said to have been a Physician, of Christ Church, Oxford, and to have taken his degree of M.D. in that University in 1628, having graduated in Medicine in Paris before he came to England. He practised in Gloucester until 1640, and afterwards at Bath, where he died in 1668. The following doggerel lines on him were written and signed "T.W."—

> From an old German Quack y'clipp' Doctor Bavie
> Whose skill is not half so much as his knavery
> And ten to one, will rather kill'ee than save'ee
> Good Mercury defend me!
>
> W. T. A.

Notices of Recent Archæological Publications.

THE RACES OF BRITAIN; a contribution to the Anthropology of Western Europe. By John Beddoe, M.D., F.R.S., &c., &c. Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith, Quay Street. London: Trübner & Co., Ludgate Hill, 1885.

Even if we were competent to treat scientifically of the intricate subject of this work it would be impossible, in the space at our disposal, to do it justice. It is based upon close and extended observation reaching over many years, and a rigid analysis of facts—physical and characteristic, colour in race-type and degree of nigrescenee, &c. The volume is, to a great extent, the author tells us, an expansion, or developement, of an essay which, in 1868, secured the great prize of the Welsh National Eisteddfod, which had been competed for without success during four successive years by numerous candidates. He remarks, however, that that successful work, though composed expressly for the occasion, was really the outcome of a great part of his leisure of fifteen years devoted to the application of the numerical and inductive method to the Ethnology of Britain and of Western Europe. Though the essay was satisfactory to the accomplished arbiter (Lord Strangford), it did not appear to the author to be ripe for publication, and he has therefore devoted nearly another 20 years to the study of the subject, has added largely to his material, and accumulated a great store of observations, of which this volume is the fruit. In the meantime the value of the numerical observations on colour as well as stature, conducted on a large scale, have become generally acknowledged by all European scientists, and is likely to be adopted officially by most European nations.

Dr. Beddoe says that, thanks to Boyd Dawkins, Lubbock, Evans, and other workers at home and abroad, among whom we must name the late Professor Rolleston, we have gained a considerable knowledge of the mode of life of the palæolithic man, and also, from the spirited drawings he has left us, of his intellectual development; but of his physical type we scarcely know anything. He remarks that if our palæolithic races were the ancestors of the Eskimaes, as Boyd Dawkins has suggested, it is at least possible that they may have left descendants to mingle their blood with the neolithic men and their descendants of to-day, and he adds that he thinks some traces of the mongoloid character may be discerned in the modern population of Wales and the West of England, more especially in their almond-shaped, oblique eye, and peculiar thickness of the upper eyelids.

Dr. Beddoe passes on to consider the various races, from the dolicho-cephalic, or long or boat-shaped skulls of those who built the long and chambered barrows, who, we know, were succeeded by a brachy-cephalic

race whose introduction into Britain was coeval with that of bronze. According to our author the latter were endowed with great physical power, and generally were tall and stalwart, their brains large, and features, if somewhat harsh and coarse, must have been manly and commanding. Proceeding to compare this powerful race, who subdued and extirpated the former, with more recent immigrants from the continent chiefly of German blood, either in a hostile or peaceable character, he brings us down to the advent of the Romans into Britain, and after a close examination, extensive admeasurement of crania and consideration of other ethnological peculiarities, he comes to the conclusion that "the natives of South Britain at the time of the Roman Conquest, probably consisted, mainly, of several strata, unequally distributed, of Celtic-speaking people, who, in race and physical type partook more of the tall blond stock of Northern Europe than of the thick-set, broad-headed, dark stock which Paul Broca called Celtic, and which those who object to this attribution of that much-contested name may, if they like, denominate Arvernian." Some of these layers were Gaelic in speech, some Cymric,—they were superimposed on a foundation principally formed of the long-headed dark races of the mediterranean stock, possibly mingled with the fragments of still more ancient races of Mongoliform or Allophylian character. The foundation layer was still very strong and coherent in Ireland and the north of Scotland, where the subsequent deposits were thinner, and in some parts wholly or partially absent. The most recent layers were Belgic, and may have contained some portion or colouring of Germanic blood, but no Germans, recognisable as such by speech as well as person, had as yet entered Britain.

Dr. Beddoe does not consider that the Roman occupation of the country had much effect on the ethnological character of the people, and what little it had, if any, was merely temporary and soon worn out.

Piratical attacks by the Saxon tribes upon this country commenced before the departure of the Romans, and soon after that event Saxon colonies were established.

The account given by Dr. Beddoe of the Saxon conquest and the period of the Saxon supremacy is of great interest. He refers to the invasion of the various German tribes, the districts upon which they respectively settled, and the subsequent extention of their territories. This irruption of the Teutonic races necessarily produced a considerable effect, not only on the ethnological character of the people, but also on their laws and customs and social condition. Their influence, however, in all these particulars, varied greatly in different localities, dependent upon the degree in which the Roman, Celtic or Teutonic elements prevailed. In the western counties, especially in Devon and Cornwall, the British element was far stronger than elsewhere. With respect to the political condition of the Saxons, Dr. Beddoe points out that it is a mistake to believe that they were a kind of democratic community with universal suffrage, and observes that if they ever had been such a community they had ceased to be so before they emerged into history."

Ethnological changes of no inconsiderable character took place in various parts of England and in the lowlands of Scotland during the ninth century,

nevertheless the British race and the British language survived in many places.

Language, of course, is an important factor in distinguishing races, but Dr. Beddoe, under his method, relies more on nomenclature, both personal and local, and on stature, head-form, the colour of the hair and eyes, and the degree of nigrescence, than on any other criteria. The data which he has collected of these characteristics during the long course of his study of the subject, and his constant close observation of individuals, as shewn by the extensive analytical tables he has printed, exhibit his industry and perseverance in a very remarkable manner. In conclusion he says it has been his "aim rather to lay a sure foundation ; rather to test, and reject unsound material ; rather to prepare some small part of a solid platform, whereon insight and genius may ultimately build, than himself to erect an edifice of wood and stubble, which may make a fair show for a day, and then be consumed by the testing fire."

THE UNPOPULAR KING : The Life and Times of Richard III. By Alfred O. Legge, F.C.H.S., 2 vols, 8vo. London : Ward and Downey, 12, York Street, Covent Garden, 1885.

It seems to be impossible to remove the dense cloud of prejudice which has shrouded the life and character of King Richard III. for the period of four centuries. The false and malevolent representations, for party purposes, of the Tudor chronicles has been intensified by the glamour cast over them by our greatest dramatist. It has been forgotten that Shakespeare was not an historian. He simply dramatised the chronicles, more or less corrupt, which fell into his hands. Indeed in Tudor times he would have been a courageous man who dared to write the facts, even if he knew them, relating to Richard III. and Henry VII. Silence was the best policy. Shakespeare accepted the legends as he found them. If they flattered the Tudor dynasty at the expense of the House of York, what matter ! His plays, nevertheless, have had such influence on the minds of men that Sir Walter Scott says of them, "his perverted facts and a certain knack of embodying them has turned history upside down or rather inside out."

The diabolical charges brought against King Richard are based almost entirely upon a work attributed to Sir Thomas More, but which was not printed until after the death of that great man, nor indeed, though commenced by him at an early age, was it ever finished. Mr. Gairdner is doubtless correct in supposing it to have been a translation by More of a work by Archbishop Morton, whose very strong Lancastrian proclivities and unscrupulous character would render it of little authority. Mr. Legge, like earlier writers, points out the contradictions in the narrative itself, and suggests that the great chancellor was so disgusted with its manifold contradictions that he never completed it. Certain it is that "this singular narrative is prefaced by some remarkable words which forcibly suggest a suspicion that they are Sir Thomas More's comment upon a narrative not his own, and which his honesty and intelligence alike compelled him to reject as apocryphal : 'whose (the young princes) death and final infortune hath natheless so far come in question, that some yet remain in doubt whether they were in Richard's days destroyed or no."

Many eminent writers have endeavoured to clear up the mysteries of the reign of Richard III., but with little result. They have conclusively shewn that the circumstances related by various persons of his greatest crime, if committed, the murder of the sons of his brother are contradictory and manifestly false. It is difficult to prove a negative, but it may be safely said that no evidence has been adduced of this black crime of a King which would induce any jury to convict a "tramp" upon a charge of petty larceny.

Mr. Legge has carefully examined all that has been published on this subject, and some contemporary documents which the previous writers had not seen, especially a MS. in the possession of Lord Hartington. He has manifestly approached his subject in an unbiassed spirit, and has carefully and conscientiously weighed the evidence, and though he has been unable to satisfy himself as to what became of the young princes he cannot find anything to criminate the King, and, nothwithstanding he admits that Richard was most ambitious, the considerate tenderness with which he treated the other children of his brother forbids the belief that the young princes came to any harm through his means; and this is confirmed by the fact that upon the King's explanation the ex-queen cheerfully surrendered her other children to his care, and used her utmost endeavours to withdraw her son the Marquis of Dorset from the party of the Earl of Richmond.

In forming his estimate of the character of the King, he says we must bring under our survey the whole of his life, steadfastly refusing to fasten upon particular acts, which, regarded by themselves, may merit all the censure they have evoked. For even these, when we can clearly trace the temptations out of which they sprung, should be viewed with restrospective indulgence. For his reasoning we must refer the reader to the volumes themselves, which are very interesting. It must suffice to say that after a careful and philosophical consideration of the whole subject he comes to the conclusion that the force of a mighty intellect reveals itself in well-nigh every incident of Richard's life as displayed in the political ability as well as the military prowess shown by him as a mere boy. He was not 20 years old when he won the great battles of Barnet and Tewkesbury, and he was consulted by his brother Edward IV. in all diplomatic transactions, and to that brother he was ever faithful. As President of the Northern Marches his administration was most successful, and he so endeared himself to the inhabitants that they ever remained loyal to him. His genius and forsight enabled him to overcome all difficulties, and he acquired a grasp of the tendencies of the age and embodied them in his adminstration. He was religious without hypocrisy, and generous. In his private life he was a dutiful son, a loyal and affectionate brother, a loving and considerate husband, and a tender and wise father, a generous and gracious master, and a pure-minded and chivalrous man."

OUR PARISH—A MEDLEY. By T. G. H. Lewes: *Sussex Advertiser*. Hailsham: E. H. Baker.

MR. THOMAS GEERING, the author of this little work, is a true lover of nature in all her forms—"the hills and the valleys, the shady lanes and the open downs appeal to his sensibilities; and he avows himself a worshipper

of trees, he exults in their sturdy trunks, their brawny limbs, their leafy fingers and their hoary heads, and we can cordially sympathise with him in his lament that these, the greatest ornaments of rural scenery, are not more carefully protected by land-owners; and unite with him in his protest against their destruction, and also in the maxim which he enunciates that "a man can recklessly destroy in an hour what it has taken a century to produce, and another century may be worn away before nature can reproduce and restore what he has destroyed." We would go further and add to his *century* one or two more.

Nor is his admiration confined to the trees. The flowers of the fields and and hedges, and other objects of natural beauty, and especially the birds and insect life, share his affections. He has many a pleasing tale to tell of them from the old church owl down to the helpless swift taken up as dead. All this, however, refers rather to the author than to his work, but it shows the spirit in which he writes his fifty years' reminiscenses of a Sussex village. He has evidently always been an attentive observer of men and manners, and what has passed before his eyes he has the faculty of describing in a pleasing and, in many cases, witty manner. He gives his readers vivid pictures of village life in Hailsham 50 years ago, and though, perhaps, his pictures are coloured with a free brush, our own recollections of village life in a far distant county, at the same period, enables us to testify to the general accuracy of his description. But, as the late Lord Beaconsfield once said, "many things have happened since then," and we very much doubt if, upon the whole the people are now more prosperous, more happy, more contented or more moral men than they were then.

Mr. Geering gives us some glimpses of local celebrities, the best known of whom was Davis Gilbert, though the chief aristocracy of Hailsham itself, appears to have been the resident curate and the village apothecary. And he has also many stories to relate, giving graphic illustrations of the customs, feelings and habits of the time. Among the former we are pleased to learn the continuation of the curfew bell, and it is especially gratifying to know that since church rates were abolished the bell-ringer's fee and other expenses are cheerfully raised by a collection from house to house. Many stories of the inhabitants and their doings are related, all of more or less interest, but we think the most amusing among them is that shewing how the author went out to shoot a crocodile, and, curiously enough, this is said to have been the first sketch that was written. The story is very well told, and we think that in its way it is only surpassed by the "Perran Cherrybeam" of the late Mr. J. T. Tregellas, the well known Cornish humourist.

THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; their history from 1485 to 1885, and a concise account of the TOWER WARDERS. By Thomas Preston. London: Harrison & Sons.

The Corps of the Yeomen of the Guard is now upwards of four centuries in duration, having been established by Henry VII. on his assumption of the crown. This crown, which he had so eagerly coveted, when attained did not fit very comfortably on his head. He was in continual apprehension of danger to his person, and he formed the corps of Yeomen of the Guard,

consisting of fifty trusty men, to be constantly about his person, day and night, for his protection. Mr. Preston gives a most interesting account of the duties of the members of this ancient corps, their offices about the King's body, their presence on all great state occasions and ceremonies, the privileges they enjoyed, and the uniform which from time to time they wore. King Henry VIII. who, as we all know, was fond of magnificence and display, largely increased the number of the yeomen and made an alteration in their uniform. What that was in 1520 is shewn in a great picture at Windsor representing the English cavalcade at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, fully described by Sir Joseph Ayloffe, the Antiquary, in 1775, in the *Archæologia*. Many of the Yeomen of the Guard are depicted in this scene. The Marquis of Dorset is shewn as followed by six of the Yeomen of the Guard on foot, having their partizans on their shoulders. Their habit is scarlet as now, guarded and laced on the skirts and sleeves with garter-blue velvet; and on their breasts and backs the Union Rose ensigned with the Crown Royal embroidered in gold. There were many more in the procession similarly habited, also bearing their partizans shouldered, and fourteen are shewn, each carrying from the kitchens a covered dish towards the Royal pavillion, preceded by the Lord Steward of the Household. Mr. Preston traces the various changes in the uniform of the corps, which are illustrated by engravings, some of them beautifully coloured. He has printed a Muster Roll, shewing the names and rank of the various individuals, and the dates of their joining the corps, and also a List of the Captains from the establishment to the present time. Moreover the work is brightened by interesting anecdotes of officers and men.

The Yeoman Warders at the Tower, whose stalwart and picturesque figures are familiar to us all, form a different corps from the Yeomen of the Guard. This corps was established in the time of King Edward VI., and consists of fifteen members who are sworn as Extraordinary Yeomen of the Guard. They wear the same uniform in full dress as Yeomen in Ordinary, the only difference being that the cross-belt worn by the latter to carry the carabine, or arquebus, is dispensed with. This difference will be noticed when the two corps are, on state occasions, paraded together. The duties of the warders are totally distinct from those of the Yeomen of the Guard. The chief duties of the former were the charge of the Tower and of the State Prisoners there confined. The last mentioned functions have now ceased, but the warders have still the charge of the tower gates, the ancient ceremonies attending the closing of which are still continued and are graphically described by Mr. Preston.

THE ENGLISH CATHOLIC NON-JURORS OF 1715; being a Summary of the Register of their Estates with Genealogical and other Notes, and an Appendix of Unpublished Documents in the Public Record Office. Edited by the late Very Rev. EDGAR E. ESTCOURT, M.A., F.S.A., Canon of St. Chad's Cathedral, Birmingham, and JOHN ORLEBAR PAYNE, M.A. London: Burns & Oates, &c., &c.

THE change of dynasty in 1688, when William Prince of Orange and Mary his wife, daughter of King James II., superseded that monarch in the

sovereignty, caused great deprivations and distress to a large number of persons. We need here only allude to the well-known fact that Archbishop Sancroft and six of his comprovincials, mostly the same who had suffered imprisonment for opposing King James in respect to his Declaration of Conscience, and upwards of 400 of the clergy were deprived of their offices and benefices because, having already taken the oaths of allegiance to the reigning sovereign their consciences forbad them to take similar oaths to the supplanters of that King, whose sovereign rights they held had not been forfeited. Lax as morality is alleged to have been at that period, regard was had to the sacred nature of oaths, and it is a glory to the nation that in that degenerate age so many were found faithful, especially of the most learned and pious of the clergy.

There was, however, another class of Non-jurors whose loyalty was no less true, though they were already suffering very severe persecution and had been for a century previously, for conscience sake. We refer to the Roman Catholics who still remained faithful to the King. Time had begun to soften the rigour of the penal laws, and they had not been much interfered with until after the death of Queen Anne. But by an Act of Parliament in 1st George I., cap. 55, two-thirds of the whole of the real estates of all Romanists were declared forfeited to the King. The preamble of the Act alleges a number of charges against the Romanists of this kingdom who, it is said, notwithstanding the tender regard that had been shewn to them for many years last past, by omitting to put into execution the many penal laws which had been made against them, had not only been concerned in stirring up, and supporting the late unnatural rebellion, (the Scottish rising) but had committed various other enormities, therefore it is enacted that all Roman Catholics shall, within a time limited by the Act, register their estates in the office of the several Clerks of the Peace of the counties in which their estates are situated, and declare their value, to enable the government to ascertain the amount of composition they should pay for the redemption of the two-thirds declared to be forfeited.

These Returns, lodged in the offices of the Clerks of the Peace, certified, and verbatim copies of which were directed to be sent to the commissioners for carrying out this Act, and which are now in the Public Record Office, form the basis of this work. No reliance can, however, be placed upon the registered value of the lands for the reasons stated by the editors, but the Returns afford a vast amount of valuable information with reference to the devolution of lands and descent of families. The genealogical information in some instances is very full: *e.g.*, the well known family of Pendrell, under county of Hereford: p. 75.

Richard Pendrell, of Hobbal Grange.
Thomas How, of Boscobel.
John Pendrell, of Parham.
Richard Pendrell, of the Savoy parish.

A true particular of all the manors, lands, &c. . . . . in co. Hereford, whereof we, Richard Pendrell, son and heir of Thomas P. late of Hobbal Grange, co. Salop, gent. *dec.*; who was son and heir of Richard P., also *dec.*; Thomas How, of Boscobel, co. Salop, gent., in right of Catherine my wife and dau. heir of Will. P., late of Boscobel, gent., *dec.*, who was son and heir of Will. P. also *dec.* John Pendrell, of

Parham, co. Sussex, gent., son and heir of George P., late of Essington, co. Stafford, gent., *dec.*, who was son and heir of John P., late of Beamish Hall, co. Salop, gent., also *dec;* Richard P., of the p. of the Savoy, co. Middx, gent., son and heir of Edmund P., late of London, gent., *dec.*, who was son and heir of Humphrey, P., late of Bloxwich, co. Stafford, gent., also *dec.* . . . . . register estate of five-sixths out of a rental £5 out of Shurringfield, and of £8 4. 2. of Rectory of Wembridge, in fee simple . . . . by virtue of a grant of Letters Patent under the Great Seal of England, dated 24th July, 27 Charles II, Robert Hope, in right of Anne his wife, and Margaret Keeling, widow, her sister, daughters and coheirs of George Pendrell, *dec.*, who was son and heir of George Pendrell, also *dec.*, being in receipt of the sixth portion, and are Protestants—£13. 14. 2.

References to the same persons may also be found under Salop, Stafford, Sussex, and Worcester. The editors add the following note :–

Dodd (Church Hist. III., 181) gives an exact list of the Penderels, who assisted the King.

The Appendix of Unpublished Records in the Public Record Office contains much of interest, a summary of them may be found in Appendix II. to the Fifth Report of Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.

This volume will prove of great value to all engaged in local history or genealogy. It is very carefully and well edited, and moreover possesses a good index.

IRELAND UNDER THE TUDORS, with succinct account of the earlier history. By RICHARD BAGWELL, M.A., 2 vols, 8vo. London : Longman, Green & Co.

THE ignorance of the history of Ireland which obtains generally on this side of St. George's channel is as surprising as it is profound. English historical students have devoted themselves to the study of the great monarchies of antiquity, and of the more modern countries of Europe, but, with exceptions, have disregarded the history of the Irish people, their ancient laws and social customs. This has been the cause of the greatest blunders and misery, and Mr. Bagwell has rendered considerable service in the well-timed issue of his interesting and valuable work.

The author has treated the subject on which he writes in a most impartial and candid manner, but he has simply confined himself to a careful relation of historical facts, leaving it to his readers to form their own opinions thereon. In forming those opinions however it is necessary that the reader should steadily bear in mind the wholly different characteristics, both personal and social, of the Celtic and Teuton peoples ; and that the former were only just emerging from barbarism, though centuries earlier there were men among them of highly cultivated minds probably inmates of the ancient monasteries, whose taste and artistic skill is exhibited in the numerous remaining examples of most elegant design, beautiful ornamentation, and exquisite workmanship ; but the people generally knew nothing of the civilising influence of the feudal system. From the earliest times they had lived under the paternal government of their respective chieftains to whom they were devotedly attached, each tribe or clan being

independent of all others, and the chiefs absolute in their own country and over their own people. That quarrels should arise between different clans, that battles should be fought and the greatest barbarities committed among a people so circumstanced, is no more than might naturally be expected; and however desirable it might be to neighbouring and more civilized nations, for their own sakes, that these evils should be abated, it must necessarily be a work of time, to be brought about by the gradual introduction of civilizing principles. It could not be accomplished at the point of the sword, by harryings, murders, burnings, and indiscriminate slaughter of women and children, or devastation of the country and consequent starvation of the people.

Mr. Bagnall's first volume contains a succinct and lucid account of the early history of Ireland down to the death of Queen Mary. It exhibits a very sad picture of the anarchy and turbulence which prevailed, but those evils would seem to have increased in intensity during the reign of Elizabeth through the jealousies of some, and the incapacity, rapacity and greed of others, of the superior English officials. To this must be added the duplicity, treachery and barbarity of the Irish chieftains; nor were these crimes confined to the mere Irish. The descendants of the early Anglo-Norman settlers, the Fitz Geralds, the Butlers, the Burkes, and others, who had become hibernicised, were equally guilty. There was a standing feud between the first named two great clans, the chiefs of which drew many of the smaller septs to their respective standards, and were constantly on the verge of, or plunged into, a state of internecine war. In Ulster were the O'Neils, who had never submitted to the English crown, and were a constant source of trouble and anxiety. All these evils were aggravated by the impecuniosity, parsimony, and vacillation of the English Queen. She had many other causes of perplexity both at home and abroad which demanded close attention, and was ever ready by untimely concessions to patch up a temporary peace, and was drawn in different directions by her several favourites. Among other causes was the bigotry and intollerance of the extreme puritan party.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Bagwell has closed his history on the resignation of the chief government of Ireland by Sir Henry Sidney a quarter-of-a-century before the end of the Tudor dynasty. Sir Henry was followed in rapid succession by a series of chief governors, few of whom were equal in capacity to him. This, however, was one of the stirring periods in Irish history. It embraced the long expected invasion of a small party of Spaniards under James Fitz Maurice Fitz Gerald and the imposter Thomas Stukely, at Smerwick, the consequent rebellion of the Geraldines, the romantic capture and death of the Earl of Desmond, the forfeiture and eventual parcelling out of his great estates; the rise of Hugh O'Neil in Ulster and the great rebellion of the north, the second Spanish invasion under Don Juan D'Aquila at Kinsale—the support of Tyrone, the vigorous conduct of Sir George Carew, Lord President of Munster and the Lord Deputy Mountjoy leading to the defeat and surrender of the Spaniards and submission of Tyrone.

The space at our disposal will not admit of our entering in detail into the events of Elizabeth's reign. For these we must refer to Mr. Bagwell's work itself, which has been carefully and conscientiously written, and

deserves to be very attentively studied by those who wish to acquire an insight into the political difficulties of the all-absorbing Irish question. We must not treat of politics in these pages, but may remark, in conclusion, that Ireland deserves at the hand of England to be treated with steadfastness of purpose, justice, and firmness.

A SHORT HISTORY OF TAPESTRY from the Earliest Times to the end of the 18th century. By Eugène Müntz, *Conservateur de la Bibliothèque et de Musee de l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris.* Translated by Miss LOUISA J. DAVIS. Cassell & Co., Limited; London, Paris, New York, and Melbourne, 1885.

THE misapprehension which very generally prevails, that all kinds of coloured hangings are *Tapestry*, will, by the perusal of this little volume, be effectually dispelled, and its readers will learn that in tapestry the pictures produced are an integral part of the fabric and of a superior character to embroidery, which is simply worked with a needle on the existing material. It differs also from brocade, in which, though woven, the design is constantly repeated by machinery, whilst tapestry is always made by hand, and each piece has a distinct individuality.

The production of both tapestries and embroideries are of very great antiquity. The author of this volume points out that both arts were practised by the most ancient nations—the Babylonians, the Assyrians, and the Persians, many centuries before the Christian era. Pliny testifies to its use among the Greeks, and Homer among the Romans; and the directions in Holy Writ for the adornment of the tabernacle says: "Thou shalt make the tabernacle with ten curtains of fine twined linen, and blue, and purple, and scarlet, with cherubim of cunning work shalt thou make them." (Exod. xxvi. 1.)

In the first five chapters Mr. Müntz's treats of the tapestries of the ancient Oriental Nations, and from the sixth to the ninth of those of the West. It was through the Monasteries that the arts of tapestry and embroidery, like most other arts, were introduced into Europe. We cannot say at what date tapestry was first known in England. St. Cuthbert, the sixth Bishop of Lindisfarne, died in 688, and was first buried in the cathedral. His remains were, in 799, removed to Durham and deposited, temporarily, in the pro-cathedral there, and in 1104, when the present cathedral was built, they were finally translated to the new building. On this occasion the coffin was opened, and the saint's body was found to be enveloped in costly vestments "of purple, ornamented in the loom with gold, and interwoven figures, as well of birds as of small animals extremely minute in their workmanship and sub-division." [1]

Authorities record that St. Angelm, of Norway, Bishop of Auxerre, caused a great number of hangings to be made for his church about the year 840, but M. Müntz dismisses this statement from the discussion, not deeming the document sufficiently conclusive. He says, however, that about 985—and in this case the information is absolutely certain—Abbot Robert, the

1 Raine's St. Cutbert.

third of that name of the monastery of St. Florent, of Saumur, gave commissions for a quantity of dossers, curtains, &c., all of wool, and that he had two grand pieces of tapestry made in which silk was introduced, and on which elephants were represented, on others were seen lions standing out from a red background. That these various fabrics were woven, not embroidered, the word "texere" places beyond doubt.

In the 11th century, in France, tapestries of great value were produced, nor was England neglectful of the cultivation of ornamented textile fabrics, either in tapestry or embroidery. In the 10th century a pious lady, wishing to embroider a sacred vestment, begged St. Dunstan to draw her a design which she copied with golden threads, and the relict of the Earl of Northumberland (probably Judith, daughter of William the Conqueror) presented Ely Cathedral with a hanging on which the acts of her husband were depicted. We must not fail to mention that grand hanging, known as the Bayeaux tapestry, which, though not a tapestry, is a great work, embroidered by Queen Matilda and her maidens, and of great historical, though not artistic, value, in which latter quality it is, in fact, lamentably deficient.

We may not follow M. Müntz in his detail of the great, beautiful, and costly works produced from the looms of Europe, which he brings under our notice as he traces this brilliant and sumptuous art through the mediæval period, nor of its manner of treatment in the various schools, nor of the fluctuations of the art itself as regards its excellence and decay, both in taste and workmanship. Upon all these points, and upon many others, much will be learnt from a perusal of his interesting volume. Tapestry deservedly held the first place for all decorative purposes, both external and internal, in all processions and public festivals. Tapestry-workers were liberally patronized as well by the Sovereigns and Princes of Europe as by the great municipal bodies. During the latter part of the 16th century the art languished, but Louis XIV., the great King of France, *(the grand monarch)* who was very liberal and magnificent in his tastes, lavished untold sums of money upon its encouragement.

The Gobelins workshops were established in 1630, and speedily took the highest place in the art of design and colouring. It is said the waters there were the best which could be found for dying purposes. In 1662 the Gobelins manufactory was greatly improved under the designation of the *Manufacture royalle des Meubles de la Couronne.* This manufactory was most active, and some magnificent pieces were produced from its looms. "Between the years 1663 and 1690 it produced nineteen complete hangings, in high-warp, covering a surface of 4,110 square ells, and representing a cost of 1,106,275 livres, not including the cartoons; also thirty-four low-warp hangings, measuring 4,294 square ells, and costing 623,601 livres."

The art of Tapestry-weaving was not practised to any great extent in England. In M. Müntz's list of the chief centres of manufacture, few places in this country are mentioned. We find Exeter, Fulham, London, Mortlake, and Soho—all, we believe, of the 18th century, except Mortlake, which greatly surpassed them all. This establishment was founded by King James I. in 1619, who brought over from Flanders a number of skilful tapestry-weavers, and settled them at Mortlake under the direction of Sir

Francis Crane, Chancellor of the Order of the Garter. A yearly subsidy of £2,000 was granted by the King and the encouragement of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Buckingham, and other members of the aristocracy, enabled the new establishment to develop rapidly. The famous painters, Rubens and Vandike, were connected with it. M. Müntz bears high testimony to the excellence of the works executed at Mortlake, saying, "the technical perfection equalled the beauty of the models," and adding that "during the whole of the 17th century the work at Mortlake had no rivalry to fear except that of the Gobelins." Charles I. had collected some valuable pieces, which Cromwell caused to be sold by auction, and they were carried to France. Charles II., on his restoration, endeavoured to revive the art, which was languishing, and a manufactory was established under the direction of Sir Sackville Crow, who received an annual subsidy of £1,000. He held the office until 1667, but it did not prosper, and the Earl of Craven and other lords undertook to conduct it at their own risk. The cartoons were prepared by Verrio the painter. The naval battle of Solebay was ordered by Charles II., subsequent to 1672, and is now preserved at Hampton Court. In March, 1673-4, an Exchequer warrant was issued to pay Thomas (? should be Francis) Poyntz, Yeoman Arras Maker to His Majesty, £1,000 on account, for tapestry hangings made and to be made, to be delivered into the great wardrobe (Signet Book Record Office). The art could not, however, survive the great overthrow of 1688, and King James II., on his arrival in France, knew no better way to shew his gratitude to King Louis XIV. for the generous manner in which he had been received "in his misfortune than by presenting him with his rich and magnificent hangings. These were the Acts of the Apostles, the masterpiece of the Mortlake workshop, now one of the gems of the National Garde Meuble."

The volume is profusely illustrated with examples of the designs of some of the chief pieces which the looms have produced, which shew the variation in style at different periods; and in his last chapter the author treats of the *modus operandi* or *technique* of tapestry, and initiates his readers into the mysteries of looms of high and low-warp, and the arrangements of threads and spindles, &c. To this is added, for the guidance of amateurs, a list of the marks and chief monograms of the different workshops.

The work is one of great research, and has evidently been a labour of love to the enthusiastic author; and Miss Louisa J. Davis has done her part with great credit; whilst Mr. John C. L. Sparkes, Principal of the National Art Training School, South Kensington Museum, the Editor, has rendered a great service to the British public by the issue of such an instructive book.

THE LAKE DWELLINGS OF IRELAND, or Ancient Lacustrine Habitations of Erin, commonly called Crannogs. By M. G. WOOD-MARTIN, M.R.I.A., F.R.H.A.A.I., Lieut.-Colonel 8th Brigade, North Irish Division, R.A., &c., &c. Dublin: Hodges, Figgis & Co., London: Longman, Green & Co., 1886.

IN concluding our notice of Mr. Munroe's most valuable work on the "Lake Dwellings of Scotland (Ante vol. vii., pp. 193-199), we expressed a hope

that some English antiquaries would follow his example and explore the marshes and lakes in England, especially those in the Celtic districts. This hope has not yet been realised ; but we hail, with much satisfaction, Colonel Wood-Martin's work on the Lacustrine Dwellings of Ireland, which is so much accomplished, and which, we hope, will prove an additional incitement to the antiquaries of England to commence the important work we have suggested.

The Lacustrian Dwellings are, in many instances, of great antiquity, and the objects found in connection with them are of considerable value as throwing light upon the manner of life and social economy of long forgotten generations. They are mentioned by Herodotus and other classic authors, and are found generally throughout Europe. The most ancient, interesting, and instructive are those in the Swiss Lakes, which have been brought under our notice by Dr. Keller (see ante vol. II.) The Crannogs of Ireland are constructed upon the same principles as those treated of by Dr. Keller, and very closely resemble those in Scotland, to which they are so nearly analogous as to lead to the conclusion that they have all been constructed by the same race of people, as indeed they probably have been.

Ireland, from the earliest times down to the end of the 16th century, was a country densely covered with wood, intersected with lakes and bogs. The people were a wild, excitable, and turbulent race, governed by chieftains who were animated by great jealousy towards each other, leading to a constant state of internecine warfare, so that these lacustrine fortresses, for such they chiefly were rather than simple dwellings, were essentially necessary for the protection and safety of the women and children and the valuables possessed by the people.

The Crannogs of Ireland have not been considered very ancient. Sir William Wilde was of opinion that they did not contain any stone implements, and but few of bronze ; but his theory has been refuted by subsequent experience, as shewn in many instances in this volume.

The first Crannog discovered in Ireland was near Roscrea, co. Tipperary, in 1810, but from a want of knowledge of the importance of the subject it attracted little attention. In 1839 a remarkable lacustrine dwelling was accidentally found at Lagore. A large quantity of objects of more or less archæological interest were found in it, but were unfortunately dispersed. The site was examined in 1846-7-8 by Sir William Wilde and Mr. W. F. Wakeman. The latter has given a list shewing the character of the various relics. Col. Wood-Martin has omitted much of this description, but it is, we think, of sufficient importance, as illustrative of the Irish crannogs, to give it more fully. Mr. Wakeman says, in clearing a little river-course which passes through the bog of Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, co. Meath, the labourers came upon an immense quantity of oaken stakes, or piles, which had evidently been enclosed and pinned in an artificial elevation rising from the basin of what had, in ancient times, been a *loch*. Several hundred tons of bones of animals, comprising those of the *boslongifrons* and *bosfrontosis*, of red deer, wild boars, four-horned sheep, goats, foxes, wolves or dogs, horses, and even of human beings, lay in the boggy matter which surrounded the piled enclosure ; and along with these was discovered a hoard of ancient manufactured articles of bronze, glass, iron, wood, clay, and bone too

numerous to specify. This had been a stronghold of the O'Melaghlins, Princes of Meath. In the following year the island was re-opened for the purpose of turf-cutting, and an examination was made of more than one of these interesting domiciles, when the mode of construction was disclosed. Mr. Wakeman says, "Let the reader imagine a foundation formed of four roughly squared planks of oak, each about 12 feet in length, (so arranged as to enclose a quadrangle) the ends of which were carefully fitted together. From the angles of this square rose four posts, also of oak, to the height of about 9 feet. In these grooves were cut, into which roughly-split planks of oak had been slipped, so as to form the sides of the house. The irregularities between the boards were tightly caulked with moss; a low and narrow opening in one of the sides had evidently served as an entrance. There were no traces of window or chimney."

At Lagore, a Crannog was discovered subsequently, which was neither submerged nor surrounded with water. "It consisted of a circular mound, of about 520 feet in circumference, slightly raised above the level of the bog, and enclosed by piles of black oak, some 6 or 8 feet in height. These were mortised into beams of similar material laid flat upon the marl and sand forming the bottom of the bog, nearly 16 feet below the present surface. The upright posts were held together by cross beams. Parts of a second upper tier of posts were likewise found resting on the lower ones. The space enclosed was divided into compartments by partitions which intersected each other in different directions, also formed of oaken beams in a state of great preservation, joined together with greater accuracy than the former, in some cases having their sides grooved and rabetted to admit large panels driven down between them." This building would appear to have been ultimately destroyed by fire. Lake dwellings in Ireland continued to be occupied down to a late date. We find them constantly in use in the reign of Elizabeth, and Col. Wood-Martin cites a document, dated 14th April, 1608, and directed to State Officials, concerning the surrender of some rebellious clans, in which it is ordered that "the haill houssis of defence, strongholdis and *cranokis* in the yllis perteining to thame and their foirsaidis sal be delyvered to his Majestie," &c.

We have been somewhat particular in describing this structure as it would appear to be typical, generally, of Irish Crannogs. It was certainly of early date, and would seem, from the great quantity of relics found on the site, to have been continuously occupied for centuries. We are not, however, prepared to say that it dates from pre-historic times.

Col. Wood-Martin remarks, generally, upon submerged crannogs built of wood, thus: "On the foundation, when raised sufficiently above the water, the dwelling was erected; the hearth was in the centre of the island, for in almost every case a collection of flag-stones has been discovered in the interior of the enclosure, bearing on them marks of fire. At times several hearths occur. In some instances there are indications of these structures having had additions made to their height at various times, either to keep pace with the chronic rising of the level of the lough; or, taking into consideration the compressible nature of the component parts of the foundation the island may have required increased elevation owing to the effect of natural subsidence. The enormous amount of wood employed in the

formation of a crannog, despite the mass of stones and other material with which it was laded, must have a buoyant tendency, but according as the wood became completely saturated with water, consolidation of a more or less pronounced character would, in the course of time, become observable. The stones deposited over the lower stratum of fern, bracken, and branches, were indubitably used to compress and solidify the substructure, and the stones on the upper stratum were used for a similar purpose. Considerable ingenuity was displayed in the formation of these island homes, which were frequently constructed in a depth of 12 or 14 feet of water, and apart from having served in their day as secure retreats for large numbers of persons, they have proved their durability by resisting successfully the ravages of time, which may be reckoned by centuries.

Probably the most remarkable of the lake dwellings found in Ireland, if dwellings they may be called, are the log huts at Kilnamaddo. They were discovered buried under 17 feet of peat; "these," Colonel Wood-Martin says, "were practically almost perfect, wanting nothing save the roof; they were very low, the side walls scarcely 4 feet in height, and they might be looked upon rather as lairs for sleeping in than dwellings in the modern sense of the word; indeed the primitive races of Ireland, whether building in stone or wood, made use of low roofs and consequently of low doors."

A considerable portion of the townland of Kilnamaddo had apparently, in olden times, formed the basin of a sheet of water, and upon one of the shoals some primitive tribe had erected a habitation. There were two huts which stood 50 feet apart. They were quadrangular, and the larger and more perfect measured, on the outside, 11ft. 6in. by 10ft. The structure was formed of four massive posts of oak, averaging 7 feet in length and 7 feet in circumference where set in the ground. These timbers, near their upper ends, have mortise holes averaging 11 inches in height by 8½ ins. in breadth, through which passed the ends of beams to which slabs of oak were attached, and the floor was also composed of oaken planks. The roof, as well as a large portion of the sides, did not remain *in situ* at the time of discovery, but a number of timbers found immediately adjoining each of the structures were admirably suited for the purpose of forming side walls and roofing. The lower frame of the work appears to have been very similar to that upon which the roof had rested. In the lower portions of the four upright posts were very curious mortise holes, evidently intended for the reception of the ends of the beams. No sign of pinning or grooving in the upper portion of the frame could be discovered, and it was concluded that the huts were originally built within an excavation and the peat heaped against the sides, probably even over the roof, leaving a small passage for an entrance. Except that the walls were made of wood instead of stone, the structure very much resembled the stone-lined chambers and passages found in raths. There was no appearance that the place was destroyed by fire. It was suggested by some persons that these places were only used by the crannog-dwellers for the preservation of perishable commodities, and this theory would seem to be confirmed by large lumps of bog-butter being discovered in them carefully rolled up in cow-hide. These structures were doubtless of great antiquity. No trace of metal work was found in connection with them, though some of the wood appeared to have

been cut with a sharp instrument. Hammer-stones, rubbing-stones, flint flakes, fragments of rude pottery, and a large tray-like wooden vessel were among the principal "finds."

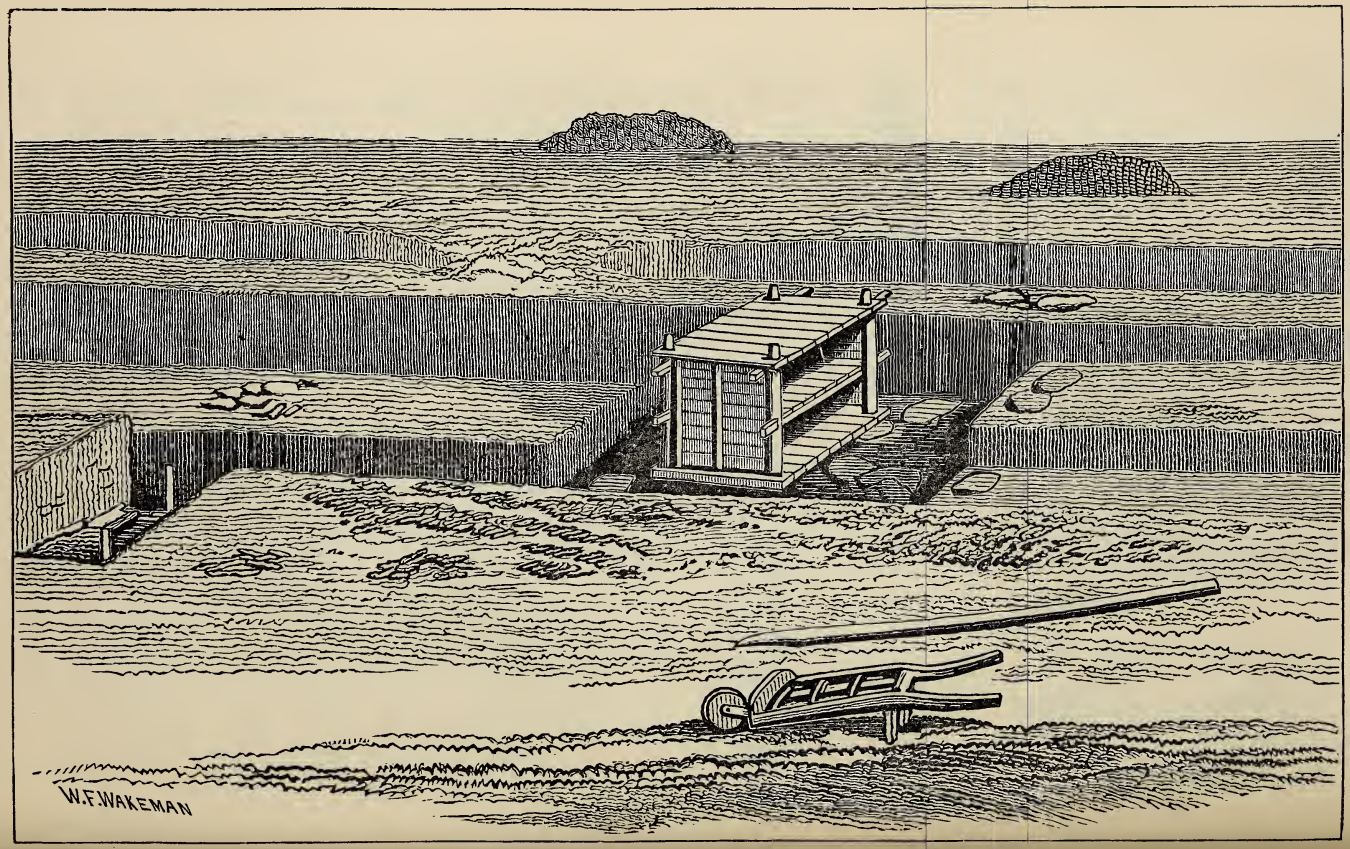
A still more curious hut of the same type was discovered in 1833 in the bog of Drumkelin, parish of Inver, co. Donegal. It was very perfect, and surrounded by a staked enclosure, portions of the gates of which were also found. The flooring rested on hazel branches, covered with a layer of fine sand, a paved causeway, over a foundation of hazel branches and logs, led from the door of the house to a fire-place, on and around which lay ashes, charred wood, and half consumed turf. It was nearly square, 12 feet wide and 9 feet high, formed of rough logs and planks of oak, apparently split by wedges, and the insterstices filled with a compound of grease and fine sea sand. One side of the hut, supposed to be the front, was left open. The framework consisted of upright posts and horizontal sleepers mortised at the angles, the end of each post being inserted into the lower sleeper of the frame and fastened with a large block of wood. The mortises were very rough, and appeared to have been made by a blunt instrument, the wood being bruised rather than cut, and it is supposed that a stone celt lying on the floor was the identical instrument which had been used for the purpose, for the marks in the wood corresponded exactly to the form of the tool. The logs had been cut by a larger tool of the same character. A second stone, of larger size, was found cut in the form of a wedge, which had probably been used in splitting the wood.

The hut was divided into two stories, each about 4 feet in height, its flat roof was 16 feet beneath the original surface, therefore nearly 25 feet of bog must have grown around it since its first erection.

The other "finds" consisted of a piece of a leather sandal, somewhat similar to a piece dug up in one of the crannogs in Loch Dowalton, Wigtonshire, *(Ancient Lake Dwellings of Scotland*, p. 49), a flint arrow head, and a wooden sword.

The depth at which the hut was buried, and the flint and stone implements found in it, leads to the conclusion that it is of extreme antiquity, added to which, upon the level of the floor and extending all round were the corkers of a forest of hard wood trees, which had co-existed with the occupation of the hut. The stakes represented *in situ* to the left of the illustration *(Plate IV.)* are evidently remains of the stockade, one timber of which appears in the foreground, and in the excavation of the drain a number of ends of large oak logs, placed in regular order, were observed, evidently a portion of the usual crannog foundation.

It has been supposed that, contrary to the general rule, Irish crannogs were completely insulated, but many gangways, both of stone and wood, have been discovered, though it is possible that the stones which have been found were simply used to give support to the framework of a wooden erection. The roads were usually made of planks, generally of oak, laid transversely, and lying from 10 to 20 feet below the present surface of the bog. Colonel Wood-Martin describes a roadway in Duncan's flow-bog, Ballyalbanagh, co. Antrim. It was a wooden roadway laid on the surface



CRANNOG HUT DISCOVERED AT INVER, Co. DONEGAL.

of the *black* turf, level with stumps of deal corkers; this road was 7 feet wide, formed of longitudinal beams, sheeted with transverse planking of the same material. In the centre of the bog, where the foundation was soft, (*Fig.* 43) there were eight

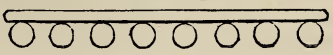


Fig. 43.

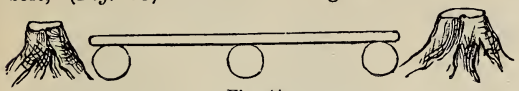


Fig. 44.

longitudinal beams, whilst in the firmer ground (*Fig.* 44) near the edge of the bog, there were but three, one at each side and one in the centre. The roadway, with the exception of one log, was formed entirely of oak; holes worn in the oak planking had been mended (*Fig.*45) with pieces of *deal* fixed in position across the aperture. On the roadway there are now 5 feet of uncut turf, while 10 feet of "good turf" are said to have been taken away. Over the good turf there must have been white turf and clearing which would add at least about 5 feet more to the thickness of peat over the roadway. At Kilnock crannog, co. Antrim, a paved causeway, covered to the depth of 8 or 9 feet with bog, leads down to what used to be the edge of the water. On an ancient wooden causeway, or road, in Ballykillen Bog, King's County, a remarkble axe, formed of bone, (*Fig.* 46) was found 7 feet below the surface of the bog; the axe is 8 inches long, and the sharp cutting edge at the small extremity had been formed by an oblique cut of the bone. With it was a flint arrow head (*Fig.* 47) in a briar-root shaft, the thong which tied it still adhering.

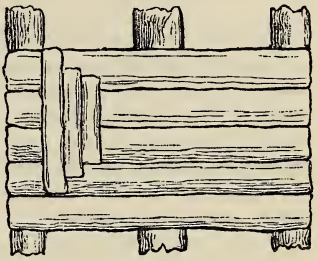


Fig. 45.

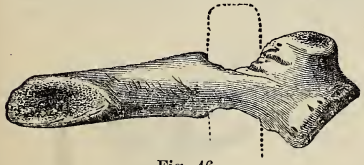


Fig. 46.

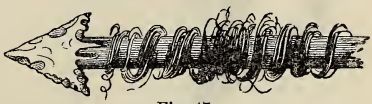


Fig. 47.

The most profitable "prospecting" grounds for relics are the *Kitchen Middens*. These refuse heaps contain, as we have stated before, all kinds of *disjecta membra*, and show, in a very remarkable manner, the mode of life of the occupants of these lacustrine dwellings at various periods of their occupation, and the character of the "finds" would indicate relatively the date of the structure. Articles of all descriptions are found in these heaps, extending from the stone to the iron periods, generally broken, but no less indicating the uses to which they were applied, the ingenuity of their construction, and, in many instances, the

Fig. 48.

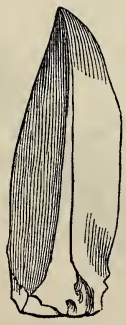


Fig. 49.

beauty of their workmanship. Here may be found weapons consisting of arms and spear-heads, swords, daggers, knives and axe-heads of stone, bone or horn, (*Figs.* 48, 49, and 50) bronze and iron; the remains of animals used for food (*Fig.* 51), the bones split to obtain the marrow; vessels of fictile ware and of wood, many of which are ornamented in a very simple and effective manner, (*Fig.* 52) and some apparently of pre-Christian date. Articles of personal use and adornment, some most delicately and beautifully ornamented, and other things too numerous to mention.

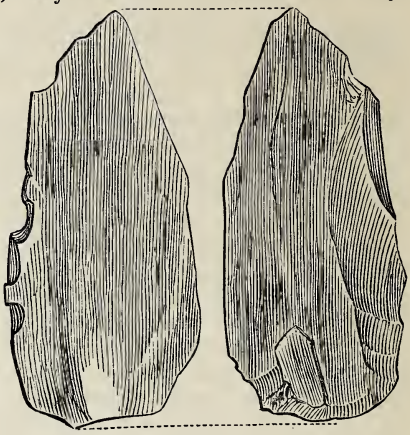


Fig. 50.

Coins have been rarely found in Irish Crannogs, and when they are they are of modern date. In the crannog of Cloonfinlough (*p.* 135) a few were discovered varying in date from the Emperor Hadrian to the brass money of James II. One coin was found in such a remarkable manner as to merit mention. "In a lake adjoining the Gleebe House at Aghnamullen, co. Monaghan, there are two islands, and in about 1850 one of them was for the

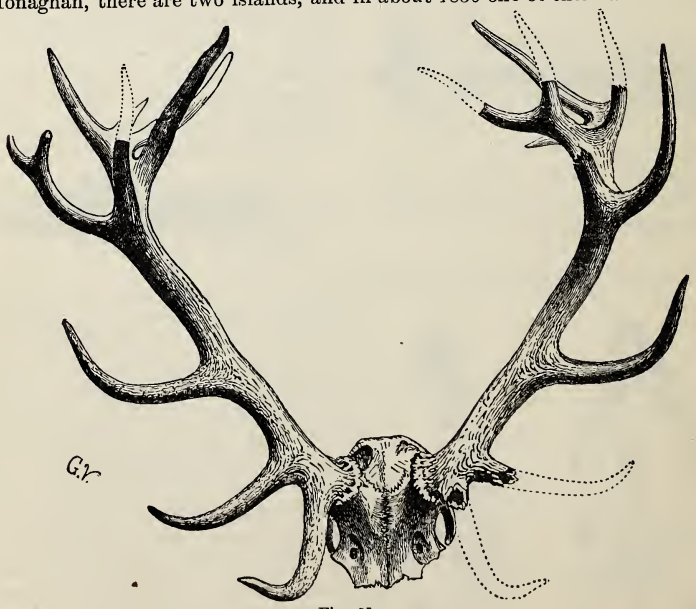


Fig. 51.

first time ploughed, when many curious antiquities were turned up. In

1863 the rector, while seated on the island, and peering into the water, observed what to him appeared to be a button on the leaf of a water-plant growing up from the bottom of the lake; on pulling the leaf, this proved, however, to be an ancient coin—a half-groat of the reign of Edward III. The natural growth of the aqueous vegetation had thus lifted to the surface of the lough some of its buried treasures."

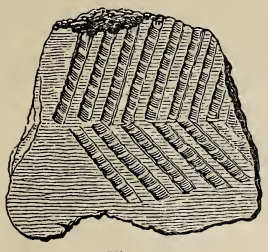


Fig. 52.

We must conclude our notice of this interesting volume, the arrangement of which, however, differs from that adopted by previous writers upon the subject. It would, we venture to think, have been more convenient to his readers had the author brought the description of the "finds" at the several stations into connection with that of the dwellings, instead of classifying them separately. He has, nevertheless, conferred a great boon upon all who take an interest in those ancient and quaint habitations; and we should be greatly gratified were the marshes of England and Wales so intelligently explored, and the result given to the public in so able and attractive a manner.

THE HISTORY OF THE PARISH AND MANOR OF WOOKEY; being a contribution towards a future History of the County of Somerset. By Thomas Scott Holmes, M.A., Vicar of the Parish. Bristol: C. T. Jefferies & Sons, 1886.

Mr. Holmes's little volume is what it professes to be "a contribution towards a future History of the County of Somerset," a work much needed, for Collinson has done the county but scant justice, and Phelps's undertaking was never carried to a conclusion. Mr. Holmes has done his parish excellently well, and it is hoped that many other of the Somersetshire clergy will follow his example and write the history of their several parishes. They will not find it an irksome task, but, on the contrary, as we doubt not Mr. Holmes will testify, a very seductive one. The clergyman of a small rural parish cannot fail to have many leisure hours, and we know not of any way in which he could spend them more agreeably to himself or more beneficially to his parishioners. Every one of the slightest intelligence takes an interest in the locality in which he was born or bred, and there is no surer way of cultivating that intelligence than the study, in the first instance, of the history of the parish and its former inhabitants, its social conditions, the manners and customs, whether manorial or municiple, which obtained, in ancient times, and the changes which have gradually taken place from those times to our own, and the causes which led to them.

After giving a general account of the parish and its boundaries, Mr. Holmes cites a description, by William Wyrcester, of a very remarkable cavern therein called Wookey Hole. This is referred to also by Leland, Camden, and by Drayton in his *Polyolbion*. This cavern forms the source of the river Axe, and it gives name to the parish. "Wookey," Mr Holmes tells us, signifies a hole or break in the rocks, as also does "witch," and

hence this hole must have an uncanny inhabitant who is commemorated by Dr. Harrington, of Bath, in a poem written in 1748. A version of it is given by Bishop Percy in his "Reliques of English Poetry," from which it is reprinted in this volume. The old inhabitants, Mr. Holmes says, speak of the place as Wookey-hole-witch, three words having the same signification.

The most interesting and valuable portion of the volume is, however, that which relates to the "Manor and the Manor House," especially the excerpts from the ancient Court Rolls and Bailiff's Accounts. These records shew the character of the manor in relation to its common fields, its customs, and the gradual enfranchisement of the unfree tenantry. The Bishops of Bath and Wells, as lords of the manor, from time to time, occupied the manor house; and Mr. Holmes gives us, from Bishop Bekynton's Register, a very interesting account of proceedings at a court held by the bishop in the chapel at Wookey concerning the election of a dean, in which the Chapter of Wells successfully resisted the induction as Dean of the King's Lord High Almoner, who, upon a vacancy, claimed the appointment and appeared with the nomination of the Pope and probably the recommendation of the King.

In 1548 Mr. Holmes says Bishop Barlow received from the crown, probably on account of the previous cession of the Episcopal Manor of Chard, the Manor of Wookey to himself and his heirs with a license to sell, and four months afterwards, in 4th February, 1549, *he made a free gift of it to Edward Seymour*, Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector!

The chapter relating to the Rectory, and the Rectors who were Sub-Deans of Wells, is of much interest as is also that on the Vicarage and the Vicars, but we must pass over them, merely observing that in giving the List of the Incumbents of these benefices, the author, it is to be regretted, has not stated the causes of the vacancies and the names of the patrons, especially as regards the latter after the alienation of the manor from the bishopric.

Much other information of a minor character is given, some of which is of no interest beyond the boundaries of the parish, as *e.g.* the List of Sextons; and the volume is concluded with some notes on Local Families.

THE LIFE OF CHARLES I., 1600-1625. By E. BERESFORD CHANCELLOR. London: George Bell & Sons, 1886.

LITTLE is known of the early life of King Charles I. Few writers have referred to it in any detail, and we welcome Mr. Chancellor's volume on the subject, which is of much interest and historical value. Prince Charles was born on the 19th Nov. 1600. He was a very weakly child, and it being feared he would not survive he was very hurriedly baptized. For some years he continued very delicate. At five years of age he could neither stand nor speak, owing to the distortion of his limbs and the malformation of his mouth. As he grew up this general debility and physical defect precluded him from taking much active exercise and partaking in the manly sports which his elder brother enjoyed, but it developed a taste for study and retirement, and he made rapid progress in his acquirements. At twelve

years of age, when he was confirmed, he is represented by the bishops ;—"as touching the principles of religion he manifested such princely understanding and forwardness ; and upon the sudden gave such ready answers and reasons of his faith as surprised all that heard him. Nor was he wanting in such secular knowledge as befitted his age."

The death of his elder brother Prince Henry in 1612, to whom he was most devotedly attached, produced in him a great change. He was now become the heir to the throne, and he saw how necessary it was he should prepare himself to fulfil the duties of the high station to which, in process of time, he would be called. He shook off his habits of seclusion and engaged in those sports and exercises in which his brother had excelled, and in no long time had so practised them that "he was thought to have been the best marksman and the most comely manager of a great horse of any one in all the three kingdoms." Nor was this the only improvement which manifested itself in him. Whereas he had formerly been thought wayward and obstinate he became of an even temper, pliant to good council, and less wedded to his own opinions. Moreover it is said of him "that he was moderate in his expenses, prudent in his conduct, regular at his devotions ; his industry was considerable, and his pursuits, for the most part, regular and elegant.' And Dr. George Carleton writes of him about this time : "I would be silent about the Prince rather than tell an untruth, but I must praise his accomplishments, his skill in riding and running at the ring, &c., he has more understanding than the late Prince at his age, and is in behaviour, shy, grave, swete in speache, very admired, without any evil inclination, and willing to take advice." But during all military pursuits Charles never forgot his more congenial tastes, and his time when unoccupied with more important functions was always sedulously devoted to his collection of pictures, his tapestries or his cabinet of medals. It is to be feared, however, that he was prone to be led astray, and that Villiers, the King's worthless favourite, had too great an influence for evil over his mind.

On the death of Prince Henry Charles at once assumed the title of Duke of Cornwall, and took possession of the manors and houses which belonged to the late Prince, but the title was not confirmed to him until afterwards, and he was not created Prince of Wales until 1616. He acted as chief mourner at his brother's funeral, and on 14th February following, as Bridesman at the unfortunate marriage of his sister Elizabeth to the Elector Palatine. On the 23rd of the same month the King confirmed to him the title of Duke of Cornwall. About the same time a regular Household was sanctioned for him at Richmond, and on the 13th May he was made a Knight of the Garter.

From this date very little of importance occurred affecting the Prince for some years, except the death of the Queen, who made him executor to her will, and left him the whole of her vast property amounting altogether to some £800,000. The King became very angry at this bequest, but the Prince in the most filial and graceful manner surrendered the whole to his father. Mr. Chancellor gives us many anecdotes and much court gossip of great interest. Charles made himself very popular, and appears in all cases to have endeavoured to mould himself to his father's wishes, taking part in the masques and jousts of the court, and also in public business, sitting often in

the House of Lords and joining in the debates. On one occasion the Lords made him their speaker in returning thanks to the King, who had addressed them with more than his usual suavity and kindness.

In 1621 Charles was sworn of the Privy Council. He very diligently attended the meetings, and was made President. For many interesting incidents during this period we must refer to Mr. Chancellor's pages, and especially to some of Charles' letters, which, though few in number, commence with his childhood. They are marked by deep filial and fraternal affection, duty, and respect.

A design had been formed for the marriage of Prince Henry with the Infanta of Spain, but the negotiations had been broken off in an offensive manner by Philip III., the Spanish King. Upon the death of that monarch in 1621 the negotiations were renewed on behalf of Prince Charles. They proceeded very slowly, as at the best might be expected under Spanish notions of dignity and etiquette if no reasons existed for delay: Buckingham conceived the wild and ill-advised notion, for there can be no doubt it emanated from him, that the Prince and himself should proceed to Madrid, *incognitio*, and in some indefinite way hasten the matter to a conclusion. The poor old King, who was entirely under the influence of his favourite, was much opposed to this freak, but was bullied and cajoled into giving a most reluctant consent, and the result is too well known to be adverted to further. Mr. Chancellor gives some interesting personal incidents connected with this foolish expedition, and shews us that Buckingham's arrogant familiarity was so offensive to the Spanish grandees that he was obliged to make his escape from Madrid, leaving the Prince to follow him. The two Knights errant fortunately reached England in safety, much chagrined, but to the great joy of the King and people. The best work we know on the Spanish Marriage is that of Professor Gardiner, which, oddly enough, is not included by Mr. Chancellor in the long list of authorities which he has consulted for his work.

Mr. Chancellor concludes his work with an account of the negotiations for the Prince's marriage with Henrietta Maria of France. Our space will not allow us to follow him in this, the result of which is well known, and we will conclude by calling attention to the tender and touching letter of the Queen mother, Marie de Medicis, which she handed to her daughter when taking leave of her on her way to England. It is the gem of the book, and though well known cannot be too often printed.

THE PIPE ROLL SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS, Volumes IV. and V. London: Wyman & Sons.

WE are glad to see that this useful Society is making most favourable progress. The subscribers are increasing in number, and doubtless will increase as the Society becomes better known and scholars begin to recognise the value of the Pipe Rolls in the elucidation of the early history of the country and the genealogy of our ancient families. Every Public Library which aspires to assist real historical students, should support this laudable enterprise by subscribing.

The two volumes now before us, which form the issues to the subscribers for the year 1885-6, contain the Rolls for the 7th and 8th years of King Henry II. Vol. V. has always been regarded as one of the series of Pipe Rolls proper, but the editor, upon a careful comparison of the proof-sheets of the Roll with the original MS., found that what has been hitherto taken without question, to be the Pipe Roll of the 8th of King Henry II. is in reality the Chancellor's antigraph belonging to the succeeding year, 9th Hen. II., which has heretofore been considered the earliest example of these official duplicates of the Pipe Rolls. The character of the antigraphs we described in our notice of the previous volumes (ante Vol. IX. p. 358).

These volumes present the same appearance of careful editing and excellence of printing which marked the previous volumes.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY, being a Classified Collection of the Chief Contents of the Gentleman's Magazine from 1731 to 1868. Edited by George Laurence Gomme, F.S.A. Archæology, Parts I. & II. London: Elliot Stock, 1886.

Mr. Gomme is a very active Editor. His volumes follow each other in quick succession yet they bear no indication of haste in their preparation. The four previous volumes treat of *Dialect and Proverbs, Popular Superstitions, Manners and Customs, &c.*, and in Vol. V. now before us he commences a new branch of the series—Archæology, which is continued in Volume VI.

The Editor commences Vol. V. with a short but interesting Introduction, and the articles in this volume are classified under the following heads:—*Geologic and Pre-historic Remains, Early Historic Remains, Sepulchral Remains and Encampments, Earthworks, &c.;* and the contents of Vol. VI. are classified under the heads of *Stones and Stone Circles, Miscellaneous Antiquities,* which is sub-divided under: *British Period, Early Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Saxon—Local; Anglo-Saxon Ornaments, Late Anglo-Saxon* and *Scandinavian.* This volume is also preceded by an interesting Introduction, and to each are added useful editorial notes explaining some of the communications in the text, and furnishing further information upon the subjects of which they treat.

The reader will, of course, expect that the contributors of the numerous articles must vary very much in their capacity and skill to treat of the subjects upon which they write. Many of them, however, were made by very distinguished antiquaries. It will be sufficient to mention the names of Dr. Borlase, the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, and Roach Smith, T. Crofton Croker and H. M. Westropp, whose valuable communications are thus rescued from comparative oblivion, besides, in consequence of the advance which has been made in our critical and scientific knowledge since the commencement of the Old Magazine, now more than a century-and-a-half ago, the notions of many of the writers will appear crude and untenable, nevertheless even those communications are of considerable value, for they record the facts, although the deductions of the writers from those facts may not be sustainable. Moreover such communications have this advantage, that they shew the condition of the monuments at the dates they were written, and afford us the opportunity of comparing them with their present aspect. This is illustrated in

two cases to which Mr. Gomme calls attention in his Introduction to Vol. VI. One is a description of the famous Stone Circle known as "Long Meg," written in 1752, compared with the report made by the Rev. W. C. Lukis on same the monument in 1884, printed in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, Vol. X. p. 311.

The second is a similar comparison between "Carl Lofts," at Shap, in Westmoreland, in 1824, which has been barbarously illused since, with its present state.

Mr. Gomme attributes, as the subject deserves, great importance to our ancient Stone Monuments and Circles, and comments upon the various conjectures which have arisen as to their origin and use—ideas as numerous as they are erroneous. He aptly remarks that "erroneous ideas are hardest to abolish." We even now continually hear Cromlechs described as "Druids' Altars," and Stone Circles as places of worship and sacrifice. He concludes his remarks on the subject by saying:—That Stone Circles are sepulchral in origin, is, I think, undoubted, and Mr. Lukis has put the matter into its most significant form by the explanation of his "iron railing theory"; that single stones are political centres points to tribal history is equally, to my mind, undoubted, and equally capable of historic proof. Mr. Anderson has investigated by excavation the area of a number of stone circles and has found evidences of interments. He writes that "whatever may be the variation in the constructive character of the stone-setting, or in the general nature of the over-ground phenomena of these interments, the essential or underground phenomena are found to be constant in all their typical features: the burials are sometimes burnt, and sometimes unburnt, and they are associated with urns and other objects that are characteristic of the Age of Bronze."—*Scotland in Pagan Times, Part II. p. 111.*

These two volumes, in our estimation, are of greater interest and value than their predecessors, notwithstanding the simple and quaint traditions, the marvellous superstitions and old folk-lore which the former volumes contain. They form a complete repertory of all the communications to old Sylvanus Urban relating to the Archæology of the British & Saxons periods of any permanent interest, and the entire discussion upon any given subject is brought together, and may, without inconvenience, be read as a whole. The antiquities of the Roman period are, for reasons stated by Mr. Gomme, reserved for the next volume. One half of the number of volumes, which at the commencement it was contemplated would complete the series, have now been issued, and we congratulate Mr. Stock upon the progress he has made, and hope his well-conceived and spirited enterprise has been as successful, pecuniarily, as it deserves to be from the excellence of the editing, the goodness of the paper, and beauty of the type which marks hi establishment.

RECORD EVIDENCES AMONG ARCHIVES OF ANCIENT ABBEY of CLUNI, from 1077 to 1534, illustrative of the history of some of our Early Kings; and many of its English affiliated foundations. References to Records and Description from Delisle's Catalogue of the National Library of France. By SIR G. F. DUCKETT, Bart. Printed for the Author, 1886.

THE Abbey of Cluni, founded in 940 by William I, Count of Auverne and

Duke of Acquitaine, was one of the most important in Europe, perhaps it was of greater repute than any other, for it was subject to the Pope alone. Alphonso VI. King of Castile, Leon, and Gallicia, commenced the building of the great basilica, and was conspicuous above all others in his donations towards rearing that fabric which is said to have exceeded all other known churches in the world in its construction and beauty, and he endowed it with his entire domains. To this King, Agatha, daughter of William the Conqueror, had been betrothed. And Sir George Duckett brings under our notice, from these muniments, two facts not before known : viz., 1. That our King Henry I. brother of Agatha, took special interest in the completion of the building; and 2. That his daughter, the Empress Maud, who was buried there, was the express image of his person, and like him was devoted to Cluni. "paterne imaginis et prudentia formam velut sigillo impressam representavit, et preter alia digna relatu, Cluniacensem ecclesiam more patris sincere dilexit." And it was arranged that after her death certain masses should be said for the repose of her soul.

The Abbey of Cluni flourished in great power and dignity throughout the middle ages, the Abbots ranking with Princes, Potentates, and Notabilities, and in the middle of the 16th century we are told 2000 religious houses, in divers countries of Europe owed obedience to it. At the suppression of the monasteries, thirty-five houses in England, irrespective of Scotland, were affiliated with it. Of these the most important was the Priory of Lewes, founded by William de Warrenne in 1077. The intercourse between the mother house and its various offshoots was very close, and we consequently find among its muniments many valuable records relating to eminent English houses and English persons, more especially in respect to the great family of Warrenne, and the parentage of Gundreda, the wife of the founder of Lewes, which has of late been hotly contested.

The Abbey once had a magnificent Library and Collection of Manuscripts famous throughout the civilized world. After printing however had superseded writing, the manuscripts became neglected, and during the Reformation the library was utterley destroyed. In 1562 the Protestants under the French reformer Thédore de Béze sacked the Abbey, but, fortunately, some MSS. were recovered, and these, on the final suppression of the Abbey in 1790 were given over to the municiple authorities, and have recently been acquired for the National Library of France. All these, and many others which may have been otherwise acquired, have been very carefully calendared by M. Léopold Delisle, and this gentleman's Catalogue forms the basis of Sir George Duckett's little work.

The archives in Mr. Delisle's Catalogue relating to English Priories of Lewes ; Holy Trinity of Lewton, Notts ; Thetford, Norfolk ; Broxholme, Montacute, Som.; Northampton, Pontefract, and Paisley in Scotland, have been extracted. They amount to 100 in number, and Sir George Duckett has given, in addition to the French abstract with its number in the catalogue, a marginal English translation. He has also given the *ipsissima verba* of several important charters, with notes thereon, and an excellent index.

PLEAS OF THE CROWN FOR THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER, before the Abbot of Reading and his fellows Justices Itinerant, in the fifth year of the reign of King Henry and the third of Grace, 1221. Edited by F. W. MAITLAND. London: Macmillan & Co., 1884.

THIS is a volume of great interest to students of the back scenes of the general history of the country in the first quarter of the 13th century. It is of special interest to those who desire to obtain a knowledge of the social condition of Gloucestershire at that period. Mr. Maitland justly remarks that what appears "in the foreground in these *Placita Coronæ* is crime, and crime of the most vulgar kind—rape, and murder, and robbery. "This, (he observes) would be worth seeing, for crime is a fact of which history must take note, but the political life of England is in the near back-ground. We have here, as it were, a section of the body politic, which shews the most vital parts, of which, because they were deep-seated, the soul politic was hardly conscious, the system of local government and police, the organisation of County, Hundred and Township."

Those persons who are acquainted with the Assize Rolls will be aware how difficult they are to decipher and understand. The records are in fact mere notes, incomplete in construction, rapidly written down in court, in a cursive hand in very much contracted latin, from English spoken words, and the contractions are very often indefinite. Such persons will be able to appreciate the labour involved in Mr. Maitland's work.

The Eyre of 1221 is of great importance, it being the first taken after the issue of the Magna Carta, and the first after the abolition of the ordeal, and at the dawn of the institution of trial by jury. The ancient mode of trying personal wrongs was wager of battle, but Mr. Maitland remarks that "during the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and such part of John's reign as was not anarchy, the law had been making rapid advances, both towards a more reasonable mode of trial and towards a procedure less dependent upon the will of the person immediately wronged, more expressive of the fact that crime wrongs the whole community." Nevertheless in 1221 the appeal by battle was in full force, and indeed it continued the law until 1817, when it was successfully pleaded at the Warwick assizes in the case of *Ashford* v. *Thornton*, after which it was abolished by statute. The mode of procedure in 1221 does not very clearly appear. High authorities somewhat differ in respect to details. Glanville considered that unless the appellee was maimed, or his fighting days were past (in which case he goes to the ordeal—fire or water), he was obliged to fight. He had no choice. He must defend himself by his body. Bracton thought he had always a choice, he could defend himself by his body or by his country. It would seem, however, that the appellee had no right to decline the duel and put himself upon his country unless he could shew good cause. It is a question difficult to determine, and Mr. Maitland declines "to construct a theory out of inadequate materials." Thirty years afterwards we find the principle of trial by jury pretty fully established, as shewn by Sir Henry Barkly in the Introduction to the earliest extant Jury List for Gloucestershire in 32nd Henry III. which Sir Henry contributed to the Society (ante p. 293). The principle and the practice, however, differed considerably from that now in use as may there be seen.

Mr. Maitland's Introduction is a most valuable and instructive desertation upon the state of the law and procedure of the court. He shews that the personel of the court consisted of seven judges, but, in this instance, Ralph Musard, being then sheriff of the county, was, under Magna Carta, disqualified from sitting; and he gives a rapid glance at the history of the time. In this Eyre was included the south-western counties, and it was opened at Worcester on the 7th June. It was a very full assembly. The sheriff was commanded, as in all other cases, to summon "all archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, knights, and freeholders of his whole bailiwick, and from every township four lawful men and the reeve, and from every borough twelve lawful burgesses; and many of the trading and artizan classes, probably all freemen had a right to attend, so that, in fact, the whole county, in its corporate capacity was present. In addition to these, Ralph Musard, the sheriff, was of course there, and the Coroners, whose office was not yet 30 years old, were there. These were Alexander Fitz Neal (filius Nigelli), Henry de Drois, Hugh of Cuillardvill, and Simon of Matresdon (Matson). Of the magnates of the county were present: Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester, and William Earl Marshall, son of the great Earl who was appointed Protector at the accession of the young King, and died just two years before the Eyre. These, Mr. Maitland's remarks, "could speak up in defence of their own rights and franchises, or, if needful, say a good word for one who in the war had taken the Baron's side."

The Gloucester Roll, Mr. Maitland informs us, is of special interest. The doings and unlawful exactions of Gerard of Athée[1] and Engelard of Cigogne, while sheriffs of the county, were brought before this Eyre and relieved the Roll of the monotonous catalogue of "common crimes due to greed and jealousy, to lust and beer, and diversified them by the exactions of these foreign sheriffs, and the mere social history is enlivened by a touch of politics." Gerard was of unfree birth, a creature of King John, by whom he had been raised above his fellow-serfs to positions of eminence. It is evident from the numerous presentments of crime and the references to former Eyres that this inquest must have extended a long way back. We see it reached back 14 or 15 years.

It would be impossible in the limited space at our disposal to do justice to this treatise. There are many intricacies, any attempt to elucidate which would require us to enter into much detail. Mr. Maitland states the principles of the jurisprudence of the period, and cites from the Roll examples in point, with references to upwards of 500 notes at the end in further illustration. The labour involved in the work is very great, and Mr. Maitland has accomplished it with great skill and ability. In printing the Roll he has extended the latin text, to make it more generally readable, with the exception of the marginal notes, with respect to which, at the end of the Introduction, he has given explanations of the abbreviations. The volume cannot be read without profit. The only thing to be regretted is that it is deficient of an Index. An Analytical Index would have been of great value.

SIX YEARS IN SEYCHELLES, with Photographs from Original Drawings. By. H. W. Estridge. Privately printed, 1885.

1 Gerard was sheriff in 10th and 11th John and Engelard for the five remaining years of the King's reign. The Pipe Rolls shew that Richard Burgeis acted for them throughout — Ed.

THIS little work is of a popular character. The author does not profess to be a scientist, though he has shewn himself to be a close observer of nature, and has brought under our notice the fauna and flora of a part of this great empire scarcely known, even by name, to the majority of Englishmen. The Seychelles consist of an Archipelago of about fifty Islands situated in the Indian Ocean, and subordinate to the Mauritius. The principal island is Mahé, which is about 20 miles long. Its capital is named Victoria. Mr. Estridge gives a short sketch of the history of the group, and a description of the chief island and its productions. Those of our readers who have visited the Colonial and Indian Exhibition may have noticed Mr. Estridge's collection, placed there, we believe, at the desire of the Colonial Office. Among the exhibits are specimens of the fruit of the Coco-de-Mer, (a species of the palm tree which grows only in the Seychelles) which includes a rare exhibit of that product in its treble development, as well as some eccentric growths of the common cocoa nut. There is also a great variety of birds (among which is a species of small hawk, of which there is not an example in the British Museum), fish, reptiles, insects, (among which is the curious insect called the "walking leaf") geological specimens, and drawings of the fruits and flowers—of which photographs of a large number appear in his volume.

Mr. Estridge's description of the habits of some of the lizards and other creatures will be read with interest. "The Ichneumon," (he writes) is very common. The boys catch them in the woods and vanilla plantations, and bring them round for sale. There are many curious and interesting incidents related as having fallen under the author's observation of the habits of insects and various other creatures.

THE REGISTER OF EDMUND STAFFORD, A.D. 1395-1419. An Index and Abstract of its Contents. By the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH, M.A. Rector of Ringmore, Prebendary of Exeter and Dean Rural. London: George Bell & Son. Exeter: Henry S. Eland, 1886.

VERY few people now living are acquainted with the great historical value of the Episcopal Registers of the Diocese of Exeter. They are indispensable to a student of the local history of the two western counties. The late Mr. Ralph Barnes, for many years Deputy-Registrar of the Diocese knew them well, as did also the late Dr. George Oliver, of Exeter. We are not aware that the former used them for any public practical purpose, but they formed the basis of the valuable ecclesiastical historical works of the latter scholar. The writer himself has also been privileged to use them for many years.

These Registers were commenced by that eminent Prelate Bishop Walter Bronescombe in 1257. At least his Register is the earliest now extant. And it may be here noted that this Bishop as Lord High Treasurer was the first originator of the Public Record Office. From 1257 the series of Registers is complete with the exception of that of Bishop Bitton, 1292-1307, and some few *lacunæ* afterwards, down to the time of the great rebellion in the 17th century, when, with the overthrow of the Church, they necessarily ceased; but they were resumed at the Restoration, and from that date are complete to the present time.

The Registers contain entries of all Collations and Institutions, and sometimes mixed with such entries, though usually in separate volumes, many copies of charters, and some original of pre-Norman date. Copies of Bulls, Interdictions, Inquisitions, Sequestrations, Licenses for Chapels and Oratories ; Benedictions, Marriage Licenses, and Licenses for Non-Residence, Dispensations from disabilities of all kinds, Lists of Persons admitted to Holy Orders, and copies of Wills of which there are abstracts of sixty in the volume before us.

These valuable records are unfortunately destitute of Indexes, except as regards Institutions, &c., which are very inaccurate, and Mr. Hingeston-Randolph has rendered most valuable service to the literary public in undertaking to supply, as far as practicable, this deficiency. It is to be regretted that he did not commence with the earliest volume, but this oversight, we are glad to say, he is now remedying as he is engaged upon Bishop Bronescombe's Register, which he has announced will be ready for delivery in the course of next year, and he proposes to proceed with the subsequent volumes if he receives that support which he so well deserves and which we think he can scarcely fail to obtain.

The volume now issued is arranged upon an excellent plan. It forms an Analytical Index to the contents of Bishop Stafford's Register in alphabetical order, classified under Persons & Subjects. The abstracts are, generally, terse and sufficient, and in the case of the important subject of Wills, of which, as we have stated, there are sixty in this volume, nothing but mere legal verbiage appears to have been omitted. When, from the nature of the subject it appears to be desirable, the *ipsissima verba* of the document are given. In 1398 it was desired to raise the sum for the completion, decoration, and maintenance of the Cathedral Church, and the Bishop writes to the President of the Consistorial Court, the Archdeacons, the Deans Rural, etc., and describes the church as " vestra mater et magistra omnium ecclesiarum nostre Diocesis. Collections were to be made every Sunday in Lent and even up to the Octave of Easter, "usque ad consummacionem dicte fabrice et claustri eidem annexi, ac refeccionis eorundem ; cum eandem ecclesiam matrem suam saltem semel in anno venerari actualiter teneantur, et absque Christi fidelium elemosinarum largicione facultates ad fabricam ecclesie et claustri prescripti, ut ex testimonio fidedignorum accepimus, non sufficiant." The Bishop orders the collections to be confined to this work—"aliis questoribus quibuscumque pro eodem tempore dumtaxat exclusis." All moneys so raised were to be paid in immediately after Easter every year, under pain of the greater excommunication if any portion thereof were kept back (3rd Feb. 1398-9) I. 25.

Here is another somewhat remarkable instance in the Absolution of Alice Rodenay after death: which tells it own singular tale.

" Edmundus, miseracione Divina Exoniensis Episcopus dilecto in Christo filio, domino Johanni (Southam), Priori Prioratus Tottoniensis, nostri Diocesis, salutem, graciam, et benediccionem.—Ex parte Thome Rodenay, mariti Alicie Bastard, nuper uxoris sue, nunc defuncte, nostre Diocesis, cum humili insinuacione nobis extitit insinuatum quod cum nos, officium nostrum exequentes pastorale, eandem Aliciam, nobis et officio nostro delatam super

eo quod a marito suo legitimo predicto, et ipsius consorcio maritali, absque judicio Ecclesie, temere divertebat, et eidem adherere contempsit, minus juste, propter ipsius contumaciam pariter et rebellionem in non comparendo coram nobis, certis die et loco, ad quos extiterat legitime evocata, super premissis responsura, contractam, excommunicari et ipsam sic excommunicatam publice nunciari fecerimus, et decreverimus, justicia id poscente; eadem tamen Alicia eandem excommunicacionem, licet postea ad maritum suum rediens antedictum, sustinuit per dies non modicos, animo indurato; tandem, languens in extremis et morsum habens consciencie ante ipsius mortem signa et indicia penitencie de premissis, ut asseritur, habuit manifesta, et sic finivit dies suos: unde ex parte ejusdem de absolucionis beneficio in hac parte impendendo nobis extitit supplicatum. Nos, igitur, attendentes quod Ecclesia nulli claudit gremium set aperit redeunti, vobis committimus et mandamus quatinus super premissis diligenter veritatem inquiratis; et si per inquisicionem eandem, inveneritis dictam Aliciam ante ipsius mortem signa penitencie et indicia de excommunicacione predicta, ut premittitur, habuisse, et sic decessisse—super quibus vestram conscienciam intendimus onerare—tunc, et non aliter, eidem beneficium absolucionis in in forma juris impendatis, et ejus corpus, si aliud canonicum non obsistat, sacra Sepultura sepeliri, ut convenit, faciatis. Ad que facienda vobis committimus vices nostras; in cujus testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus est appensum. Datum in Manerio nostro Criditonensi, vicesimo tercio die mensis Marcii Anno Domini Millesimo CCCC^mo decimo (1410-11) et nostre consecracionis anno sexto decimo." I. 121^b.

It only remains to thank the learned Editor for the great care displayed in the preparation of this useful book, which seems to be faultless in all respects, and the printers deserve much credit for the manner in which they have performed their parts.

A HISTORY OF DERBYSHIRE. By JOHN PENDLETON, author of *Old and New Chesterfield*. London: Elliott Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, 1886.

THIS volume can scarcely be regarded as a history of the County of Derby. It would be impossible to include a history of the county in the space prescribed for the publication of this work. It is, however, a very readable little book of a popular character, containing sketches of the history of various towns, ancient manor houses, and other places of interest within the county, illustrated with many old legends, interesting anecdotes, historical notices, graphic descriptions of scenery, delineations of character and ballads, old and new, of unequal merit; the whole written in a scholarly pleasant style, though in places the diction is somewhat stilted.

Derby, as being the Chief Town of the County, obviously claims Mr. Pendleton's first notice, and receives from him that consideration which is her due. In his account of this town he mentions the terrible visitation of the Plague here in 1665. It was very fatal. Quoting from Hutton, the historian of the town, he says: "The Town was forsaken; the farmers declined the market place, and grass grew upon the spot." . . The market was removed to some distance from the buildings. "Hither (he says) the market people, having their mouths primed with tobacco as a preservative, brought their provisions, stood at a distance from their property, and at a

greater distance from the townspeople with whom they were to traffic. The buyer was not suffered to touch any of the articles before purchase, but when the agreement was finished he took the goods and deposited the money in a vessel filled with vinegar set for the purpose." The most remarkable circumstance, however, is the statement of the same author "as a singular fact, that the Plague never attempted the premises of a tobacconist, a tanner or a shoemaker." Among the remarkable inhabitants of Derby, Mr. Pendleton mentions Flamstead the Astronomer Royal, of whom he relates the following annecdote: "It was thought by the illiterate that Flamstead could foretell events, and a poor laundress, who had lost a parcel of linen, requested him to use his art so that she might find the property. With much mystery he began to draw circles and squares, and then told her, with the air of an oracle, that she would find the linen in a certain dry ditch. Gladly she went and *found* what she sought. No one was more surprised than himself, and he said: 'Good woman, I am heartily glad you have found your linen; but I assure you I knew nothing of it, and intended only to joke with you, and then to have read you a lecture on the folly of applying to a person to know events not in the human power to tell; but I see the devil has a mind I should deal with him. I am determined I will not, so never come or send anyone to me any more on such occasions, for I will never attempt such an affair whilst I live.'"

We cannot follow Mr. Pendleton in his quaint descriptions of the still quainter old Derbyshire towns and villages, almost every page of which would afford an extract

We must not, however, omit to notice his touching description of the *chef d'œuvre* of Banks the sculptor, of the lovely figure of the youthful daughter of Sir Brook Boothby in the church of Ashbourne, "before which (our author says) even Chantry stood and wondered, and from which he designed his celebrated group, the two sleeping children in Lichfield Cathedral .... Simplicity and elegance (he says) appear in the workmanship; tenderness and innocence in the image. On a marble pedestal and slab, like a low table, is a mattress, with a child lying on it, both being cut out of white marble. Her cheek, expressive of suffering mildness, reclines on a pillow; and her fevered hands gently rest on each other; near her head. The plain and only drapery is a frock, the skirt easily flowing out before, and a ribbon sash, the knot twisted forward, as it were, by the restlessness of pain, and the two ends spread out in the same direction as the frock. The delicate naked feet are carelessly folded over each other, and the whole appearance is as if she had just turned, in the tossings of her illness, to seek a cooler or easier place of rest."

Of Matlock and Buxton and Sheffield we need not write, nor need we do more than allude to Chatsworth and Haddon and Hardwick; but we could linger long over Mr. Pendleton's account of the ancient towns and villages of Derbyshire, and the simple habits and old-world customs of their inhabitants; and above all we enjoy his picturesque description of the lovely valleys which makes us wish we were young again to saunter quietly along the banks of their gushing streams and enjoy a gallop over the country of the Peak. Every one seeking a quiet holiday retreat would do well to read Mr. Pendleton's charming volume.

CALENDAR OF THE STATE PAPERS, RELATING TO IRELAND, of the reign of Elizabeth, 1588, August, —— 1592, September. Preserved in H.M. Public Record Office. Edited by HANS CLAUDE HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A., Assistant Keeper of H.M. Public Records. Under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and with the sanction of H.M. Secretary of State for the Home Department. London: Longman & Co., Trübner & Co.; Oxford: Parker & Co.; Cambridge: Macmillan & Co.; Edinburgh: A. C. Black & Douglas Foulis; Dublin: A. Thorne.

MR. HAMILTON'S long-looked-for volume has at length been issued, and it completely fulfils the high expectations anticipated of it. It is to be regretted that his higher duties in the Record Office should have interrupted his progress with this valuable volume. The period covered by it extends from the 1st August, 1588, to 30th September, 1592. The documents calendared of course relate to every subject connected with Ireland during this stirring time, but, more especially in the earlier part of the volume, it deals with the subject which at that time absorbed every man's thoughts both in England and Ireland—the great Spanish Armada.

Mr. Hamilton's last volume concluded with the announcement that the Spanish fleet was off the Lizard, and in this he commences his Preface with relating a few of the incidents attending its passage from Corunna into the English channel, and its being chased through it by the Lord Admiral and other English officers, with great loss of life, into the North Sea.

On the 29th July there was much fighting. Several of the Spanish ships were quite disabled, and many among their crews killed and wounded. The Duke of Medina Sidonia, commander of the Spanish fleet, it is said, was desirous of turning against the English, and maintaining his position in the channel, "but the pilots declared it to be impossible against the wind and tide, and said that they must proceed into the North Sea, or be driven on the shoals on the Flemish coast. The same day the Lord Admiral wrote to Walsyngham: "The Spaniards have been chased in fight till the evening, and are much distressed. Their force is wonderful great and strong, and yet we pluck their feathers by little and little." The Spaniards the less regretted this untoward circumstance as they expected aid from Scotland, and by drawing the English fleet after them northwards in chasing them it would enable the Duke of Parma to land his forces (said to be of 40,000 men) on the south coast of England. On the 7th August Lord Charles Howard writes: "We gave them chase until we had cleared our own coasts and some parts of Scotland of them." And the Spanish narrative says: "We continued our course until we got through the channel of the Sea of Norway; not being possible to return to the English channel, though it has been our desire to do so, to the present day, the $\frac{12}{22}$th August, on which day, having doubled the Islands of Scotland, we are steering for Spain with the wind East-north-east."

The fate of the Armada is very sad even to an Englishman whose liberties it was the object of the Spaniards to destroy. The sufferings of the crews and soldiers on board make one shudder. From the 8th of August, when the English fleet left off the pursuit, they touched no land until 21st Sept.

when the Admiral's ship, only, arrived at Dingle Cush, on the west coast of Ireland, nor had they been able to obtain victuals, or water, or supplies of any kind. The fleet had been utterly scattered by a succession of terrific storms so that scarcely three or four ships could be gathered together. The soldiers and sailors on board were greatly afflicted with desease, hunger and thirst, so that great numbers died daily. Eventually they were driven one by one, and a few together, upon the Irish coast and completely wrecked. Those who unfortunately escaped a watery grave were inhumanly butchered in cold blood by the Irish. On the 30th September it is reported that Don Pedro de Mendosa and 700 men were drowned off the Isle of Clear. Dowdary Roe O'Maly put 100 to the sword. The last with 1000 men and 140 who came to land were executed. Don Lewis de Cordova and 4600 Spaniards were drowned off Connaught, and 1100 who escaped to land, were executed. On another occasion 80 poor wretches, who in a helpless condition reached the shore, were slain by one man with a battle axe. Some few who chanced to fall into the hands of disloyal Irish chieftians were hospitably received, but those eventually met the same fate. The story is too sickening to relate.

This volume may be regarded as a continuation of Mr. Bagwell's "Ireland under the Tudors," (noticed ante p.320). The portionof it which relates specially to Irish affairs is of great historical value, and there is much matter of considerable genealogical interest as regards English as well as Irish families. The abstracts are so full as to render a reference to the originals, generally, unnecessary, and some of the more important papers are printed *in extenso*. The whole is specially valuable on account of Mr. Hamilton intimate acquaintance with Irish affairs and Irish persons of this period. We are glad to see that he is proceding with the next volume, and trust that his other official duties will not preclude him from making more rapid progress with that than he was able to do with the volume under notice.

SCOTLAND IN PAGAN TIMES.—*The Bronze and Stone Ages.* The Rhind Lectures in Archæology for 1882. By Joseph Anderson, LL.D., Keeper of the National Museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland. Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1886.

Dr. Anderson in this Volume continues and concludes his series as Rhind Lecturer in connection with the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The plan he has adopted we have already explained in our notices of his previous volumes: viz., commencing with the known historical period he carries his audience, or readers, backward in time to the unknown, by describing the phenomena which time and research have disclosed and reasoning therefrom to an earlier period of civilization and culture. In his last course of lectures Dr. Anderson treated of the Iron Age in Pagan times (see ante Vol. vii. pp. 327-334), and he now takes the Bronze and Stone Ages, of which he treats in his usual incisive style so suitable and instructive to a popular audience.

In his first lecture Dr. Anderson treats of the *Bronze Age*, and lays before his readers the peculiar types of urns specially associated with interments of that period, whether cremated or inhumed. These are profusely illustrated. And without woodcuts we cannot convey to our readers in a

clear manner their special forms and the peculiar character of their ornamentation. They are all hand-made, and generally almost as true as if made on the wheel, whilst their ornamentation, which usually consists of straight lines, though occasionally slightly curved, intersecting each other or forming zig-zag patterns. They are so characteristic that though no bronze article, or indication of bronze, may appear among the remains, they form an unerring evidence that the interments with which they are connected were made in the Bronze period. The interments are usually made in Cists formed of four or five slabs of stone, and are about 4 ft. long, 3 ft. wide, and from 2 to 3 feet deep, but, occassionally, the burials take place in simple pits. In cases of cremation the ashes, burnt bones, &c., are either placed in urns or the urns are turned over them. Unburnt bodies are doubled up in a crouching position, the hands covering the face, and are laid on the left side. The inhumed and the cremated interments are contemporary, and frequently found together in the same burial place. And there are usually found with the remains small thin bronze knives with the rivet holes at the wider end, through which they were fastened to the handles. They were sometimes much ornamented. Occasionally these thin blades were tanged to be set in handles.

Dr. Anderson divides these burial urns into two groups, and each group into two types.

GROUP 1, consists of cinerary urns containing or covering the burnt bones and ashes of cremated burials :—

Type 1. Large coarsely-made urns, wide-mouthed, narrow based, often with a thick overhanging rim, or with slightly raised mouldings round the sloping part, the ornamentation usually confined to the upper part of the vessel.—See *Plate V., fig. 1.*

Type 2. Very small cup-shaped urns, often pierced with two or four small holes in the sides, the exterior surface usually ornamented. When these vessels occur, they are commonly found within the larger variety of cinerary urn.—See *Plate V., fig. 2.*

SECOND GROUP—Urns that are not cinerary, associated with unburnt interments.

Type 1. Tall urns, with thin everted and bulging sides, highly ornamented.—See *Plate V., fig. 3.*

Type 2. Wide-mouthed, thick-lipped, narrow-bassed urns, highly ornamented.—See *Plate V., fig. 4.*

The interments of this period generally contain some kind of bronze implement, usually thin knives before mentioned, but never iron or silver. Sometimes personal "ornaments of gold, massive and well-made, and the forms, though peculiar, are neither rude or devoid of elegance. Necklaces of beads and plates of jet are elaborately constructed and carefully ornamented with punctulated patterns, which constrast ntly with the polished surface of the material. Thus there is taste exhibited in the form of all these variously fauricated objects, and dexterity and skill implied in their finish and workmanship. But as we find them all in associations, which shew that they are grave-goods—devoted to the dead—we see that they are also evidences of the piety and affection which thus expressed themselves in the manner of the time."

Having in his first lecture dealt with the underground phenonema which mark the interments of the Bronze age, in his second Dr. Anderson

Fig. 1. *Urn found at Magdalen Bridge* (12½ In. High)

Fig 2. *Urn from Cist at Kingsbarns Law, Crail.* (5 In. High)

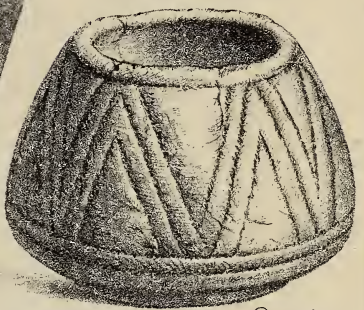


Fig 4. *Small Urn found on Benachie.* (3 In. High).

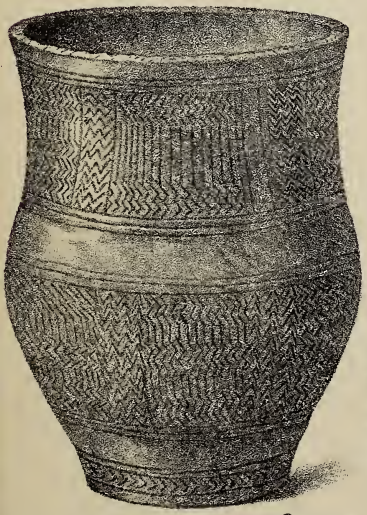


Fig 3. *Urn from a Cist at Broomfield, Inverurie.* (7 In. High)

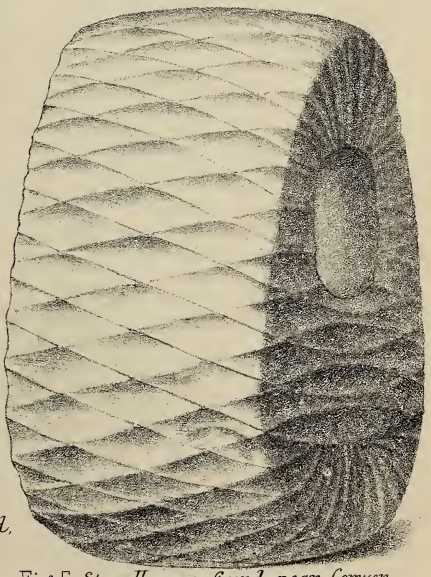


Fig 5. *Stone Hammer found near Corwen, Merionethshire.* (Actual Size)

proceeds to consider the surface erections, such as stone circles, groups of standing stones, &c., which accompany interments of the same period. The characteristics of the interments themselves below the surface do not, in any essential particulars, differ from those previously described. The urns found are of precisely the same types, and they are accompanied by the same characteristic grave-goods, including the thin flat blades of bronze. The overground arrangements, however, widely differ in details. The burial ground is, in some instances, marked off by a single circle of stones set upright; sometimes by merely rough natural boulders; at other times by tall slabs set erect and fixed firmly in the ground. Sometimes there is a trench and earthen embankment surrounding the circle of stones; and in other cases on the south-west side of the circle the space between two pillars is filled by a large slab set on edge. Occasionally the circle is doubled, the inner circle being constructed of smaller stones placed end to end with their edges slightly protruding above the soil. In rarer instances there is a third circle within the second. But in all cases the interments are found to be within the inner circle, and from the fact that there is generally more than one it is concluded that these circles are not intended as monuments to some distinguished individual, but are family or tribal burial grounds. Dr. Anderson points out that whatever form these enclosures may assume they are evidently "the external sign by which the burial ground is distinguished from the surrounding area." That "like the cairn it is the visible mark of the spot of earth to which the remains of the dead are consigned," and therefore held sacred.

He remarks that it is impossible to say that in every stone circle the evidence of interment will be found, observing that there are cairns and cists which have not yielded such evidence, but that the absence of evidence in some cases does not affect the general conclusion drawn from the concurrent testimony of the many instances in which the evidence is unmistakable. "In other words (he says) we have so many Stone Circles which, upon proper investigation, have proved themselves burying-places, that it is impossible for us to conclude that those which are still uninvestigated will disclose a different purpose for this type of structure." And after describing some chambered cairns in connection with stone circles, he remarks that "it is the great stone-setting and not the cairn which is the principle member of the composite structure, and that although we may find in the more extended area of northern or western Europe the characteristics of the underground phenonema of burials in such structures as we have been considering are not by any means constant, in Britain they are exclusively of the Bronze Age." And "the same conclusion (he says) holds good of another class of stone settings, consisting of groups of upright stones not set in a circular form."

Of these structures he describes several remarkable examples which consist generally of stones set irregularly in rows, and sometimes associated with them a cairn or cist. "Their area (he says), as far as is yet known, is chiefly confined to the extreme northern part of the mainland of Scotland." These forms of stone-setting in rows, as far as they have yielded evidence of purpose, have been associated with a purpose which was sepulchral, and in the case of these, as in those of the Stone Circles, "they are the external adjuncts of the Bronze Age burial." The essential features of the burials remain constant throughout a wide range of variation in the form of the external and visible memorials of the interment.

As pointed out by Dr. Anderson the result of these scientific investigations is the complete overthrow of the traditional theory that the Stone Circles were of Druidical origin and formed places of Pagan worship. It must be accepted as an established fact that they were the burial places of our Pagan predecessors of the Bronze Age. The care bestowed upon these places in the marking them off and fencing them from the surrounding country, work of great labour, and the devotion of costly and valuable articles to the honour of the dead, are evidences not only of culture and a large amount of civilization, but also of filial piety and family affection, or of a more public sympathy and appreciation of worth.

Dr. Anderson proceeds to give an account of the weapons, implements, and personal ornaments of the people of the Bronze Age in Scotland, observing that there is no example of a dwelling or stronghold which can be assigned to that period. He describes and illustrates a vast number of those articles formed both of bronze and gold, many of them elegant in form, well adapted to the purposes for which they were intended, and in numerous instances of exquisite workmanship and ornamentation. Bronze only was used for weapons and tools, the forms of which are familiar to most of us. Gold in great abundance was used for personal ornaments. Whether the supply was derived from native sources or procured from abroad there is no evidence to show, and Dr. Anderson remarks that in either case "it could not have been obtained without its relative equivalent in labour or produce." The same may be predicated of bronze, whether they procured the copper and tin of which it is composed from their own territories or from abroad. In the words of Dr. Anderson: "If they imported these metals also, the fact that a traffic so complex and costly was maintained and provided, implies the existence of conditions of culture and systems of social, commercial and even political organization, which cannot be held to indicate a low state of civilization."

Dr. Anderson next proceeds to consider the places of burial and funeral remains of the Stone Age. He first takes, as a general type, the chambered cairns of Caithness. Although these differ considerably in form from the chambered tumuli of Gloucestershire and the neighbouring counties with which we are familiar they agree in all essential particulars. The differences consist in the horned cairns of Caithness being usually horned at both ends, instead of at one end only—in the chambers being mostly tripartite and not cruciform as at Uley, Nympsfield, &c., and in the character of the remains and dispositions of the interments, which in the Caithness cairns are contained in the innermost chamber, and consist of a compact layer of considerable thickness covering the floor. This is composed of ashes and burnt bones, irregularly consumed, some being merely charred in part of their length and others completely calcined. Besides the human bones there are found in great quantities the calcined bones of animals, fowls, &c., with fragments of pottery, many of them apparently portions of round-bottomed vessels made of dark-coloured paste, hard and smooth, and without ornament, also chips and flakes of flint and well-formed arrow-heads, and other stone implements. All the bodies were cremated. No unburnt skeletons are mentioned. But as in the southern chambered barrows the Caithness cairns appear to have been tribal or family burial places and not erected to commemorate one

distinguished individual. Some of the Caithness cairns are circular in form, but in other respects do not differ from the long cairns. "From the investigation of the peculiar features of these Caithness cairns (Dr. Anderson says) it is thus apparent that they differ widely in their character from the structureless cairns of the Bronze Age, and their typical characteristics are (1.) the presence of a definite external form, which is structural, and (2.) the presence of an internal chamber accessible by a passage. It is also apparent that in this small area there are two well marked varieties of the typical form. One of these resembles the Bronze Age Cairns in the circularity of its external form, while differing from them in its internal construction. The other differs from the Bronze Age cairns both in external configuration and internal construction. The inference is that the circular form passed on into the Bronze Age, while the other did not, and that the form which is most unlike the Bronze Age form is the earlier of the two." Commenting npon the characteristics of the Long Barrows of Wiltshire, Gloucestershire and other parts of south-west England, he says: "In view of the excessively pronounced peculiarities of that character there is no escape from the inference that they are all the work of one race of men." In the words of the late Professor Rolleston, "The peculiarities of a Horned Cairn are such that it is impossible to imagine that they do not indicate to us that one race of man, and one only, must have combined them as they are combined. And their geographical distribution shows with equal conclusiveness, that of whatever stock that race may have been, they were a homogeneous people, spread over the whole area of Britain."

The chambered cairns of Argyll and those of Orkney of which Dr. Anderson next treats, although differing in the minor details of outward form or internal arrangement, which he describes "are (he says) of the same structural type distinguished by two essentual characteristics:—(1) by the presence of an internal chamber accessible by a passage; and (2.) by the existence of a definite external outline on the ground-plan, structurally defined by a single, or more usually a double retaining wall." And he adds: "The system of burial for which they were constructed was a system by which the dead were usually provided with grave-goods corresponding to their station or condition in life, and from this it resulted not only that the furnishings of the houses of the dead bore some resemblance to those of the dwellings of the living, but also that these sepulchral constructions were necessarily more or less of the nature of chambers to be thus furnished. Their contents disclose to a certain extent the life and culture of the people. They possessed the same domestic animals we still possess, and kept dogs and hunted the red-deer. Their common weapons were bows with flint-pointed arrows and battle-axes of polished stone." And other articles which we have already mentioned.

The last of Dr. Anderson's lectures describes the weapons and implements of the Stone Age. The knowledge of the degree of culture possessed by the men of this period can only be drawn from a study of their arms and implements. These do not appear to have been deposited as grave-goods to the same extent as grave-goods were deposited in the Bronze Age, and the examples we possess are derived chiefly from the operations of agriculture or from other adventitous circumstances. There is, therefore, a difficulty in defining, with certainty, to what period particular examples, thus accidentally found, belong. The forms and characters of the Stone Age are generally familiar to us, and we need not follow Dr. Anderson in his descriptions, which are fully illustrated. Suffice is to say that, though working in a different, and one would suppose more intractable, material, no less skill and taste is displayed than in the work in metals of a later age. Dr. Anderson affirms that: "The workmanship of the best examples is faultless, the polish perfect, the edge is regular and finely drawn from the face of the instrument as it is possible to make it by the aid of machinery and scientific appliances. The application of intellect and energy to the perfection of the art of working in stone is effected in directions that are different from those adopted by workers in metals, and therefore the culture of the lapidary is a culture which is not the same as the culture of the founder or the smith. But it would be manifestly absurd to say that the application of intellect and handicraft to the

perfection of an art is culture when directed to one material and is not culture when it is directed to another—that culture may be manifested in bronze or iron and silver and gold, but not in bone or ivory or jet or stone." And again he says with reference to the more rudely-finished articles:—

"The generalisation which leads to a conclusion that grinding or polishing an implement of stone implies higher capacity and more advanced culture than is implied in the formation of an implement by simple chipping is completely at variance with the most obvious facts regarding the nature of chipped and polished implements of stone. The methods of finishing the surface and trimming the edges of many of these chipped implements are the results of reflection and experience applied to the nature of the implement itself and the quality of the material of which it is made."

A very fine example of work in stone is exhibited in a hammer of peculiar form in whitish flint, finely polished, and intended to have been finished in a highly ornamental manner by working a lozenge-shaped pattern in regularly-formed and contiguous facets all over the surface. From some cause it was left partially finished. It was found at Urquhart, in Elginshire, and it is very remarkable that an identical example was found at Maismore, near Corwen, in Merionethshire, completely finished. This was presented to the National Museum of Scotland by that well-known antiquary, the Rev. E. L. Barnewell, F.S.A., Scotland, of Melksham, co. Som. (See *Plate V., fig. 5).* Dr. Anderson describes it as "truly a beautiful piece of work, executed with infinite labour and surprising skill. The design of the ornament is peculiar and admirably carried out, and the labour implied in its execution by mere dexterity of handicraft is well nigh incredible. There are upon its surface upwards of two hundred separate spaces, each hollowed to a uniform depth in the centre, and rising towards the edges so regularly as to preserve the lines of direction of the ridges with perfect accuracy and precision. The stone is so hard that steel will not scratch it, and yet the finish of all the details of the ornament and the polish of the surface are perfect. Looking at the symmetry and beauty of its form, the design of its ornament, and the perfection of its finish, in the light of the fact that the processes by which these results have been obtained (without the aid of machinery) are matters of speculation and controversy among the experts of the present day, it is impossible to doubt that a work like this—irrespective of the time and manner of its production, and apart from all questions of the capacity and culture of the producer—must of necessity take its place among the products of skill and taste."

Dr. Anderson observes: "There are certain classes of implements of flint which were never ground smooth on the surface, or sharpened to a smoothly ground edge, because the chipped surface and the trimmed edge were better adapted to their purpose. Some varieties of unground, unpolished implements, wholly fashioned and finished by chipping alone, belong not only to the most advanced period of the Stone Age, but were used long into, and apparently throughout, the age of Bronze." And he concludes that: "In this man of the Stone Age, whose capacity, culture and civilisation are thus made dimly visible to us by the relics of his life and the memorials of his dead—this maker of finely formed and admirably finished tools and implements in stone—this builder of great sepulchral monuments that are completely structural, we have reached the typical representative of primeval men in Scotland. There is no evidence of the existence within our area of any representative type of man of higher antiquity or of lower culture than this."

HOW TO FORM A LIBRARY. By H. B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A. London: Elliot, Stock, 1886.

THIS is an Age of Books, good, bad, and indifferent. Never in the world's history have so many books issued from the press as at the present time, and we fear we must say that by far the greater number must be included in the last two classes. A good hand-book, is, therefore, necessary as a guide in the selection of books to form a moderately sized library. Many works have been printed with this object, as noted by Mr. Wheatley, who is a well

known man of letters, in his Introduction, but most of them have now become practically useless as old standard works become superseded. A suitable hand-book is, therefore, still a great desideratum, and Mr. Wheatley has done *well* in undertaking to supply the need, and still *better* in accomplishing it.

In his first chapter, which is of great interest, Mr. Wheatley treats of "How men have formed Libraries" in former times, both British and Foreign, most of which have been entirely dispersed, but some few are still in existtence. Among the latter is the excellent Collection made by King Geo. III., "who was a lover of books of the first rank, and knew his books well." His fine library, known as "The King's Library," is now in the British Museum. It has not, however, been the rich and great only who have formed libraries. Mr. Wheatley instances the case of Thomas Britton, who sold coals from door to door, and notwithstanding his sordid surroundings accumulated a fine library. He was also a lover of music, and many persons of the highest station were in the habit of attending musical meetings held at his house. He was, moreover, an excellent chemist. He left behind him not only a good library but also a fine collection of musical instruments.

Our business, now, however, is with the future, and Mr. Wheatley furnishes us with much information and many valuable practical hints for our guidance, not only how to buy books, but what books to buy. On the first point he affords us glimpses of practices at sales, and recommends that librarians, and, of course by the same rule, private buyers, should rather employ a respectable and intelligent second-hand dealer to make purchases for them than bid at sales personally. Our own limited experience leads us to the same conclusion. The character of the books to be bought will necessarily depend upon the means of the founder and the nature of the library, whether Public or Private for which they are intended. The recent introduction of the Free Libraries in large towns, supported by rates levied generally upon the inhabitants has led to large purchases of books, but whether judiciously or otherwise is a question of very great importance. In the first place, what is the object sought to be obtained in this enormous expenditure? Are these costly establishments intended as a means of instruction, cultivation of the intellect and improvement of the mental and physical condition of the working classes, or is the object one simply of idle amusement. Much discussion has lately arisen at conferences of librarians and elsewhere as to the advisability, or otherwise, of excluding all works of fiction from free libraries. Mr. Wheatley has entered fully into the consideration of this important question, and whilst recognising the value of honest fiction for children, and a means of relaxation for the overwrought brain of busy men, deprecates the reading of novels by persons who will read nothing else, and call all other books dry reading. "Upon minds of this class (he says) fiction has a most enervating effect, and it is not to be expected that ratepayers will desire to increase this class by indiscriminate supply of novels to the free libraries. It is found that the supply of novels in some of these libraries often rise to 75 per cent. of the whole supply, and that in others the percentage is even higher; and this evil is accentuated by the fact that the better class of novels which are instructive, repose undisturbed, on the shelves, the demand being for the most sensational and

worthless trash. It is thought that the only way to check this evil is for library committees to refuse to purchase a single novel or tale, and it is believed that this course would be appreciated by the ratepayers.

Chapter IV., in which Mr. Wheatley treats of Private Libraries, is perhaps the most useful portion of his book. He divides the subject into two sections : viz., Libraries for Town Houses and for Country Houses, for the reason that they require respectively somewhat different treatment, because in the former a resident in town could have easy access to libraries of all kinds, and therefore need only possess works on his particular class of studies and a well selected collection of books of reference, whereas in the latter case a good collection of Standard works would also be found necessary. Accordingly he gives us separate lists of books suitable for each section, and these carefully selected lists constitute the special value of this chapter. In the following chapters we find lists of useful bibliographical publications and of the publishing societies, with careful annotations, and he concludes with a list of books to form a library of 100 volumes.

This useful little work contains a vast amount of information upon literary matters and should be possessed by every lover of books.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—We have usually devoted a few lines in each volume to *Notices* of local *Notes and Queries*. These little periodical publications are very interesting and popular. They are most useful as a ready means of preserving a record of many a curious historical fact or antiquarian discovery which might otherwise be lost. Among the various miscellaneous information they contain we often find extracts from Parish Registers, Abstracts of Wills, Monumental Inscriptions, Old Customs, and Folk Lore, and other valuable matter. Remarkable discoveries of antiquities and notices of old documents are sometimes found in the newspapers, where they are buried in a mass of matter, political and otherwise, but in Notes & Queries they are carefully indexed at the end of each volume for easy reference. Moreover, the class of periodicals under notice afford a convenient means of intercommunication between literary men, through which we have, ourselves, often obtained information we could not readily find.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES.—Our local periodical, under the careful editorship of the Rev. Beaver H. Blacker, goes on steadily and maintains the high position it had achieved in works of this class. During the last year the notes are so generally useful that it would be difficult to mention those of special interest, though it may be desirable to refer to the extracts from the Registers of the Parishes of Thornbury and Oldveston, the list of the Sheriffs for the County from 1779 to 1886, and to a very interesting document relating to the "Gloucestershire Society in London," a most useful Society which seems to have dropped almost out of memory in our own time. This document was communicated by Mr. E. C. Sewell, one of our members, and has been annotated by the Editor.

THE WESTERN ANTIQUARY.—This periodical is described as a "Notebook for Devon, Cornwall and Somerset," and is edited by Mr. W. H. K. Wright, Borough Librarian at Plymouth. It is conducted upon a plan somewhat

different from that of the last mentioned work, but with no less ability. It has now been issued several years, and from the first attained a high standard of merit which it still maintains. It contains specific articles as well as "Notes and Queries." In the recent numbers have appeared articles on the "Dartmoor Crosses," the Eddystone Lighthouse, and others of considerable interest. The work is fully illustrated with sketches of primæval and mediæval antiquities, old houses, &c. In the last number issued is an engraving of the armorial achievement of Sir William Lewis Salusbury Trelawney, of Trelawne, Bart., containing 265 quarterings.

Northern Notes and Queries.—This is a new aspirant to public favour, and we are glad to say it has met with a very favourable reception. It is conducted by the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen, M.A. F.S.A. Scot., one of the members of this Society. A new serial of this class has always, at first, difficulties to contend with, and Mr. Hallen solicits contributions to the work to increase its usefulness. The area covered by it is very large, and the Editor need not fear that when the value of the work becomes better known he will lack contributors.

INDEX.

Abenhale, 286
Aberleveny, par., 93
Abridges, 125n.
Absolon, 281
Abston, 226, 226n.
Abyngdon, Abb. of, 291
Account, Treasurer's, 168
Acle, de, 299
Acton, 13, 14, 289, 291, 292, 297, 298
Acton, Ilger, 285
Acton, Iron, 124, 124n., 128
Acton, Turville, Chantry, 99
Acton, Turville, M., 284
Actone, de, 280, 281, 285
Ad', 301
Addingston, de, 299
Ægebric, 43, 44, 46, 49
Ælfred, K., 17, 18, 24, 31, 139
Ælfsie, 48, 50, 51, 54
Ælfsig, 38, 44, 45, 49, 53
Æthelbert, K., 11, 12, 13
Æthelred, 19, 22, his coins, 33-37
Æthelstan, K., 17, 24, 31
Æwulf, 50
Agarde, 277
Aggemed, Hund, 297
Aghnamullen, Monaghan, 332
Agincourt, 174
Agmāth, de, 302
Aketon, de, 298
Aky, 302
Albans, St., Abbey of, 75
Albe, 301
Albiniaco, de, 118, 175, see Daubeney
Albodestan, de, 297
Alcock, 215
Aldridge, 132
Aldyrngton, 283
Alebur', de, 298
Alfwine, 61
Alketun, de, 297
Alisandr', 299
Allansmore, 76, M., 86, 109, 121, 121n., 122, 128
Allard, W., local Sec., 133; is thanked, 157; Exhs. in temp. museum, 167
Allen, Rev. W. T., 133; communicates, with notes, Will of William Whittington, 303
Alnaby, de, 79
Alreleye, 285
Alsecote, de, 299
Alsinton, de, 299
Alspathe, de, 287
Aluric, 72
Alwicke, Hund, 265
Almando, St., de, 280
Ambresbury, Conv., 121
Amee, 297
Ampney Crucis, 280
Ancell, 121
Anchorite Hill, 13, 14
Anderson, 338
Anderson, Joseph, LL.D., his "Scotland in Pagan Times," *noticed*, 347-351
Andrew, 192
Anne Boleyn, Q., 9
Annesley, 114
Anunde, de, 299
Ap Adam, 285
Appurley, 190n., 212n
Aqua, de, 299, 302
Arch, 75
Argyll, 354
Arms :—
  Baskerville, 304
  Blaket, 304
  Carpenter, 305, 307
  Le Roux, 121
  Le Roz, 121
  Milborne, 304
  Myll, 129
  Nanfan, 218, 223
  Various, unknown, 232
  Whittington, 304, 306
Arnold, 216
Arthur, Prince of Wales, 199
Arundel, 177, 191, 218, 225
Asaph, St., 11
Ashbourne, 345
Ashleworth, 80, 134
Ashleworth, excursion to, 2; remarks on the Church by F. W. Waller, *ib.*; on Church and M., by Rev. W. Bazeley, 2, 3; Barn, 3
——— High Cross, remarks, on by Rev. W. Bazeley, 3, 4
——— Court House, remarks on by F. W. Waller, 4, 5
——— Tithe Barn, 3,5; Old Vicarage, 5, 6
Ashton, Cold, 306
Aspeley, M., Co. Warr., 263
Astbrok, 280
Astin, 299
Aston, de, 81, 94, 114, 214, 284, 288
Aston, Heref., 179, 243
Aston Somerville, 291
Athée, de, 341
Attehard, 83, 84
Attehull, 83
Aubemarle, de, 298
Aubyn, St., 204, 225
Audeby', de, 297, 298
Audeley, de, 119
Auderton, de, 302
Augustin, St., 14 15
Auketin, 300
Auny, de, 297
Aure, de, 300
Aurebyard, de, 298
Aurifaber, 301
Aust, 12, 13, 15, 289
Austen, 277
Austin, Pil', 14
Austria, Duke of, 279
Avenbury, de, 77
Avenbury, M., 82, 86, 120n, 123, 128
Avenbury, rectory, 120n, 123
Avon, riv., 67
Aworthington, 196
Axe, river, 333
Aylesmore, 304
Ayloffe, 318
Aysshton, 285
Aywerton, 287

Bachsore, 290

Badecock, 115
Baderon, de, 297
Badgworth, 103, 289
Badmyngton, 285
Badmynton, de, 297
Badon, 300
Bagepuys, 289
Bagyngden, de, 281
Bagwell, Richard, M.A., his "Ireland under the Tudors," *noticed*, 320-322, 347
Baggyngdene, 281
Bailly, 282
Baker, G., Ll., re-appointed on Council, 136; 238
Baker, M., 197
Baker, Mr. A., is thanked, 157
Ball, 304, 306
Ballard, 216
Ballyalbanagh, Co. Antrim, 328
Ballykillen Bog, King's Co., 331
Bambrok, de, 298
Banaster, Mrs., exhs. in temp. museum, 166
Bangor, 13, 14
Banks, 345
Bannerton, de, 120n.
Bannockburn, 174
Barbast, 280, 300, 302
Barbeflet, de, 300
Barber's Bridge, battle of, address on, by Mr. Price, 238-241; 239
Baret, 300
Barker, 243
Barking, Abbess of, 260
Barkly, Sir Henry, 2, contributes a Jury List for Gloucestershire, 13th cent., 293-303; 340
Barnet, battle of, 148
Barnesfield, 219
Barnesley, M., 112, 114, 115, 116, 203, 219 283
Barnewell, 352
Baron, 181
Barrey, 290
Barrington, 288
Barthelet, 210
Bartleet, Rev. S. E., 133; re-apptd. on Council, 136
Bartone, 281, 283
Baskerville, 304, 305
Basset, 178
Bastard, 343
Bath, 1, 139
Bath, Prior of, 284, 285
Battle, Abbey Roll, 110n.
Baunton, 281
Bave, 311, 312
Bayley, 305
Baynham, 128
Bazeley, Rev. W., *Hon. Sec.*, at Gloucester, 1; his remarks on Ashelworth Church and Manor, 2, 3; on the High Cross, 3, 4; reads Paper by Rev. John James on *St. Augustin's Ac*, 10; proposes vote of thanks, 15, 21; at Tewkesbury, 133; undertakes all the Secretarial work, 135, 136; takes part in the discussion on Mrs Lawson's Memoir "On the Bye-paths of History," 156; remarks on local meeting, 158; his remarks at Strensham, 159; his remarks on Manor and Church of Upleadon, 241, 242
Beachley, 12
Beale, 214, 217
Beamesbarewe, 215
Bearland, 22
Bearse, 311
Beauboys, 283
Beauchamp, 86, 141, 143, 172, 196, 199, 206, 209, 210, 262, 283, 287, 291
Beaumont, 200, 262, 276
Beaworth, 24
Beddoe, Dr., his "Races of Britain," *noticed*, 313-315
Bede, 11, 12
Bedford, 27, 129
Bedminster, de, 303
Bedowe, 306
Beggeworth, 80, see also *Badgworth*
Bel, le, 302
Bell, 19n., 309, 311
Bell-turrets, remarkable, 104
Belle, 300
Bellomonte, de, 302
Benetham, 80
Berchamsted, de, 302
Berde 214
Bere, de la, 189, 207
Berewe, 189, 190, 204, 205, 206, 212, 213, 224
Berington, Co. Heref., 203, 219
Berkeley, 2, 3, 14, 80, 139, 180, 204, 225, 250, 251, 262, 263, 264, 266, 272, 274, 276, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 298
Berkeley, Castle, 80, 242, 266, 276
Berkeley, Chantry, 99
Berkeley, Hund., 3, 276, 285, 298
Berkeley, M., 3, 285
Berkeley MSS., 134
Berkhamstead, de, 296
Bernard, 301
Bernestre, Hund, 297, 301
Bernewald, 94
Berry, 188, 301
Berston, 215
Betelsford, de, 299
Beverston, 285
Bicknor Court, 312
Biddenden, 130
Bigg, 70, 83
Bigod, 255, 256, 258, 273, 274, 275, 276, 299
Bigsweir, 309
Bikerton, de, 297
Bill, 185
Billon, 196
Binsey, Oxfordshire, 104, 126n
Birt's Morton, 138; Manor House and Church visited, 153; under the guidance of the Rector, the Rev R Pilson, 153; is thanked, 157; Notes on the Manors and Advowsons of Brit's Morton and Pendock by Sir John Maclean, 186-225; Institutions to the Rectories, 207, 218, 224; 304
Biseley, Hund., 287, 298
Bishop, 301
Bissop, 83, 284
Bitton, 227
Bitton, Bp., 342
Blagge, 95, 107
Blaisdon, 286
Blakeney, de, 80, 301
Blakenhale, 286
Blaket, 288, 304
Blaket, Rev. B. H., his "Gloucestershire Notes and Queries," *noticed*, 254
Blakeway, 20
Bland, 217
Blathwayt, Col. at Tewkesbury, 133
Blathwayt, Rev. W., remarks on local meetings, 158
Blechesdon, de, 300

Blechyndon, de, 120n
Blen-leveney, £0, 112, 112n, 115, 115n, 117
Bleys, 103n
Blideslowe, Hund., 287
Bliston, M. Cornw., 199, 200
Blount, le, 179, 284
Bloxam, M. H., 142
Bluet, 281
Blundus, 301, 302, 303
Blunt, 143, 286
Blydeslawe, 287, 300
Blytheswicke, Hund., 300
Boddington, battle at, 139
Bodenham, 204
Bodenham, de, 120n, 225
Bodrigan, 192, 196
Bohun, de, 70, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 110, 117, 118, 119, 120, 246, 255, 286, 288
Bolla, 38, 41
Bollys, or Bolle, 201, 219
Bolysdone, de, 301
Bonde, 83
Boneyr, de, 301
Bonnor, Bishop, 171
Bonythan, Cornw., 195
Books added to the Library, 135
Booth, 1, 6
Boothby, 345
"Bordland" Customs of, 266
Bordon, 284
Borlase, 337
Borton, 288
Bosco, de, 290, 295, 299, 300
Boscobel, 319
Boscũ, 302
Bosham, M., Sussex, Memoir of, by John Smyth, of Nibley, 250-277
Bosse, 297
Bostrey, Heref., 241
Bosworth, battle of, 148, 191, 262
Boteller, 120n, 123, 173, 285, 290
Botoure, de, 298
Botiller, 285
Bottelowe, 286
Bottelawe, Hund., 299
Bouchier, 262
Boulsdon, 243
Bounghbridge, battle of, 119
Bourne, Rev. Canon, at Tewskesbury, 133, retires as President, and apptd. Vice-President, 136; thanked, *ib.*, acknowledges the same, *ib.*
Boughton; J. H., Mayor of Tewkesbury, 133, receives Society, *ib.*; his address, *ib.*; thanked, 135; seconds vote of thanks, 139; is thanked, 157
Bourton-on-the-Water, 217n
Bovium, 14
Bowle, 127
Bowley, 265
Box, 287
Boxe, de la, 287
Boxwell, 285
Bradbridge, 264
Bradbury, 201
Bradelegh, Hund., 300
Bradley, Hund., 281
Bradston, de, 280
Bradstone, 283, 284
Bradwell, 81, 288
Braose, de, 109, 112n, 255, 259, 280
Bray, 194n
Bray, M., 198
Brayne, 220
Brechampton, 288
Brecknock, co., 112n, 115n
Brecknock Park, 119
Bredon Church, visited under the guidance of Rev. H. G. C. Browne, 159; he is thanked, 157; remarks on by Sir John Maclean, 159, 160
Bredon, Barn, 5,
Brembre, 112n
Brember, M., 270
Breace, St. par. Cornw., 195
Bret, le, 120n, 283, 297, 298, 301
Breth, le, 118
Brewes, de, 283
Briavels, St., 304-312
Brictric, 137, 171
Bridgen, 220
Bridges, 95, 219
Brightwoldesberghe, Hund., 283, 300
Brihtnoth, 53, 54, 58
Brimsfield, 79
Brimpton, Som., 130
Brinton, 220
Bristol, 1, 27, 74, 145, 216, 226, 227, 228, 302
Bristol, St. Augustine's Abbey, 3, 14
Bristol, Chapter of, 14
Bristol, Ch. of St. John, 94
British Museum, 31, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65
Britain, the Races of, by Dr. Beddoe, *noticed*, 313
Brithampton, de, 298
Britton, 353
Broad, 216
Broadbarrow Green, 67
Brockhampton, de, 120n, 211, 299
Brokholes, 276
Brockthrop, Ch. of, 90, 97, 98
Brockworth, 76, 118
Brockworth, 289
Brockworth, de, 80, 82
Brokkebury, 94, 122
Brokthorp, 76, 78, 83, 88, 100, 101, 117
Bromley, 173
Bromesberrow, 223
Bromesgrove, 215, 216
Bromwich, de., 122, 215, 219
Broneşcombe, Bp. 342
Brostorp, 72, 72n
Brotherton, de, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 264 271, 272, 276
Broun, 131, 209, 281
Brounyng, 179
Brown, Mr., exhs. in temp. Museum, 167
Browne, Rev. H. G. C., is thanked, 157
Broxbourne, Ch., Herts., 230
Broxholme, 339
Bruera, Abb. of, 283, 290
Bruge, atte, 70
Brugge, 188, 189, 190, 207
Brughampton, de, 297
Brumesham, 289
Brun, 302,
Brunynge, 265
Bruton, H. W., 1; his *Notes on the Coverdale Bible*, 8
Bruyn, 283
Bucke, 99
Buckfold, 252; Customs of, 271
Buckland, 211
Budefelde, 287
Budefudd, de, 298
Bukin, 299
Bulk Dinas, Castle, 80, 112, 115, 116
Bulk Dinas, Forest, 116
Bulley, 80

Bunte, 83
Bures, 286
Burghill, 220
Burhstan, 32
Burke, 321
Burmyngham, 292
Burnel, 297
Burstall, 207
Burton, 301
Bury, de, 80
Bush, 133
Bushley, par., 145
Bussel, 297
Butler, 321
Butler, Samuel, 159
Buttiler, le, 295, 297
Butlesdon, 291
Buxton, 345
Burnel, 285
Bydfield, 126n
Byebury, 283
"Bye-Paths of History," Memoir on, by Mrs. Lawson, 156, the same printed, 169
Byfar, de, 299
Bykerton, 211
Byseley, de, 80
Byseley, M., 287
Bysrugge, de, 115

Cade, 94
Cadel, 182, 184
Caerleon, 13, 14
Caerwent, 12
Caithness, 350]
Calais, 200, 202, 219
Caldecott, Dr. resigns Secretaryship, 135
Caldwell, 216, 220
Callis, 304
Calne, de, 299
Calstris, 207
Cama, de, 299
Cambridge, 27
Camden, 305, 307
Cam'ey, 302
Campden, 296, 301
Campeden, de, 280, 290
Camp House, 239
Canel, 280
Canterbury, 27
Canterbury, Archb. of, 75, 242, 252, 253, 256
Canynges, 292
Capel, R. 102; notice of, 102n.
Cappe, 82
Capum, 301
Carbonell, Rev. F. R., Guide to Tewkesbury Abbey Church, 140; his address thereon, *ib*, ; he is thanked, 143, 157
Cardoyl, de, 81n., 93
Caretarius, 297
Carew, 321
Carey, 250
"Carl Lofts," 338
Carmarthen, 239
Carnanton, M., Cornwall, 199, 200
Carpenter, 70, 189, 305, 306, ped , 307, 312
Carpentarius, 295, 297,
Carswells, de, 280, 286
Cassey Family, rubbings of Brasses of, exh. 166
Cassy, 125, 128, 182
Castle, Ashby, 8
Castlemorton, 188, 205, 208
"Castle Tump," 245
Castile, King of, 200
Catchmay, 309, 310
Castres, de, 299
Cathedyn, 112
Catharine Parr, Q. 8
Catherington, par. Hunts, 175, 179n.
Cattelyn, 70
Cautel, 289
Cavendish, 316
Cawe, 301
Christiana, 41
Churchdown, par., 181; 289
Ceawlin, 12
Cecil, 277
Cerney, 109, 300
Cerney, Ch. of, 88
Cerney, de, 109
Cestre, 301
Chac'g', 302
Chakeshill, de, 300
Chalford, 86
Chalkythe, 11
Chalton, 178, 179n
Chamberlayn, 214
Chancellor, E. Beresford, his "Life of Charles I., 1620-1625, *noticed*, 334
Chancton, 28, 51
Chandos, de, 76, 118
Channel, 297
Chansy, 285
Chantries, 99, 199
Chard, M., 334
Chardingwyrth, de, 299
Charfield, 13, 285
Charles I., K., 137, 138
Charles, I., The Life of, 1600-1625, by E. Beresford, Chancellor, *noticed*, 334
Charles II., K., 245, 250, 251, 279
Charlton Kings, Cross, 3
Charters, 273-277
Chatsworth, 345
Chaundler, 110
Chedworth, 131, 283
Cheltened', de, 299
Cheltenham, 1, 136
Cheltenham, Hund., 289, 299
Cherington, 283
Cheshire, 14
Chester, 27 145, 301
Chesterton, 280
Chetteworth, 297
Chavingworth, de, 297
Chichester, 27, 253
Chichester, 273, 274, 275, 277
Chidham, 265
Chiltenham, de, 22, 280, 287
Chinn, 132
Chipping Campden, 136
Chitty, 266
Churches, Ceremony at dedication of, 102n., 103n.
Church Goods, 107
Churton, 97
Chyrchesle, de, 297
Chyriton, de, 297
Cigogue, de, 341
Cirencester, de, 78n., 281
Cirencester, 240; Hund., 280, 300
Cissorer, 70
"City Find," 50, 51, 53, 54
Clapam, 215
Clare, de, 140, 141, 148, 172, 341
Clarke, 209
Clarke, Mr. J., is thanked, 157
Claverdon, 224
Clemens, 203
Clenche, riv., 242
Clent, 131, 131n.

Clerc, 94, 115
Clericus, 295, 301, 302
Cleriband, 380
Clerk, 208, 287
Cleymund, 301
Clifford, 12, 206, 221, 280
Clifton, 284
Clinton, 220
Cloonfinlough, 332
Clopton, 290
Cloveshoo, 11
Cloyn, 226
Cluni Abbey, Record Evidences of, by Sir G. F. Duckett, Bart., *noticed*, 338-339
Clyve, 281, 288, 299
Cnut, 23 ; his coins, 38-43 ; 139
Cobham, 81n, 259.
Cobberley, 282
Cocks, 224
Codyngton, 280
Coelwlf, II., K., 24
Coggeshale, 180, 189, 190
Coins, Saxon, memoir on, by J. D. Robertson, 17
Coke, 9, 250, 251, 271, 272
Cokeham, M., 198
Cokerell, 281
Cokeyn, 182
Colchester, 27
Colcumbe, 86
Coldaston, 281
Cole, 297
Coleford, 307
Colesbourne, 282
Coleshill, 218, 225
Coleshill, M., Cornw., 203
Colethrop, 298
Colewelle, 297
Colle, 302
Collins, 200
Collins, Mr. T., 143, 144, 145, is thanked, 157 ; exhs. in temporary mus., 165
Colman, 312
Colquite, M., Cornw., 192
Colston, 83
Colthorp, 108
Colwall, 239
Compton, 8
Compton, Abb., 236, 237
Compton Grenville, 289
Compton Malswick, 243
Comyn, 281
Condicote, 288
Coneleye, 289
Connaught, 347
Constable, 132
Constanstinople, 260
Conweye, 289
Cooke, 1
Cooloney, 206
Coote, 206, 208, 213, 216, ped. 220, 221,
Coppeleye, 282
Copping, 301
Copushull, de, 299
Corbet, 25, 95n, 120n, 289, 290, 292
Cordova, Don Lewis de, 347
Cormeilles, Convent of, 243
Cornwall, Co., 193, 194, 195, 246
Cornwall, de, 21, 22
Cornwall, Earldom of, 193
Cornwall, Sheriffs of, 196
Cornwallis, 203, 219, 225
Cors, 282
Corse, 3
Cote, de la, 300
Cotes, 281, 298, 299
" Cotland," customs of, 266, 268
Cotteswolde, Hills, 67, 139
Couel, 301
Couel', de, 298
Courtenay, 141
Coverdale, Myles, 8
Coverie, 118
Coventre, 300
Coventry, 145, 252
Cowper, 208
Cowshall, 261
Cra, de la, 297
Cragin, 301
Cranbourne, 137, 149
Crawley-Boevey, Rev. R., 238
Cray, St. Mary's, 177 184
Crecy, battle of, 140
Creed, 264, 268
Creeke, 54
Creese, Mr. C. R., Local Treas., Tewkesbury, thanked, 157
Cresswell, 101
Cressy, de, 288
Crewker, 202
Cricklade, 27
Cripps, Wilfred re-appointed on Council, 136
Crofts, 126
Crok, 297
Croker, 337
Cromhall, 14, 179, 180, 181, 184
Cromhal, de, 297
Cromhale, Rectors of, 181
Cromwell, 290
Cromwell, Oliver, 138
Crookham, 112, 115
Crosson, 282, 288
Croslawade, Chase, 198
Croupes, 281
Croydon, 125, 129
Cruce, de, 301
Crudas, 1
Cruddas, 133
Crupes, de, 300
Cruske, 298
Cudrington, 302
Cuerdale, 24, 31
Cuillardville, de, 341
Culbolton, de, 299
Culkerton, 284
Culne, de, 299
Cumin, 300
Cumton, de, 297, 299
Cundicote, 290
Curteys, le 298
Cusannce, de, 280
Cusha, 12
Customs, Manorial, 83, 125n, 264-272

D'Abitot, 209, 210, 287
D'Aquila, 321
D'Argent, Mr., A.E., 133 ; seconds resolution, 136
Daglingworth, 281
Dagworthe, de, 281
Dale Abbey, 141
Dale, 310
Dalton, 282
Dammory, 119
Danewort, found at Pendock, 154
Daniel, 83
Darrell, 265
Daubeny, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, ped. 184

Daubeney Family and its connection with Gloucestershire, by R. W. Greenfield, read 157 ; the same printed, 175
Daudle, 289
Daux, 216
David, Prince, 118n.
David, St., 15
Davies, 133
Davies-Gilbert, 317
Davis, 1, 127, 217
Davis, Mr. C. T., exhs. rubbings of Brasses, 166
Davis, Miss Louisa J. ; her translation of Eugene Müntz's "History of Tapestry," *noticed*, 322-324
Dawkins, 313
Day, 133
Dean, Forest of, 11, 126n, 190n, 235, 239, 245, 294, 301
Deane, 311
Deerhurst, 145
Delisle, 338, 339
Dene, de, 284, 287, 301
Dent, J. C., his death, 134, 136
Denton, 287
Deorham, 12, 13
Derby, 27, 344
Derbyshire, A History of, by John Pendleton *noticed*, 344
Derehurst, de, 297
Derham, 1
Derhurst and Tedbaldeston, Hund, 288, 299
Despenser, 80, 116, 119, 140, 141, 142, 148, 172, 259, 283, 285, 286, 287, 298
Dethick, 305, 307
Devereux, 120n, 170
Devon, Co 246
Dieppe, 250
Digges, Sir Dudley, portrait of Exh., 161
Dingle Cush, 347
Documents Original, 88, 90, 109, 201, 251-277, 280-292, 297-303, 308-311
Doddington, de, 297, 298
Doddo, 137, 139
Dodebrygge, 287
Dodecote, 280
Dodleg', de, 300
Dodyngton, 285
Domesday, Extracts from, 72, 277
Don, 283
Donopons, 283
Donyngworth M., 272
Dover, 27
Dorby, 302
Dore, Abbey of, 120n, 121n.
Dorilot, 22
Dorset, de, 211
Dorsinton, de, 290, 299
Doun Ampney, 280
Dowalton Loch, Wigtonsh. 328
Dowdeswell, R. 108
Dowdeswell, 282
Dowdeswell, E. R., reads a Paper "on the movements of Queen Margaret after the battle of Tewkesbury," 144 ; is thanked, 157 ; exhibits in Temp. Museum, 161
Dowdeswell, Mr. W., portrait of, exh., 161
Drake, 120n.
Draycot, de, 298
Draycott, 127, 128
Dresden Museum, 65
Drew, Dr., 238
Drewes, de, 297
Drois, de, 341
Droitwych, 187, 188, 190, 211
Dru, 70
Drunkelin, 328
Dubber, 124
Duckett, Sir G. F., his Record Evidences from the Abbey of Cluni, *noticed*, 338-339
Dudmerton, 285
Dudstan, Hund., 67, 72, 289, 298
Duffield, 128
Dumbell, 95
Dumbleton, de, 299
Dunning, 304
Duntesborne Abbots, 78, 242, 281
Duntesbourne Rous, 78, 79, 80, 85, 86, 87n, 119, 122, 124, 126, 281
Durand, 22
Dursley, 28, 126, 127, 136, 285, 286
Dutton, 100, 131
Dymock, 181 ; advowson, 243 ; visit to Church of, under guidance of Mr. T. Gambier Parry and Rev. R. Horton, Rector, 245 ; 286

Eadgar, his coins, 32
Eadmund, 24 ; his coins, 32
Eadred, 24 ; his coins, 32
Eadward (Conf.) 18, 24, 30 ; his coins, 47-55 ; 71, 252, 253
Eadward, (the Elder) K., 18, 24
Eadward (the Martyr), his coins, 32
Eadwig, 24 ; his coins, 32
Earle, 68n, 143
East Anglia, 24
Eastashlinge, 264, 268
East Greenwich, M., 99
Eastleeche, 283
Eastington, 102, 219
Eawulf, 48
Ebbrington, 290
Edania, 83
Edgar, K., 209
Edgworde, de, 76n.
Edgworth, 288
Edgworth, de, 287
Edmar, 72
Edmund, 139
Edward, I., K., 18, 76, 111n, 117, 258, 273, 274, 275
Edward, II , K., 73, 258
Edward, III., K., 114, 258, 259
Edward, IV., K., 257, 263
Edward, VI., K., 91, 244, 275
Edward, Prince, 137, 141, 144
Edwards, 208
Effigies, at Pershore, Cross-legged 234, *illust*, Plate III, Ecclesiastical, 236
Eiunas, de, 300
Eldersfield, 206, 211
Elizabeth, Q. 276
Elkston, 282
Ellacombe, Rev. Canon at Gloucester, 1 ; re-appointed on Council, 136
Ellis, 239
Elmesley, M. 198
Elmore, 73, 77, 100, 103n., 290
Elyas, 83
Emcp-se, de, 21
Emeris, 1
Endir, le, 301
Endlewell, de, 299
Engeler, 277
Engleys, le, 301
Ernaud, 301
Erysey, 191, 201, 202
Escott, 311

Estcourt, de, 283
Estcourt, Very Rev. Edgar E., M.A., F.S.A. Canon of St. Chads Cathedral, Birmingham, his "English Catholic Non-Jurors of 1715" *noticed* 318-323
Esthall, 291
Estridge, H. W., his "Six years in Seychelles" *noticed*, 342
Ethelfrid, K. 14
Eude, de, 297
Euriffe, 299
Evans, 28, 44, 50, 52, 57, 59, 0, 64, 313
Eveley, de, 298
Evesham, 12, 204
Evesham, Abb. of, 288, 290
Evesham, de, 280
Ewens, 238
Exeter, 27, 145
Exeter, Bp. of, 201
Exeter, Cath. 217n.
Eya, 292
Eynesford, 305
Eyton, de, 289

Faber, 83
Fabian, 288
Fairford, 283
Fanton, de, 300
Farncote, 291
Farnham, 100, 242
Felde, de la, 287, 298
Feoda, de, 297
Fermer, le, 287
Ferre, 298
Ferrers, Earl, 120n., 262, 286, 290
Fiddington, 291
Field, 83
Fifide, de, 300
Filton, 298
Fiscampo, Liberty of, 288
Fishborne, 264
Fitz Alan, 73, 76, 88, 89, 91, 93, 102, 109 see *Rous*, 110, ped. 123, 261
Fitz al Pret're, 303
Fitz Aucher, 253, 254
Fitz Bu'd'e, 301
Fitz Els, 301
Fitz Geoffrey, 294, 297
Fitz Gerald, 321
Fitz Hamon, 137, 138, 140, 141
Fitz Harding, 3, 14
Fitz Herbert, 112n., 115n., 115, 117, 123, 286
Fitz John, 70, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 123
Fitz Laurence, 297
Fitz Mag'ri, 301
Fitz Mayn, 78, 87, 88, 109, 110n.
Fitz Milo, 73, 87, 89, 101, 109
Fitz Neal, 341
Fitz Nichol, 285
Fitz Nicholas, 299
Fitz Osborn, 209, 241
Fitz Peter, 112n.
Fitz Phi', 300
Fitz Ralph, 285
Fitz Reynaud, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 286
Fitzroy, 140
Fitz Simon, 21, 22, 87, 301
Fitz Stephen, 89
Fitz Thomas, 302
Fitz Walter, 77, 87, 100, 101, 109, 112, 120n.
Flamstead, 345
Fleet, see *Waldgrave*
Flemming, 287
Flusrugge, 118
Foliet, 302
Foliot, Bp. 242
Forbes, Col. appd. local sec. for Dursley 136
Forde, atte, 70
"Forrep land" customs of, 266
Forster, F. S. appointed local sec. for Chipping Campden, 136
Fortheye, de la, 297
Fosbroke, 337
Fosterarins, 295, 302
Fotheringhay, College, 243, 244
Fox, F. F., 133
Foxcote, 282
Foxcote, de, 80, 281
Framilode, 240
Frampton, 103, 227, 287
Franckum, 215
Francois, 21, 22
Frankeleyn, 298, 299
Franketone, 297
Fraxino, de, 299
Frederick, II. Emp. 279.
Freeman, 82, 94, 111n, 292, 299
Freeman, E. A., 23, 232, 233, 292,
Fremsane, de, 298
Frenes, de, 300
Frethern, 103n.
Frocester Barn, 5
Fromptone, de, 115, 297, 298
Froniund, 301
Frost, 201
Frowde, Capt, 238
Fulcher, le, 300
Fukera, 298
Fulljames, 6
Funtington, 252, 256, 264, 268

Gaa, 281
Gael, S. H., 137; seconds a resolution, 158; his remarks on local meetings, *ib.*
Gaisford, 229
Gamage, 81, 82
Gape, 303
Gardiner, 9, 98, 100, 108n.
Gardiner, S. R., 241
Gardinis, de, 282, 290
Gardino, de, 265
Gaunts Church, 229
Gaveston, 119

Gayton, 300
Gealeley, 18
Gee, Mrs., is thanked, 157
Geering, T., his "Our Parish—A Medley," *noticed* 316-317
"Gentleman's Magazine Library," Vols v. and vi. Edited by George Laurance Gomme, F.S.A., *noticed* 337-338
George III., K., 353
George, W. C., at Tewkesbury, seconds a resolution, 136
Gerald, Abbot, 140
Gerard, 298, 299
Germanus, 15
Gerold, 82
Gibbs, 229
Giffard, 79, 80, 92, 118, 179, 180, 181, 182, 184, 185n, 284, 289, 290
Gilbert, 303
Giles, 12, 14
Giller, Mr., resigns Treasurership, 135, 136
Gillespie, 227n.
Gise, 290
Glanville, 111n.

Glendower, 138
Gloucester, Abbey, 21, 74, 82, 87, 98, 109, 119, 180, 242
Gloucester, Abbots of, 176, 180, 242, 285
Gloucester, Barton of, 78, 80, 81, 117, 175, 176
Gloucester, Bps. of, 95n., 96, 101, 107, 138, 242
Gloucester, Bishopric, of, 74
Gloucester, Constablewick of, 112n.
Gloucester, de, 80, 176, 289
Gloucester, Dean and Chapter of, 242
Gloucester, Earls of, 139, 285, 292
Gloucester, Memoir on the Mediæval Mint of, by J. D. Robertson, read, 6; the same printed, 47
Gloucester, Moneyers of, 20, 21, 65, 66
"Gloucestershire, Notes and Queries," Edited by Rev. B. H. Blacker, M.A., *noticed*, 354
Gloucester? Pleas of the Crown for the County of, by A. W. Maintland, *noticed* 340-341
Gloucester, St. Margaret's Chantry, 99
Gloucestershire, Sheriffs, 76, 89, 114, 118, 120, 123
Gloucestershire, 82, 87n, 112, 115, 118, 119, 176, 180, 181, 182, 215, 243
Gloucester, Some "Finds" near the East Gate, by H. Medland, read, 6
Gloucester, Spring Meeting at, 1; Excursion to Wainlode Cliff and Ashleworth, 1-6; Mint of, 18, 72, 76, 81, 91, 124, 131, 136, 137, 175, 180, 181, 183, 238, 239, 240, 301, 306
Godeley, 177, 178, 184
Goderyngton, 284, 288
Godeshelve, de, 299
Godham, 291
Godman, 34
Godmanston, de, 284
Godric, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 53
Godwin, 71, 253, 277
Godwine, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 52
Golafre, 290
Goldemare, 181
Gomme, George Laurence, F.S.A., his "Gentleman's Magazine Library," *noticed*, 337-338
Gorneye, 289
Gough, 236, 309, 310
Gowine, 60
Grandison, 181
Granville, 110
Graunt, le, 300, 302
Grava, 298
Grave, de la, 295, 298
Graves, 231
Gray, 261
Gray, de la, 297
Grede, 214n.
Green, Valentine, 187n.
Green, la, 121
Greene, 309, 311
Greenfield, B. W., his *memoir on the Daubeney Family and its connection with Gloucestershire*, read, 157; is thanked, *ib*; printed, 175
Greenwich, 176
Gremesfelde, 282
Grene, atte, 80
Grenville, 289
Greston, 290
Gretstan, Hund. 299
Gretton, de, 299
Grey, 124, 283, 286, 316
Griffin, 131
Griffith, 310, 311
Grist, 1
Grumbald's Ash, Hund. 284, 297
Guernsey, Isle of, 196, 197, 198, 218
Gurney, 284
Gurneyes, de, 242
Guise, 73, 182
Guise, Sir William, at Gloucester, presides at Evening Meeting, 6; thanks Mr. Robertson, *ib.*; comments on glass bottles found at Gloucester, 8; his remarks on Mr. Bruton's Paper, 10; his remarks on Mr. James' Paper, 15; his remarks on the geology of Wainlode Cliff, *ib.*; thanks to, *ib*; at Tewkesbury, 133; re-appointed President of Council, 136; his remarks on market places, 144; takes part in discussion on Mrs. Lawson's "By Paths of History," 156; proposes a resolution, 158; remarks on local meetings, 158; thanks Mr. Towson, 159; at Newent, 238; proposes vote of thanks to Mr. Price, 240; thanks Mr. Piper, 245; thanked Mr. Gambier Parry, 246
Gule, 302
Gwilliam, ap, 128
Gvolcwine, 53
Gyford, 288
Gyllowes, 309

Hackem, 298
Hackenden, Kent, 177, 184
Haddon, 345
Haghelbam, de, 303
Hailsham, 317
Hakebone, 301
Hakelyte, 189
Haken, Rev. C., presents books, 135
Haket, 297, 299
Haldrikt, 297
Halep, 195
Hales, de, 75, 259
Hall, 216, 306
Hall, Rev. J. M., at Gloucester, 1; reads memoir on the *Early History of Harescombe*, 6; his paper printed, 67-89; his institution to Harescombe and Pitchcombe, 97; elected on council, 136
Hallen, A. W. C., M.A., F.S.A. Scot., his "Northern Notes and Queries," *noticed*, 355
Ham Court, 213, 217, 217n.
Hamelin, Abb. 74
Hamilton, Hans Claude, F.S.A., his Calendar of State Papers relating to Ireland, *noticed*, 346, 347
Hammond, 307
Hampton, 132
Hampton, 281, 289
Hampton, Heref. 304
Hampton Meysey, M., 280
Hanape, 300
Hanckirten, de, 300
Hankerton, 229
Hanley Castle, 137; visited, 151; and the Parish Church under the guidance of the Vicar, Rev. W. Isaac, *ib.*; his remarks thereon, *ib.*; 171, 220
Hannepenne, 282
Haraud, 302
Hardicnut, his coins, 45-47
Harding, 302
Hardwick, 103, 211, 345

Hardy, Col. 238
Harc, le, 298
Harescombe Castle, 73, 120
Harescombe, Family History see Rous, 109-123
Harescombe, Memoir on the Early History of, by Rev. J. M. Hall, M.A., 6, 67; derivation of name, 67, 68; populatian, 69; assessments, *ib*; subsides, 70, 71, M. 72, 82, 87; advow. 87; valuation of, 90; area of parish, 91; charities, 92; institutions, 93-97; tithes. 97, 98; chantries, 99; the church, 102, 119; belcot, *illust.* 104; bells, 105; church goods, 107, 127, 131, 132
Harescombe, Rectors of, 90, 92, 93
Harescombe, Tithing, 73
Haresfield, parish, subs., 70; 72, 74, 77; church, 88, 126, 128, 286; M., 110, 117, 118, 131
Harcsfield Beacon, 67, 73
Harnhill, 280
Harnhulls, de, 280
Harold, I. K., his coins, 44, 45, 71, 72, 73, 253
Harold. II. K., 55
Harrington, 334
Hart, 236, 237
Harthill, 312
Hartland, 95
Hartland, E., 114; at Tewkesbury, 133; appointed Treasurer, 136
Hartbury, 239, 242
Hartshorne, A., 140
Harvey, 1, 133
Harwell, 129, 216
Hasfield, M.,3
Hastings, 27, 206, 220, 260
Hastings, Mr., exhs. in temp. museum, 166
Hatherly, 22, 72, 72n., 80
Hatherop, 283
Haugh, 219
Hawkesbury, 285
Hawkeston, 229
Hawkins, 61
Haya, de, 301, 302
Hay, de la, 115
Haye, atte, 70
Hayfield, 94
Haynes, supplementary article on, by Rev. F. J. Poynton, 226,
Hayrun, 83
Hayton, 289
Hayward, 73, 83, 91, 120n.
Hazelton, 302
Hazelwood, 232
Hazelworth, de, 298
Head, 28
Hearne, 231
Heath, la, 121
Hedg, 303
Hell, 129
Helstonborough, Co., Cornw., 203
Helston, Cornw., 196
Helston Tony, M., Cornw., 199, 200
Heluin', 300
Helyon 118, 281, 286, 288, 297
Hemming, 209
Hempstead Canal Bridge, 91
Hemwy', 300
Henbarrows, 126
Henbury, 13, 86; Hund., 289, 289
Henbury, in Salt Marsh, 92, 93
Hennepenne, de, 300
Henry I., K., 19, 20, 25; his coins, 61; 243
Henry II., K., 3, 20, 24, 25; his coins, 63; 73, 111n, 145, 243, 279
Henry III., K., 21, 25, 26; his coins, 64; 75n, 76, 78, 243, 246, 254, 279, 293
Henry IV., K., 257, 261
Henry V., K., 257
Henry VI., K., 87, 257
Henry VII., K., 86, 87, 145, 148, 198, 264, 265
Henry VIII., K., 90, 143, 171, 244, 275
Herbert, 207, 217, 300, 301
Herdwike, 120n.
Hereford, 11, 27, 61, 120n, 121, 122, 139
Hereford, Bps. of, 76, 109, 118, 241, 282
Hereford, Cath., 120n.
Hereford, Co., 76, 120, 179, 241, 243
Hereford, de, 73, 87, 89, 101, 109, 117
Hereford, Earls of, 288
Herefordshire, Sheriffs of, 118, 120, 123
Hering, 83
Herle, 85, 94, 122, 128
Herman, 297, 302
Hernebury, 74
Hartford, 27
Hervington, Abb., 236, 237
Hewelsfield, 306
Heydon, 292, 309
Heynes, 82
Hida, de 298
Hidcote, 282
Hidelegh, 300
Higgins, 306
Highleadon, 239
Highnam, 239, 240
Hildebrand, 23, 28, 29
Hill, 131, 221, 301, 302
Hill, Rev. R., presents books, 135; 238
Hillecote, 297
Hillier, 132
Hillis, 198, 199
Hilneton, de. 299
Hingeston-Randolph, Rev. F. C., his Register of Edmund Stafford, *noticed*, 342-344
Hitton Danbeny, Hants, 175, 177, 179, 179n., 181, 182, 184
Hobart, 263
Hody, 100
Hodges, 306, 308, 309, 311
Hogge, 95, 132
Hoke, 301
Hoke, de la, 115, 189, 190
Holbrok, 297, 302
Holbrow, 1, 83, 133
Holecumbe, de, 176
Holeford, de, 299
Holeford, Hund., 290, 299
Holkham, 9
Holland, 252, 261
Holloway, 221
Holme, Castle, 137, 143
Holmes, Rev. R., acts as guide at Ripple Church, 148; is thanked, 157
Holmes, Thomas Scott, M.A., his "History of the Parish and Manor of Wookey," *noticed*, 333
Holton, de, 303
Holyday, 127
Honton, de, 93
Honep', 288
Hont, le, 300
Hoo, 207
Hooford, de, 302
Hooke, 264
Hooper, 229
Hooper, Bp., 91n, 95n.
Hope, 305, 307
Hopkins, 233

Hopwood, 207
Hord, le, 298
Hordington, 179
Horniblow, Mr., exhs. in temp. museum, 166
Horsepool, 308
Horsham, 219
Horston, 96
Horton, 285
Houghton, 207, 218
How, 1
Howard, 258, 262, 270, 272, 346
Howell, 202
Hoxlins, 131
Hudd, A. E., 133, 238
Hudnolles, 309
Hudson, A. R., receives Society at Pershore Abbey Church, 159; is thanked 157
Hug', 298
Hull, 285
Hull, atte, 70
Hullhampton, de, 120n.
Hume, 300
Humphri, 298
Hundenemille, 288
Hundicote, de, 299
Husee, 287, 291
Husmerley, 118
Hunt, 215, 299
Hunteleg', de, 299
Huntingdon, 27, 120n.
Huntington, 132
Huntley, 92, 103n, 131, 132, 286
Hyde, de la, 300
Hyet, 304
Hynder, 298

Icomb, 288, 305
Iccumbe, de, 288
Ilchester, 27
Ilgar, 120n.
Iltyd, St., 14
Inge, 77
Isaac, 301
Isaac, Rev. E. W., acts as guide at Hanley Castle Church, 151; thanked, 157
Isabell, 298
Isabel, da. of Hen. III. 279
Ion, 64
Ipswich, 27
Ireland, 226, 227
Ireland, The Lake Dwellings of, by M. G. Wood-Martin, M.I.R.A., F.R.H.A.A.I. *noticed*, 322-333
Ireland, State Papers relating to, edited by Hans Claude Hamilton, F.S.A., *noticed*, 346-347
"Ireland under the Tudors," by Richard Bagwell, M.A., *noticed*, 320-322
Ive, St., Corw., 203
Ivreio, de, 72

Jackson, 217
James, 96, 97
James, Rev. J., his paper "St. Augustin's Ac," read, 10-15; remarks on, 15
Jane, Q., 9
Jefferies, 226
Jerningham, 148
Jersey, Isle of, 191, 196, 197, 198, 218
Jerusalem, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of, 287
Jex, 300
John, K., 20, 25, 26, 64, 112n, 254
Johnes, 82
Johnstone, Dr. thanked, 157
Joie, 297
Jones, 70, 96, 207
Jones, Mr. H. S., exhs. in temp. museum, 166
Jordan, 132
Jordon, 78n.
Josce, 301
Jurden, 265
Jury List for Gloucestershire, 13th Century, contributed, with Introduction, by Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., &c., 293-303
Juvenis, 300, 302, 303

Kathedyn, 115
Katherine of Arragon, Q., 199
Kaughau, 301
Kay, Sir Brook, Bart., at Tewkesbury, 133; Introduced as President, 136; his inaugural address, 137; receives a vote of thanks for the same, 139; his acknowledgment, 140; presides at annual dinner, 144; presides at concluding meeting, 157; is thanked, 158
Keeling, G. W., 1, 238
Keirdef (Cardiff), 291
Keller, Dr., 325
Kemmerton, 291
Kempley Church visited, 247; Mr. T. Gambier Parry's remarks on the mural paintings, *ib.*; discovered and cleaned by Mr. J. H. Middleton, 247n.; described by Mr. Micklethwaite in "Archæologia"; Rev. C. Weaver acts guide; m 286
Kempsey, 234n.
Kempsford, 283
Kendale, de, 82
Kenegrave, 302
Kenilworth Castle, 76n.
Kent, 287, 300, 301
Ketford, 179
Kette, 115
Kettleby, 120n
Kershaw, 102n
Keysend, 224
Kiftesgate, Hund., 299
Killecote, 286
Killeton, de, 297
Killegren, 192
Kilnamaddo, 327
Kilnock, Co, Antrim, 331
Kilpeck, Castle, 121n
Kimsbury Castle, 71
King, The Unpopular, by Alfred O. Legge, *noticed*, 315-316
Kinge, 215, 303
Kingesweston, de, 298
Kingsholme, 175, 176, 177, 178, 180, 182, 184
King's Stanley, 132
Kingswood, Abb. of, 284
Kinne, 71
Kinsale, 321
Knight, le, 299
Knights' Hospitalers, 241
Knights' Templars, 241
Knollys, 81n, 292
Knottesford, 265
Knoville, de, 286
Knowles, 1
Knyveton, 128

Kokerel, de, 109
Kotiford, 301
Kyneburg, St., Chapel of, 74, 78
Kyngston, 285
Kynmer, 80

Lacok, Abb. of, 283
Lacu, de, 295, 301
Lacy, de, 241, 242, 255
Ladde, 95
Lagore, Co., Meath, 325, 326
Lambaunk, 290
Lambeth, 101, 102n
Lancaster, de, 292
Lancaster, Duchy of, 187, 188
Langford, 290, 302
Langley, 215, 280, 290
Langtree, Hund., 283, 301
Lanow, M., Cornw., 192
Lanthony, Abbey, 75, 76. 78, 82, 91, 94, 95, 96, 98, 110
Lanthony, Priors of, 88, 89, 90, 93, 94, 95, 102, 108, 109, 110, 282, 283, 287, 289
Lanyon, 195, 218
Lasborough, 284
Lasnede, de, 297
Lassberge, de, 301
Laudo, St., de, 284
Lawson, Mrs., her Memoir on the "By-Paths of History" read, 156; discussion thereon *ib.*; is thanked, 157; the same printed, 169
Lawson, Rev. Gray, Guide at Upleadon Ch., 241; his remarks on Church and Manor, *ib.*
Leadon, riv., 239, 242
Le Blanc Mr., at Tewkesbury; proposes resolution, 136; seconds a resolution, 158
Lechelade, Prior of Hosp. S. John, 281
Lechmere, Sir E. Bt., 151; is thanked, 157, 207, 209
Lechmere Family, Hisfory of, by Rev. W. Wood, 152, 153; 171
Ledbury, 139, 143, 306
Ledene, see *Upleadon*
Lee, 243
Lee, Church of, 190n, 212n
Leeche, 283, 300
Lefywyne, 76
Legge, Alfred A., his "Unpopular King," *noticed*, 315-316
Legh, 302
Leigh, Mr. W., at Tewkesbury, 133; proposes a resolution, 158
Leland, 79
Lenister, dc, 296, 301
Lemynster, 94
Lenveyse, 21, 22
Leofnoth, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 42, 59, 52, 53
Leofsige, 33, 34, 35, 37, 30, 41
Leroy, 82
Lessberewe, 175, see also *Lasboungh.*
Laughton, co. Linc., 203
Levinton, 299
Lewellin, Ap, 112n
Lewes, 27, 239
Lewes, battle of, 256, 258
Lewis, 71, 97, 310
Leybourne, 207, 215
Leycester, de, 118
Library, How to form a, by H. B. Wheatley, F.S.A., *noticed*, 353
Lichfield, Cath., 345
Lillebrok, 281
Lincoln, 20, 27
Lincoln, Bp. of, 92, 103n
Lincoln, Cathed., 233
Lincoln, Co. of, 25, 203
Lincoln, Dean of, 182
Linet, 297
Lingon, 99
Liofwine, 50, 52, 53, 54, 57
L'isle, 287, 288, 290
Littleton, M., 284
Littleton, Chantry, 99
Lizard, 346
Llanbadarn Vawr, 11
Llandaff, 11
Llangellan, 112, 115
Llangorse Pool, 115n
Llantwit, 11. 14
Llewellyn, 115n
Lloyd, 95, 133
Locke, 83, 108
Lodelawe, de, 301
Lohande, de, 282
Lokingdot, de, 118n
Lombard, le, 296, 302
Lone, de, 75
Longdon, 288, 189, 223
Longe, 127, 128, 301, 302, 303
London, 18, 20, 27, 186, 245
——— Friars, Minors, 260
——— St. Barth. Hosp., 197, 201, 202, 203
——— Tower of, 75n, 247, 258
Longborow, 290
Longbridge, chantry, 99
Longmead, 91
"Long Meg" 338
Longus, 302
Loughborough, 105
Louis of France, 258
Loveday, 76
Lovell, 201
Lubbock, 313
Lucas, 64, 65
Lucy, 288
Ludlow, de, 296
Lukis, 338
Luntecumb, de, 299
Lupogate, 287
Lydney, 11, 287, 304
Lyminton, 292
Lyttleton, Bp., 187n.
Lyons, 92

Macado, 199
Maclean, Sir John, at Tewkesbury, 133; proposes a vote of thanks for the President's Address, 139; his notes on "The Mythe," 148; his remarks on a Thurible found at Ripple, 149, 150; his remarks on the Nanfan family and Cardinal Wolsey, 156, 157; proposes a vote of thanks to the President, 158; his remarks on Special Local Meetings, *ib.*; his remarks on Bredon Church, 159, 160; his notes on the Manors and Advowsons of Birt's Morton and Pendock, 186; his notes on Pershore Abbey Church, 230-237; at Newent, 238; his remarks on Herring Bone Masonry, 246, 247; communicates, with introduction, Smyth's History of the Manor of Bosham, Sussex, 250; his Observations on Aids, 278; contributes statement of the aid levied in Gloucestershire, 20, Edward III., the

same printed, 278-292; his introduction to Will of Wm. Whittington, 304-305
Maismore, 352
Maisters, 220
Maitland, 293
Maitland, F. W., his "Pleas of the Crown for the County of Gloucester," *noticed*, 340, 341
Malemore, 304, 306
Malery, 285
Malmsbury, 27, 117, 240
Malmsbury, Abb. of, 284
Malvern Hills, 171
Malvern, Great, 139
Malvern, Little, 210, 211, 214, 214n., 288
Mandey, 277
Mangoldesfeld, de, 298
Maninge, 219n.
Mangodesfield, 284
Maneley, M, 203
Manny, 130, 130n., 260
Manorial Customs, see "*Customs Manorial*,"
Mansell, 297
Mape, 253
Marchel', de, 297
Marcle, 82
Mare le, 112, 115
Mare, de la, 282, 283
Marem, de, 299
Marescallus, 301, 302
Margam, 11
Margaret, Q., her movements after the battle of Tewkesbury, 144, 145, 177
Margaret, of France, 111
Marisco, de, 282, 299, 300
Marlborough, de, 91n., 296
Marlebergh, de, 302
Marlewood, 292
Margaret, Q. of Scots, 279
Marreys, de. 280, 285
Marriage, Ceremonial, 111n., 112n., 113, 113n.
Marriage, remarkable, early and fruitful, 250
Marriott, 232
Marshall, 253, 254, 255, 256, 258, 274, 286, 341
Marshfield, M., 302
Marshfield, de, 302
Martel, 281
Martin, 143, 213, 217, 217n.
Maru, de, 78n.
Maryn, 297
Mary, Q. 113, 273
Masbill, 302
Maskell, W., 198
Massey, 172, 240
Matlock, 345
Mattesdon Droys, 182, 184
Mattesdon, de, 78, 118, 289, 298, 300, 341
Matilda, Q 137
Matisdon, 180, 289, 290
Maud, dau. of Hen. II., 279
Maud, Emp., 3, 87
Mauduyt, 290
Maunsel, 80, 287
Maurice, Prince, 172
Mauro, St. 280
Mautravers, 284
Maydenstone, de, 103n.
Maynard, 70, 82, 83
Mayntone, 115
Mayswerne, 120n.
Mazun, le, 295, 300
Meaux, battle of, 141
Medina Sidonia, Duke of, 346
Medland, H., 1, reads paper on Some "Finds" in Brunswick Road, Gloucester, 6
Meints, 301
Melbourne, 18
Melland, 97
Mendosa, Don Pedro de, 347
Menske, 300
Merbury, 188, 189, 207
Mercator, 301, 302
Mercia, 24
Merionethshire, 352
Merrys, 216
Meryot, 83
Mettingham, 76
Meysi, de, 300
Middleton, co. Cork, 227
Middleton, J., his death, 134
Middleton, J. H., appointed Local Sec., Cheltenham, 136
Milborne, 225, 304, 305
Milo, E., of Hereford, 77, 100, 101, 112
Minchinhampton, 106
Minsterworth, 239
Mitchell, Pedigree of, 131
Molindarius, 302
Molure, 194, 195, ped. 218
Monckton, 208
Monemuthe, de, 287
Monesleye, 288
Moneyers of Gloucester, names of, 65, 66
Monington, 203, 212, 219, 225
Monk, 286
Monmouth, 304
Monmouth, Honour of, 187
Monmouthshire, 243
Montacute, 177, 260, 261, 297, 339
Montagu, 28, 32, 33, 37, 40, 42, 44, 52, 61, 62 64, 65
Monte Alto, 118
Monte, de, 295, 302
Montford, Simon, de, 75n., 76n., 78
Moore, 315
Moore, Mr. B. T., exhs. in temp. Mus. 166
Moore, F., at Tewkesbury, 133; his remarks on the Mediæval Houses of Tewkesbury, 144, 145
Moore, Mrs. F., receives the members at afternoon tea, 144; is thanked, 157
Moore, Mr. H. P., exhs. in Temp. Mus. 161
Moorton, 311
More, 70, 207
More, de la, 80, 284, 295, 297, 302
Moresley, 306
Moreton, 14
Moreyn, 189, 190
Moreys, 288
Morgan, 98
Morrice, 100
Morns, 173, 214n.
Morse, 229, 309, 310
Morse's Piece, 312
Mortimer, 116, 117, 119n., 259
Morton, 282, 315
Morton Folet, 189
Morton, M., 125
Morton Valence, 286
Moryn, 289
Mounford, 290
Mountjoy, 321
Mount St. Michael, Cornwall, Abbey, 197, 197n.
Mowbray, 257, 258, 260, 261, 262, 263, 270, 272, 276

Moij, 299
Muchgros, 175, 176
Mullock, 144
Munclyme, 302
Munshull, de, 298
Munstreworth, de, 70, 80, 81, ped. 81n.
Munstriche, 282
Muntag', 300
Munte, 302
Müntz, Eugene, his short History of Tapestry, *noticed*, 322-324
Murdac, 109
Musard, 76, 76n., 280, 341
Musardere, de la, 237, 298
Museum, Temporary, Exhibits in, 161-167
Musham, de, 300
Mustel. 292, 299
Myll, 71, 85, 86, 94, 95, 96, 97, 107, 120n., 123; Memoir of Family, 124-130; Ped. 123-130; Arms, 139
Mynors, 128
Myth, The, 137; visited by the Society, 148; Sir John Maclean's Notes thereon, *ib.*

Nanfan, 189, 190, 191, 192, 192n., 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 208n., 210, 212, 213, 216; Pedigrees, 218-304
Nanfan, Dame Margaret, Will of, 202
Nanfan, Sir Richard, Will of, 201
Nanvan, Cornwall, 195
Nash, 100, 226
Nassau, de, 221
Nategrave, 214
Naunton, 288
Nayleswith, de, 301
Neale, 96
Needham, 225
Nest, 215
Newman, le, 295
Nennou, le, 299
Nevill, 141, 172, 189, 199, 262
New, H., 133, 134
Newburgh, de, 110
Newburgh, 202
Newbury, 306
Newent, Special Meeting held at, 238, 239, 240; Church visited, 243; remarks by Mr. G. H. Piper on Manor and Church, *ib.*; Priory, 243
Newent, de, 299
Newhouse Farm, 312
Newland, 11
Newland, 235
Newland, Abb., 3
Newman, 302
Newman, Mr., exhs. in temp. Museum, 167
Newmarch, 115n
Newnham, 132, 302
Newnton, 215
Newnton, Abb. 231, 236
Newton, Abb., 242
Niblett, 67, 73, 107, 108
Nichol, 298
Nichols, 236
Nicholson, 95
Nickson, 227, 229
Noake, 230, 231, 232, 234, 234n
Noeuyl, de, 300
Noke, 181
Non-Jurors, English Catholic of, 1715, by the late Ven. Rev. Edward E. Estcourt, M.A., F.S.A., and John Orlebar Payne, M.A.
Normam, 1, 281
Northampton, 339
Northants, 243
Northborough, Linc., 104
Northcerney, 282
Northcote, 281
"Northern Notes and Queries," edited by Rev, A. W. Cornelius Hallen, M.A., F.S.A., Scot., *noticed*, 355
Northleg', de, 300
Norton, 75n, 290
Norwich, 27
Notcliue, de, 299
Notelyn, 114
Notgrove, 225, 282, 304
Nympsfield, 130, 285, 350

Oakeley, Bagnall-, Mrs., 237
Oakeley, Bagnall-, Rev. W., at Tewkesbury 133; re-appointed on Council, 136
Oakley, 216, 217, 243
Oaksey, 118
Ockold, 131
Oddington, 288
Oddo, 137, 139, 233
Offa, K., 18
Offord, 260
Okey, 95
Oldbury, 12, 137, 285
Oldcastle, 138, 188, 189, 207
Oliver, Dr., 197, 342
Ollyngton, 290
Olveston, 284
O'Maly, 347
O'Melaghlin, 326
O'Neil, 321
Ordric, 55, 56
Organ, 70
Orkney, 354
Osseney, Prior of, 282
Osterley Park, 9
Ostorius Scapula, 67
Oswaldeslow, Hund. of, 209
Oswolde, 83
Oughtten, de, 301
"Our Parish, a Medley," by T. G. H., *noticed*, 316
Ourton, 299
Over, 79, 284
Overslaughter, 288
Owen, St., Glouc., 88
Owlepenne, 80
Owlesden, de, 299
Oxenden, 21, 221, 291
Oxenede, de, 21
Oxford, 27

Padfield, Mr., is thanked, 157
Page, 292, 301
Pagenhulle, 287
Pagenhull, de, 287
Paget, 143
Pagham, par., 265
Paine, Dr., re-appointed on Council, 136
Painswick, 73, 132
Painswick, M., 125; Customs of, 125n, 132, 287
Paisley, 339
Palmer, 207, 226, 229
Panes, de, 118
Paradise, 108
Parco, de, 118
Paris, de, 299
Parker, 81n, 242
Park Farm, 73

Parma, Duke of, 246
Parry, T. Gambier, 239; his remarks on Dymock Church, 245; on Kempley Church, 247; thanked, 249
Partrich, 70
Patrick, St., 14
Paumer, le, 295, 301
Paunceforte, 3, 287, 292
Pauntley, 203, 219, 225, 243, 286, 304
Payne, 265, 266, 299
Payne, John Orlebar, M.A., his "English-Catholic Non-Jurors of 1715," *noticed*, 318-320
Pebworth, 290
Pechye, 207
Peckham, 130
Peder, 301
PEDIGREES:—
Fitz Alan, or Le Rus, 123
Myll, 129
Mitchell, 131
Daubeney, 134
Nanfan, 218-255
Tretbaek, 218
Pennek, 218
Coote, 220, 221
Whittington, 225, 306
Carpenter, 306, 307
Pegler, 132
Pelagius, 15
Pemberton, 276
Penbrigge, 286, 287
Penbrugge, 290
Pendale, de, 299
Pendock Church visited under the guidance of the Rector, the Rev. W S. Symonds, 153; his notes on the Manor and Church, *ib.*; see also *Birt's Morton*, 190, 204, 205, 206; Manor and Advowson, 209-217
Pendoc, de, 209, 210, 211, 214
Pendleton, John, his "History of Derbyshire" *noticed*, 344
Pendrell Family, 319, 320
Penfon, or Penfound, Cornw., 193, 193n
Penfons, de, 193, 218
Penhal, Cornw., 193
Penkerlyn, 119n
Pennek, 195, 218; ped. *ib.*
Penryn, 194
Penyton, 281
Percival, 1
Perer, del, 298
Perkins, 1
Pershore, Abb. of, 285
Pershore, 139, 157; Abbey Church visited, 159; notes thereon by Sir John Maclean, 230-237; Abbots of, 236, 237; thurible found at, *ib.*; remarkable carving in, *ib.*; *illust.* Plate III.,
Perte, 148
Pessun, 298
Petit, 104, 105, 140
Pettigrew, 8
Peyntel, 298
Peyto, 290
Phelip, 197
Phelps, 28, 34, 35, 36, 53, 58
Philiberto, St., 282, 283
Philip, K., 113, 256, 273
Philipot, 189, 228
Phyllpotts, 311
Pie, 70
Pietes, de, 299
Pigat, 299
Pilson, Rev. R., acts as guide at Birt's Morton, 153; and is thanked, 157
Pinchcombe, see *Pitchcombe*
Pinchcombe, de, 91n
Piparde, 281
"The Pipe Roll Society's Publications," *noticed*, 336
Piriton, de, 298
Pirton, 287
Piscata, 301
Pistor, 295, 301, 302
Pitchcombe, par. subsidies, 71; 80, 90, 91, 91n, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 101, 107, 122
Pitts, 220
Plantagenet, 90, 119, 124n, 141, 145, 257, 262, 263
Plate, old exh., 162, 163
Plokenet, de, 118, 121n
Poer, le, 292, 299
Pokelchurch, Hund., 285, 297
Pokelchurch, M., 285, 295
Poleyne, 188, 189, 207
Pollard, 192, 193
Poltone, de, 280, 282
Pontefract, 339
Pontrilias, 220
Poole, 204, 225
Pooley, 3, 4
Pordoun, 284
Portskewet, 12
Poteslip, 291
Poundstock, par., Cornw., 193n
Powick, 220
Poynton, Rev. F. J., at Tewkesbury, 133; presents books, 135; his "Supplementary Article on Haynes," 226
Poyntz, 124, 124n, 128, 284
Prankard, P. D. at Tewkesbury, 133; seconds a resolution, 136
Prepositus, 302
Prestbury, de, 80
Preston, Thomas, his "Yeomen of the Guard and Tower Warders," *noticed*, 317
Price, 1, 131
Price, Major W. E., 238
Price, W. P., his Address on the battle of Barber's Bridge, 238-241; thanked, 240
Prichard, 1
Prideaux, John, Bp., 160
Priestly, J., 157
Prior, 201, 202
Probert, 308
Prothero, 133
Prout, le, 80
Ptolemy, 115
Pukelchyrch, 287
Pukerel, 297
Pulton, de, 297, 300
Purnell, 96, 97
Pyne, 226, 227n

Quaritch, 10
Quarrington, 97
Quedegleyle, de, 298
Quedgley, 100, 110
Queenhull, M., 187, 188
Quenton, 290
Querdes, Lord, 200
Quincy, 255

Radlegh, de, 297
Raglan, Castle, 239, 246
Raikes, Major, 238
Rainstorp, Mrs., 227
Ramund, 302

Randwick, 127, 131, M., 132
Rangeworthy, 292
Raulye, 288
Ravenhull, 115
Ravensholm, 281
Rawlyns, 95, 96
Rawulfus, 209
Ray, 311
Raygate, 273, 274
Redalan, Cornw., 193
Redcliffe, 296, 303
Rede, la, 83
Redmarley, 211, 214
Rees, Ap., 82
Regulin, 302
Reliquary, Saxon found at Pershore, 237
Rendcombe, 282, 300
Reom, de, 287
Report of Council, Annual, 134-136
Respigate, Hund., 282, 309
Revere, 181
Reyde, 301
Rice, Miss, is thanked, 157
Richard, 65
Richard I., K., 20, 25, 64, 254, 279
Richard II., K., 75, 94, 273, 274
Richard III., K., 148, 198, 258
Rickman, 104
Rie, 190, 212
Ripple, 137; the Church visited under the guidance of the Rector, the Rev. R. Holmes, 148; Sir John Maclean's remarks on the thurible found there, 149; the same *illust.*, *ib.*; Mr. Micklethwaithe's opinion thereon, 150; a similar one found at Pershore, 150; the same *illust.*, *ib.*; Brasses, Registers, Altar Plate, &c., *ib.*; a singular robbery committed there, 150, 151; 157
Ripple Field, 173
Roberts, 71, 131
Robertson, J. D., reads Paper on the "History of the Mediæval Mint at Gloucester," 6; thanked, 6; the same printed, 17-66
Robeson, Rev. Canon, 140, 143; is thanked, 157
Robyns, 127
Rockhampton, 284
Rodbert, 61, 63, 65
Rodberwe, 282
Rodenay, 343, 344
Rodmarton, 284
Rodmarton, de, 284
Roger, 65
Rolleston, 313
Rome, 1
Romesden, 282
Rondulph, 70
Roscrea, co. Tipp., 325
Rossell, 289
Rostelian Castle, 226
Rotheryk, 287
Rouen, in Normandy, 196
Rous, le, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 93, 103; Memoir of Family of, 109-123; Pedigree, 123; 124, 281, 298
Rowles, 95
Royal Mint, 63
Royce, Rev. David, 133
Royston, 63
Ruddle, Mrs., is thanked, 157
Rudford, par., 239
Rudhall, 2, 150
Ruffo, 118
Ruffus, de, 298, 299
Rugge, 198
Rumee, de, 80
Russell family, 158; rubbings of Brasses of, exh. in Temp. Museum, 166; 301
Rychardson, 207
Ruyhale, 187, 188, 190, 207
Ryndecombe, 282
Rysindon, 288
Ryvere, de la, 284, 285

Sage, 182
Saham, 76
Sais, de, 299
Salisbury, 27
Salle, de la, 295, 297
Salle, de, 118
Salmonsbury, Hund., 288, 298
Salso Marisco, 289
Saltford, 12
"*Sambucus Ebulus*," see Danewort
Sampson, St., 15
Sandford, 131
Sandhurst, 72, 72n., 80, 280
Sannag', 301, 302
Saperton, 225, 281, 287
Sapy, 210, 214
Sarnesfield, 203
Sautmareys, de, 301
Savage, 101, 199
Saxony, Duke of, 279
Schanton, 301
Scheldesley, 207
Schesne, see *Shern*
Schyrburne, 207
"Scotland in Pagan Times," by Joseph Anderson, LL.D., *noticed*, 347-351
Scott, Sir Gilbert, 140, 233, 234, 245
Scott, Mrs., exhs. in Temp. Museum, 167
Scott, Sir W., 315
Scull, 86
Sedbury, 12
Sedlescombe, 28, 51, 52, 53, 54
Segrave, 257, 260
Segre, de, 300
Segrin, 60
Seisincote, 290
Selby, W. D., 293
Selgwine, 52
Semare, 282
Seolewine, 54
Sered, 70
Sergeaux, 192
Serviens, 302
Sevarne, 82
Severn, riv., 11, 13, 67, 92, 139, 239
Severn End, visited; Paper read by Rev. W. Wood, on the Lechmere Family, 152, 153; 171
Sewold, 60
Seychelles, Six Years in, by H. W. Estridge, *noticed*, 342
Seymour, Sir Thomas, portrait of, exh. 161
Seymour, 148, 287
Seynsbury, 290
Seyntley, de, 301
Shaftesbury, 27
Shakespeare, 315
Shcandon, 291
Sheepscombe, 106
Sheffield, 345
Shenindon, 291
Shepyc, 182
Sherborne, 224, 288
Shern, 70, 83, 84
Shesnescote, 290

Shipton, 281, 283
Shipton, de, 300
Shirebourne, de, 290
Shrewsbury, 27
Shute, 226n., 227, 227n., 229
Sibald, 133
Siddington Musarde, 280
Sidney, 321
Silac, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58
Silicwine, 59
Sintell, 297
Sion, Abbess of, 197
Sion Monastery, 197n., 200
Sipton, Prior, 141, 142
Sired, 34, 39, 40, 42, 43
Siston, 228, 285
Skelton, Yorks., 104
Skynner, 214, 215
Slaughter, Over, see *Overslaughter*
Small, 132
Smerwick, 321
Smith, Mr. J., exhs. in Temp. Museum, 166
Smith, 208, 239, 337
Smyth, 3, 101, 108, 205, 212, 220
Smyth, John, of Nibley; his "Memoir on the M. of Bosham" printed, 250; hi Letter to Mr. George Berkely, 251; 277, 287
Snedham, 176
Snedhowe, de, 298
Sobbery, de, 292
Sodbury, 284, 285, M., 302
Sodbury, de, 302
Sokerley, M., South Hants, 199
Solers, de, 281, 286
Somerset, 239, 307, 334
Somerville, 291
Sopemaker, 111n.
Soper, 265
Sorel, 300
Sorgee, 78
Sorle, 291
Southam, 288, 343
Southampton Co., 176, 178, 179, 181, 184, 243
Southampton, 27
South Cerney, 280
Southgrove, 76
Southmead, 110
Southmundham, 265
Southrope, 282
Southwark, 27
Southwell, 204, 223
Southwood, 264
Spencer, 215
Spilemon, 80, 301
Spokett, 70
Spurrells, 310, 312
Spurrier, W. H. H., 143; is thanked, 157; exhs. in Temp. Museum, 165
Spycer, 214, 307
Stables. de la, 300
Stafford, 290
Stafford, Edmund, Bp., of Exeter, Register of, By Rev. F. C. Hingeston-Randolph, *noticed*, 342, 344
Stalling, 243
Stamford, 27
Stan, de, 298
Stanhope, 250, 272
Stanley, 145, 284
Stanley, St. Leonard, 286
Stanley Regis, 286
Stanshawe, de, 302
Stanton, 1, 133, 242, 301
Stanton Drew, 12
Stant', de, 299
Stanweye, de, 299
Stapleton, 227
State Papers relating to Ireland, Calendar of, by Hans Claude Hamilton, F.S.A., *noticed*, 346, 347
Staunton, Worc., 211
Staur, 219
Stayra, 298
Stefyns, 110n,
Stegneecote, de, 299
Stephen, K., 25; his coins, 62
Stewart, 208
Stock, 95, 132, 215, 298, 299, 338
Stockend, 73n.
Stockholm, 23, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51
Stoke, M., 276
Stoke Giffard, 289
Stokes, de, 297, 300
Stokwell, de, 299
Stone, 228
Stonore, 290
Stoughton, 256, 275
Stour Provost, Dorset, 306
Stow-on-the-Wold, Chapel, 99
Stowell, 281
Strangford, Lord, 312
Strange, 289
Strangeways, 225
Stranshawe, de, 302
Stratton, 281
Strensham Church, visited under the guidance of the Rector, Rev. J. Townson, 158
Stroud, 127, 131, 143
Stukeley, 321
Stut,le, 298
Stubbs, Bishop, 293
Styles, 236
Sudburne, 250
Sudeley, 291
Suffylde, 207
Summonitur, 295, 302
Sussex, 28, 250
Suthmede, de, 289, 298
Suthewyk, Southants, 179
Sutton, 311
Swayne, 1, 226, 227
Sweden, 22, 28
Swinfield, Bp., 78, 93, 118, 241
Swonhungre, 182, 185
Swyndon, 219
Swynesheved, Hund., 298
Sydenham, 130
Symonds, Mrs. W. S., receives the Society at Pendock Court, 154; is thanked, 157
Symonds, Rev. W. S., 140; his memoir on "The Manor and Church of Pendock," 153; his memoir on "Birt's Morton Church and Court," 156; discussion thereon, *ib.*,; Sir John Maclean's remarks on the Nanfan Family and Cardinal Wolsey, 156, 157; Mr. Symonds is thanked, 157, 186, 214; Instituted to Pendock, 217

Tacitus, 111n.
Tailebosc, 297
Tailleur, le, 115, 301
Talbot, 117, 125, 263, 286, 287, 288, 289, 291
Taliessin, 15
Talkard, 112, 112n., 115

Tancarville, 19
Tapestry, A Short History of, By Eugene Muntz, translated by Miss Louisa J. Davis, *noticed*, 322, 324
Taylor, 1, 3, 133, 238, 239
Taylor & Co., 105
Taynton, 1
Tealby, 25, 63
Teddington, Adv., 243
Tedgewood, M., 243
Temple, 234n.
Teokesbr', de, 301
Tetbury, 114, 283
Tewkesbury, 12; Annual Meeting at, 133; Mayor receives Society, 133, 136; Mayor of thanked, *ib*; 137, 138, 139; Abbey Church visited, 140; Rev. F B. Carbonell's address on, 140; purchase of by the town, 143; remains of Abbey purchased, *ib*; remarks on the mediæval houses in, by Mr. F. Moore, 144; Mayor and Corporation thanked, 157, 159; Temporary Museum at, 161; Regalia Exh., 167, 173, 174, 186, 197, 207, 208, 221, 301
Tewkesbury, Abbot of, 280
Tewkesbury, battle of, 137, 141; On the movements of Queen Margaret after, by Mr. Dowdeswell, 144
Tewkesbury, de, 148, 198, 301
Tewkesbury, Hund. of, 291, 299
Tewkesbury, M., 148, 198
Textrix, 83
Teynton, 286
Thackwell, 206, 208, 209
Theobald, Archb., 242
Theobaldston, Hund., 299
Theodosius, Emp., 14, 73n.
Theriddelond, 289
Thetford, 27, 339
Thomas, Dr., 187n.
Thomason, Collection in Brit. Mus., 240
Thomason, Mr., 241
Thornbury, 13, 228
Thornbury, Hund., 292, 298
Thorney, 252
Thorney, Isle of, 265; Customs of, 270, 271
Thornoke, Co., Linc, 203
Thorp, 185
Throgmorton, 189, 190, 204, 210, 211, 212, 212n., 215, 225, 309
Thurkby, 293
Tibberton, 238, 239, 286
Tilladams, 305, 308
Tillington, 305
Tinctor, 301, 303
Tirbot, 79
Tirel, 116
Tisun, 297
Titherington, 292
Tokens and Coins, Exhd., 161, 162, 163, 165
Tokington, 284
Tomes, 134
Tonleye, 287
Tormarton, Chantry, 99
Tormarton, M., 284
Tormerton, de, 285
Tormenton, 282
Tortworth, 14, 212, 215, 216, 285
Touchet, 291
Townshend, 1
Townson, Rev. J., acts as guide at Stensham Church, 158; is thanked, 157, 158
Towton, battle of, 128, 174
Tracy, 85, 114, 128
Tredenek, 201
Tredyn, Cornw., 195
Tregartha, M., Cornw., 201
Tregellas, J. T., 317
Tregeryan, M., Cornw., 201
Tregett, M., 86, 121, 122
Tregonan, M., Corn., 200
Tregonwall, 192
Trelegh, M., Cornw., 201
Tremmō, 301
Tremyll, Co., Devon, 128
Trerice, 191
Tresawell, 199
Treshelm, 297
Trethaek, 193, 194, 218
Trethewell, Cornw., 195, 196, 201, 218, 219
Tretur Castle, 115n.
Triderley, M., Southants., 199
Trohū, de, 298
Trovell, 223
Tudy, St., Advow., of, 195, 126, 201, 218
Tuckett, 133
Tunleye, de, 298
Turkdean, 282
Turpyn, 285
Twining, 283
Twyford, 116
Tyburn, 116, 117
Tyler, 309, 310
Tyrauff, 119n.

Ufflete, 261
Uley, 350
"Unpopular King," The, by Alfred O. Legge, *noticed*, 315-316
Up Ampney, 280
Upcote, 82, 180
Up Hatherley, 80
Upleadon, 239; Church of, visited, 241; Rev. G. Lawson acted as guide, *ib*.; his remarks thereon, *ib*.; M., 242
Uppynton, 94
Upton Bridge, 171
Upton, de, 301
Upton St. Leonard's, 80, 131, 175, 180
Upton-upon-Severn, Man. and Par., 169, 170, 173, 188, 213, 300
Up Wych, 188
Urquhart, 352
Usk, riv., 115n
Uske, de, 298
Uvedale, 265

Vaillant, le, 301
Valance, de, 286, 289
Valers, de, 280
Vaughan, 219
Vele, 285, 301
Venice, 257, 261
Venur, le, 295, 297, 298
Verdon, 287, 290
Vere, 287
Vernon, 281
Veyne, de, 110
Vezin, de, 301
Villiers, 9, 10
Vivonia, de, 112n
Vyhan, 194, 195, 218
Vyvyan, 204

Waddon, 301
Wadworth, Ch., co. York, 234
Wainlode Cliff, Excursion to, 1; Geology of, *ib*.; Sir W. Guise's remarks on, 15

Wainlode Hill, 134
Wakeman, 148, 325, 326
Waldegrave, 230
Wale, 288
Walecote, de, 298
Waleran, de, 83, 294, 297
Wales, 14, 67, 112, 115, 116, 239, 246
Walesworth, de, 176
Waleys, de, 118, 281, 298, 300
Walford, 224
Walker, 71, 111, 208, 209
Waller, F. W. at Gloucester, 1; his remarks on Ashelworth Church, 2; Court House, 3, 4; Tithe Barn, 5; Old Vicarage, 5, 6
Waller, Gen., 172, 240
Wallingford, 27
Wallington, 96
Walsingham, 346
Walsshe, 287
Walter, the Constable, 88
Walters, Rev, Canon, receives Society at Pershore Abbey Church, 159
Walton, 264
Walton, Cardiff, 291
Walwyne, 208
Walyford, 290
Wanteyng, 284
Wanton, 179, 182, 183, 184, 185
Ware, le, 302
Warin, 83, 300
Warre, le, 284
Warrenne, de, 339
Warren's Well, 138
Warumund', le, 301
Waryn, 287
Wateton, 292
Wathington, de, 299
Watson, 101
Warwick, 27
Wayte, 298
Weaver, Rev. C., 238; Guide at Kempley Church, 247; thanked, 242
Webb, 52, 63, 64, 224
Webbester, 207
Wechecham, 292
Welle atte, 288
Welles, 99, 202
Welsh, le, 115
Wembesting, 303
Wenlock, Sir J., 137
Werberlye, 289
Were, ate, 292
Werinton, 288
Werkesberg, de, 301
Wessex, 18, 24, 31
West, 196, 215, 290
Westashlinge, 264
Westbury, 229, 289
Westbury, Hund., 300
Westbury-upon-Severn, 1, 286
"Western Antiquary," edited by H. W. K. Wright, 354-355
Westlit' Hund. 292
Westmancote, 314
Westminster, 200
Westminster, Dean and Chapter of, 230
West Perle, Southants, 177, 178, 184
Weston, 118, 283
Weston, de, 299
Weston, St. Lawrence, 289
Weston-sub-Edge, 290
Westropp, 337
Wetecumbe, de, 298
Weton, de, 292
Wexford, 227
Weygh, 71
Weym, 289
Whaddon, 100, 103n; M., 125, 289
Whightfeld, 292
Whightsed', 292
Whitcomb, de, 298
White, Mrs., exhs. in temp. Museum, 166
Whitelands, 308
Whitfield, 125
Withcott, 229
Whitney, 10
Whittenhurst, 286
Whittington, 182, 203, 204, 219, 225, ped. *ib.*, 281, 286, 304-312, ped. 306
Whittington, William, of St. Briavel's, Will of, communicated by the Rev. W. T. Allen, 298; his notes thereon, 312
Whystan, Hund., 298
Whyte, 309
Whyteney, 189
Wibert, 62
Wick, 226, 226n, 227, 228
Wicklow, 227
Wickwar, 284, 291
Widon', 298
Widford, Oxon., 288
Wiflet, 72
Wight, 71
Wihtsige, 36, 37
Wilberforce, Bp., 230
Wilde, 325
Wilkinson, 91, 97, 221
Wille, 288
Willersley, 290
Willett, 28, 51
William I., 18, 19, 25; his coins, 56-60, 110n, 137, 140, 241, 242, 243, 246, 253, 277
William II., 18, 23, 30; his coins, 54-60, 110n, 137, 140
William, King of Scots, 255
Williams, Rev. H., received the Society at Ashelworth Church, 2
Williams, J., at Tewkesbury, 133; proposes resolution, 136
Williamsthorp, 283
Willinhale, 122
Wilsdon, 113
Wilson, 9, 10
Wilson, Mrs., is thanked, 157
Wilton, 27
Wilts, Co., 127
Wilts, Sheriffs of, 196
Winchcumb, 301
Winchcombe, 125, 128
Winchcombe, Abb. of, 288, 290
Winchester, 20, 27
Windehole, 74
Windowe, 71
Windsor, Forest, 198, 199
Winebald, 297
Winnington, Sir Tho., 235
Winrush, 288
Winsile, 32
Witts, Rev. F. E. B. at Gloucester, 1; describes Geological Strata of Wainlode Clift, *ib.*; at Tewkesbury, 133 proposes the adoption of Report, 136 elected in Council, 136; at Newent, 238
Wodington, 292
Wodley, 217
Wokkesoye, de, 301
Wolford, 292
Wolsey, Thomas, Cardinal, 201, 202
Wood, 132
Wood, Rev. Canon, at Newent, 238, 244

Wood-Martin, M.G., M.R.I.A., F.R.H.A. A.I.,Lieut.-Col.,&c., his "Lake Dwellings of Ireland," *noticed*, 324-333
Wood, Rev. T. W., his history of the Lachmere Family, 152, 153; thanked, 157; 206
Woodchester, 284
Woode, 71
Woodville, 262
Wookey, the History of the Parish and Manor of, by Thomas Scott Holmes, M.A., *noticed*, 333
Worcester, 27, 139, 145, 151, 172, 187, 211, 233
Worcester Abbey, 117, 124, 188, 209
Worcester, Bps. of, 3, 90, 92, 100, 103, 103n., 109, 148, 160, 188, 210, 213, 217, 283, 288, 289, 301
Worcester, Co., 190, 191, 198, 202, 213, 243
Worcester, de, 73
Worcestershire, Beacon, 139
Worcestershire, Sheriffs of, 198, 209
Workeley, 78
Wormelowe, 121
Wormington, 291
Worrells, 308
Wotton-under-Edge, 181
Wredon, de, 292
Wren, Sir C., 245
Wright, 1
Wright, Dr., his death, 134
Wright, W. H., K., his "Western Antiquary," *noticed*, 354-355
Wulfget, 51, 54, 57, 59
Wulford, 301
Wulfred, 46, 51
Wulfric, 54
Wulfwerd, 43, 45, 47, 48, 51, 54
Wulfurl, 48
Wulfwine, 54
Wulleston, de, 299
Wulnoth, 43, 46
Wyatt, 219n.
Wydecliffe, 74
Wydeford, see *Widford*
Wydehurste, 74, 75
Wye, riv., 11
Wyk, 289, 298, 299, 300, M., 302
Wykham, 291
Wyle, 287
Wylington, de, 80, 283, 287, 289, 290
Wyllamscote, 288
Wyllyng, 287
Wylton, de, 80
Wydmund, 301
Wympler, le, 302
Wynchester, de, 280
Wynchingham, 128
Wyndeway, 74
Wynestone, 281, 287
Wynter, 82, 308
Wynterbourne, 284
Wyrall, 235, 312
Wyse, 309
Wyther, 301

Yalham, 130
Yarmion, 290
Yate, 126, 289, 301
Yate, atte, 182
Ychynton, 289
Yeomen of the Guard and Tower Warders, History of, by Thomas Preston, *noticed*, 317
Yminton, 292
York, 27
York, Archb. of, 282, 289
Yorke, 309, 311
Younge, 70, 120n., 208
Yune, 290

Zerdeshull (?) 287
Zonaria, meaning of, 22n.

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